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VOL. XLI., NO. 5.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, AUGUST 26, 1891.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

THE HOLY COAT

NOW TO BE VENERATED AT TREVES

The Vestment Described-Records Concerning it.-The Cathedral City. _Pope Sylvester.

The Holy Coat at Treves, now to be exposed for the Veneration of the faithful, is thus described in an official work prepared by order of the Bishops of the

THE RELIC.

layers of cloth.—1. The one uppermost asilken material of damask kind with a pattern in it, golden and purple streaks and large squares, containing still faintly discernible, two birds facing each other. The relic proper, in shape of a shirt-like garment with short, loose sleeves. Last year's committee report describes the relie proper as patches, "pieces of a cloth material, hanging together, spicad out between the upper and lower lay; these have without doubt formed originally the whole garment." 3. A kind of garge (crepe de chine) covering the back of the relic. There are also jointed pieces of silken material, without any pattern, put inside between the front and back of exposition of 1810, and 1512, when an exposition took place and the chest containing the relic was opened after a lapse of centuries. With regard to the material of the relic proper the experts of last they say, after a careful examination by touch and by the microscope showed a characteristic difference of the structure from the lower and upper protective materials; the former, being without any pattern, it is impossible to form an opinion as to the time of its manufacture. It is different with the rich upper part ; it is proved that no such stuff was manufactured in Europe and that it must have been made in the East before the ninth century, perhaps as early as the sixth or tifth. It follows from this as an important fact, that the material of the

DRESS IN OUR LORD'S LIFETIME.

relic is certainly of still greater anti-

quity.

Professor Weiss, in a work on costumes (Kostumk nade), says: "The dress of a Hebrew of the better class, probably consisted, at the time of the Babylonian captivity, in addition to a shirtlike unthe inclement season of the year.) Secondly, an overall, sometimes closely fitting, sometimes wide and loose. The has been maintained to the present time; it was always like a shirt, with some-Lord during His public life, and as Rabbi, were the dress of a Jew of the better class, and that his garments, though not showy, were of good quality. He would wear the three above-named kinds of garments. There is a consensus of opinion about this amongst the commentators of Holy Scripture. Now, when St. John speaks of "the coat without a seam, woven from the top throughout" (xix, 2", only the uppergarment fluntial can be meant; the Greek word here used is never applied to the undergarment. Such seamless garments have been discovered even recently in Egyptian tombs, in a perfect state of preservation, sometimes of a coarse material, vation, as to whether there were any of scams." Everything tends to show always extremely costly. that the idea of the holy coat being not a of the Church of Treves has always

by our Lord in the days of His Life and

taken it to be, the unsewn tunica worn

shares with others the fate that it has no contemporary, but only latter and rare- Charity were first and were followed by death from drowning" was returned.

show the title deeds by which his family first came into possession? The best title in such a case is the fact of an uninterrupted possession from time im-memorial. It is also important to remember, that in the earlier centuries of Christianity, through a holy respect, it was not customary to open reliquaries It consists in its entirety of different or to show their contents. "To do so," says St. Gregory the Great, "would be considered unbecoming, nay, a sacrilege."
The consequence is that they were not much talked or written about often forgotten, which is no wonder, considering those turbulent times, and the constant changes they brought about. A change for the better began with the ninth century; from that time the his-

torian has easier work. THE HISTORY OF TREVES.

Treves was, in the third and fourth centuries, the second city of the Roman Empire, the most important town on this side of the Alps. It had in those of silken material, without any pattern, days, as well as later on, great Bishops, put inside between the front and back of the relic proper. In this threefold state the history of their times. It had at one the renc proper. In this time four state time instory of their times. It had at one the relic has been from time immemorial, the materials No. 1 and 3 having everywhere the scats of learning. Yet evidently been intended as a protection. 80 it was found in 1844, in the previous regarding the history of the city, owing to its having been sacked and pillaged so often by the rude hordes from the North, that we must look elsewhere for written documents. Even so late as 882 the Normans set the town on fire after four vear's committee say: "It is a texture of brownish dye, without pattern, to all appearance of linen or cotton wool." This, part of the Cathedral was rebuilt, and the annals of this city (Gesta Trevirorum) report with short simplicity: "On the day of consecration of the Cathedral church, being the Feast of the Apostles 88. Philip and James, the Archbishop consecrated with great solemnity the high altar, accompanied by pious men, and deposited therein with great venera-tion the tunica of our Lord." This very shortness goes to show that the presence of the tunica was a well-known fact. More, much more, would naturally have been said if it had been otherwise—indeed, there is an earlier mention of it in the same annals, as early as the year 1100, equally short. It is evidently treated as a well-known fact.

THE DIPLOMA OF POPE SYLVESTER.

A document going by this name is discussed by all writers on the relic. In it Pope Sylvester (814-355) confers on the Archbishop of Treves ecclesiastical degarment, of one or two uppergarments, with an appropriate belt, according to the weather. (Here it is well to remember that the Passion took place in its church by precious relics, amongst the lifth century it was a general tradition that the tunica was at Treves.

ST. AGRITIUS.

A life of this saint, written in the 11th century glorities him as being the person who was "commissioned by Pope Sylvester and St. Sylvester and St. Helena to take the holy relies, amongst them the tunica of Our Lord, to Treves." and the biographer goes on to say:
"The church consecrated by him

the relics in her treasury." A Berlin despatch dated the 22nd says that a textile manufactured who was sometimes of linen, showing that in an- summoned to examine the garment century (Enthymius) "that according to that it could not be placed on exhibition. ancient tradition the Blessed Virgin had Bishop Korum then consulted some exherself woven the unsewn tunica of our perts and finally the coat was given to that such an accomplishment was com- med the fragments of the garment tomon enough, and an apocryphal writing gether, as the material was too much of the second century praises the skill of worn to stand the strain of a needle and the Blessed Virgin in the use of the spindle. The holy coat of Treves corporation with layers of material with layers of material with responds in measure perfectly to the which it has been wrapped up, and these description of a tunica of a Jew of the better class, both in make and material.

Last year's commission says: "No direct conclusion has been reached on second of the defeating which the second it was neglected by the defeating the second of the defeating that they cannot be separated from the cont. Dr. Bok, of Aix-la-Chapelle, declares he has examined the reverse side of the holy second of the defeating that they are neglected to the second of the defeating that they are neglected to the second of the defeating that they are neglected to the second of the defeating that they are neglected to the second of the defeating that they are neglected to the second of the defeating that they are neglected to the second of the defeating that they are neglected to the second of the sec account of the defective state of preser- coat, and he found it was mounted on 'byssus" silk which was used in the seams originally; at the same time nothing whatever has been found indicative factured after the sixth century and was

TREVES, August 28. - One hundred manufacture of our Lord's time, but of thousand persons have already arrived later centuries, must be dismissed. No here to see the holy coat. Processions such garments were made or worn in of pilgrims chanting as they walk are Gaul or Franconia at the time when it is first heard of in Treves. It is not only a venerable relic, but there is every indication of its being, what the tradition of the Church of the

Kingston.

THE OLDEST RECORDS.

It is obvious that no documentary evidence can be furnished as to how the soldier gave away, sold or exchanged the tunic after our Lord's death; how it changed hands and finally came into the possession of the Empress Helena and was sent by her to Trevos. This relic shares with others the fate that it has no contemporary that the state of the same building, the Sisters of the new building, the Sisters of the new building, the Sisters of the new building, the sisters of the same building.

written testimony. To conclude from altar boys, priests and the Archbishop this that it had no carlier existence would be wrong; few facts of ancient history could stand if they were only to and the Archbishop and priests went to another the archive the archive sortice. be tested by contemporary written evidence. Our oldest Biblical manuscripts was recited. After His Grace had crossdate from the 4th century; yet no one ed the stone on all sides with a trowel will therefore maintain that the Gospels had no earlier existence. Where is the proprietor of an old estate who could tances His Gsace sprinkled the stones with holy water. On returning to the platform he laid the corner-stone. It is 2 feet 4 inches by 2 feet 1 inch, and 12 inches deep. The new building will be of stone S8 feet by 56 fifty six feet.

Fifty Years a Priest.

The Rev. Father Jouin, S. J., who is well known to Montreal Catholics, has just celebrated at Fordham college, New York, the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. He was for several years professor of philosophy at St. Mary's college, Bleury street.

The Opening of St. Peter's Cathedral.

La Semaine Religieuse announces that the new St. Peter's Cathedral will be opened on May 18, 1892, the 250th anniversary of the landing of Maisonneuve in Montreal. A bazaar will be held from the 14th to the 27th of next month for the benefit of the Cathedral.

Entered the Religious Life.

Miss Theresa A. Gethin, youngest daughter of the late E. B. Gethin, of St. John, has just entered the noviciate of Loretto Abbey, Toronto. This gifted and accomplished young lady was educated at the Convent of Auteui, France. Possessed of every social advantage that the world could offer, beloved by her family and triends, she severs every tie, and goes forth strong in the love of her God to a life of sacrifice in the service of the Divine Master.

Rev. Father Donovan, S. J.

The directors and superiors of all the Catholic Universities and Colleges of Canada are busy at present getting ready for the college term of '9192. The Rev. Father Donovan, S. J. of Brandon, has left for Montreal, where he will occupy a position in St Mary's college, which is under the Rectorship of Father Drummond, S. J. Since Father Donovan's arrival in Manitoba he has been in charge of the Catholic parish of St. Cuthbert's in Portage la Prairic. On the eve of his departure he was presented with a purse accompanied by an address which spoke in the most complimentary manner of the recepient.

Retiring from the World.

Loxpox, Ont., Aug. 23.-Three young ladies have just assumed the habit of the Sisterhood of St. Joseph's convent, this city, and been received as novices in its church by precious relics, amongst the order of St. Joseph, and one young them the truica of our Lord." Now, no original of such a document is known to (Sister M. Angelica), who had finished ting, sometimes wide and loose. The exist, but it is mentioned in the above- her two years' novitiate, made her soform and fashion of the uppergarment named Gesta Trecirorum about the year lemn profession and took the yows of present Rev. Father Krein, C.S.S. R., and a number of the clergy of his diocese.

Peterboro.

During the past month Right Rev. Bishop O'Connor has been making a visitation of that part Peterberorough Diocese in Nipissing District, says the Sudbury Journal: Tuesday was a gala day in town for our Roman Catholic citizen, the occasion being the second visit of Agritius) in the city of Treves to the His Lorship Bishop O'Connor, of Peter-Prince of the Apostles is proud of having borough, to Sudbury. The day was fine the relics in her treasury." Two fine arches were erected, one at the entrance of the church grounds, and the other at the corner of Elm and Durham known as the "holy coat," now on ex- streets, ornamented with flags and mot-When the hour arrived for the Pacific express to come in an immense crowd had assembled at the station. On its Lord. The Old Testament gives proof an aged and experienced man, who gum- arrival His Lordship was escorted to a carriage in waiting, and a processsion was formed and proceeded to the church where an address was presented to His Lordship. The population of Sudbury is about 2,500, the majority whom are Catholic, and about half of these are French-Canadians. A fine brick church 55 x 130 feet is nearly completed, and will afford ample accomodation for the many Catholics that are settling in this vicinity. Around each of the nickel mines, which are distant from Sudbury from three to seven miles, there is considerable population that is rapidly increasing as each mine is being developed. His Lordship visited several of the mines to become conversant with the extent of the operations carried on in this important and valuable industry.

Personal.

His Lordship the Bishop of Idaho, Mgr. A. J. Glorieux, arrived here on Saturday night after a trip to Rome, England, Ireland and Belgium. While in Belgium he ordained several American students at the University of Louvain. He is visiting the Redemptorists.

Figsby's Body Found.

The body of the man that was found n the river Thursday has been identified as that of Mr. Figsby, who was drowned opposite Lachine the previous Sunday; At the inquest a verdict of "accidental

HAVOC IN MARTINIQUE.

Effects of the Recent Hurricane-Followed by an Earthquake.

St. Pierre, Martinique, August 22.— The full extent of Tuesday's calamity cannot yet be determined. From many parts of the island only vague and inde-tinite reports have been received. The mountain roads are in many instances obstructed by falling timber and other debris, thus rendering many villages difficult of access. Every fresh report brings new details of universal havoc and devastation wrought by the fury of the

The hurricane struck the island about 7 o'clock Tuesday night. It continued to rage till nearly 11. Hardly had the terrific storm died away when a sharp earthquake shock added to the horror of the night. Many superstitious blacks thought the end of the world was at hand. It is impossible to convey an adequate idea of the terror and suffering of Tuesday night. People flocked to the open spaces and spent the hours till day-lighs in sleepless suspense. They knew not but that the next moment a severe earthquake shock might complete the destruction of their already roofless homes. The morning brought little sense of relief. On all sides evidence of destruction greeted anxious eyes, and as death after death was reported the awful character of the disaster was made more and more manifest.

The news began to come from other parts of the island. Everywhere the same tale of suffering, loss and death was reported. No place on the island so far heard from has escaped without serious damage. It is thought that at least 250

persons lost their lives.

Paris, August 24.—The latest advices from Martinique say 340 persons perished in the recent hurricane, without counting the shipping having been lost the Governor has permitted foreign vessels trade in order to supto engage in coast trade in order to supply the needs of the inhabitants.

OBITUARY.

The news reached Ottawa on Wedneslay of the death of Mrs. Charles Mc-Carthy of Quebec, who was widely known and much estcomed in Ottawa. The deceased lady was the mother of Mr. Denis McCarthy of the post office department, and her husband Mr. Charles McCarthy was for many years Chief draughtsman in the public works Dept. in Ottawa. She was about seventy years old and was born in Ireland. By her death Quebec looses a most exemplary christian lady who was loved and revered by all

The Tourouvre Accident. The sad accident which occurred at

Tourouvre" the day of the Zouave demonstration, as Count Mercier was heading the procession to the bonquet table, has ended fatally, Miss Alvina Vezina having died vesterday. She was a young lady who was to have been mar-1100, and what there is given as a ver- the congregation of St. Joseph. The ried on September I, and at the time of batim copy of the diploma, is now taken by the best authorities as being written the habit are: Miss Podlewski, of flauce. The accident happened about times short, sometimes long sleeves—by the best authorities as being written ich people had it made long, so as to reach the ankles." In addition to these the See of Treves in the fifth century, garments to be would be a caplike coverand as giving the original not word for many take it that Our so, it would be a valuable proof that in addition to Bishop O'Connor there were addition to Bishop O'Connor there were prominent guests to sit down. Presentprominent guests to sit down. Freedily the City Band start el the march down the gravel walk. The Counn who followed, perceiving that the small cannon on the ground was not being fired, waved his hand energetically to the old habitant in charge to fire it. This the old man did. Some sixty feet distant, just alongside a small fence, were a crowd of country folk, Miss Vezina among the number. The cannon wad struck her full in the face and neck, and she fell to the ground, having lost all consciousness. Several medical men, among them Dr. Larive, ex-Zouave, from Rhode Island, Drs. Paradis, of Lotbiniere, Methot, of Ste. Anne, and Champagne, ran to her assistance. One of the pricets administered the sacrament to her. Madame Mercier, on hearing of the accident, had seamless garments was not uncommon. hibition at Treves, says when the wrapthere is, therefore, nothing surprising in the statement of a writer of the 11th found to be in such a tattered condition the appearance of a beautiful avenue. Since is, of namented with mags and mother the young woman removed at once to the statement of a writer of the 11th found to be in such a tattered condition the appearance of a beautiful avenue. given her. After lingering four days she expired. She was the daughter of Mr. Jean Vezina, a farmer of St. Presper, who was sent for and arrived with his other daughter, Madame Mercier placing her rooms at their disposal. The coroner of the district has been notified and will hold an inquest.

Mr. Taillon Speaks.

TORONTO, Ont., Ang. 24.—Hon. L. O. Taillon, in an interview with an Empire correspondent regarding the Baie des Chaleurs scandal, said: "As a French Canadian, I am profoundly humilitated at the diagrace that has fallen on the province of Quebec, the French province of the Dominion, for I must admit that the continuous orgies which have been attached for some time past to the administration of our provincial affairs have made us the laughing stock of the Dominion. When Mercier was in opposition both he and his party were violent opponents of the then modest railway policy of the Conservative party, and as soon as they came to power I was quite convinced that their new-found zeal for railways and iron bridges was prompted by no other than a greedy desire to plunder the Quobec treasury. am not altogether carried away with the idea that the Lieut. Governor should call his advisors to account, as it might under the circumstances have a better effect if the people were allowed to find the cure and proceed to make the chustisement themselves. If this steal had was made perfectly clear to the elect- years.

orate that the ministers or most of them and their entourage were living at a pace that left no possible doubt that they were stealing the people's money. I am of the opinion that of the very large sums voted for the railways and iron bridges, fully one-third has been turned from its legitimate destination Their record of corruption during the ye-elections of the last Parliament from the contest in Laprairie in the summer of 1887 to that of Rimouski in December, 1889, has been without a parallel in the political history of Canada."

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

The assessed valuation of Coaticook's real estate is \$1,139,250, of which \$276,700 is exempt from taxation.

Mr. Robert Wiggins, of Alleyn, mourns the loss of his barn, the result of children playing with matches.

The steel rails for the St. Andrew's railway arrived on Wednesday, and track-laying was proceeded with on l'hursday last.

Farmers in the neighborhood of the St. Regis' Indian reserve complain that their and down came the wreck of part of the woods are plundered by the Aboriginees. Taylor building cornice. The firemen The Coaticook council is wrestling jumped for their lives and none were with the telephone post nuisance, and hurt. When they dashed back again the man had been entirely buried and the has got as far as ordering all posts to be placed outside the sidewalks.

The Governor-General it is announced at Sherbrooke, has accepted the invitation to be present at the opening of the Eastern Townships exhibition.

A little child, 13 months old. named Lillian Faller, was accidentally drowned on Sunday afternoon by falling into a wash tub full of water, near its mother's door in the township of Barnston.

While a gang of men were at work on the Great Northern railway; at Lac des Fourches, northwest of St. Adele, a man named Morin, in arranging a blast, was blown up by the premature explosion of the charge. One arm was taken off and several injuries were received in the face and skull.

An accident occured on Monday after-noon at the works of the Royal Pulp and Paper company at East Angus, whereby an Italian laborer named Augehenteno Cerminaro met his death. The deceased was engaged with other men excavating a bank of earth, when a quantity of it fell in and on him crushing his chest, breaking several ribs and causing such other internal injuries that he died shortly afterwards.

The Richmond Guardian says :- "The opinion among the farmers around here is that the harvest will be the best in twenty years. Almost everything except apples and plums are plentiful and the hay crop is unusually good and well saved. We hear every day tall stories about the grain—oats standing six feet high, and the like. There is no doubt that the harvest will indeed be a magnificent one."

Georgina Thornton, daughter of Mr. Alfred Thornton, aged 14 years, with a number of young people was at a picuic in a field near the upper boom on the Magog river, at Sherbrooke, and in the course of their amusements four of them, three girls and a boy, got on a log close by the shore. The log rolled over and all were thrown into the water, but managed to get out except the unfortunate Georgina who was drowned before

she could be rescued. The Huntington Gleaner reports considerable progress with the harvest not-withstanding showery weather. Pota-toes, which have been most promising, are now in a critical state. On the clay, tops are withering and there are indica-tions of rot. A dry spell would do much to save them. The factories report a slight shrinkage in deliveries of milk, which were well sustained during July.
Owing to the coolness of that month, absence of flies and good grass, the July make was of exceptional quality. Ap-pearances point to a more than average August make.

Emin Pasha.

BRUSSELS, August 24.—A communica-tion in cipher has been received from Stanley Falls which indicates that Emin Pasha has been wonderfully successful in his operations in Africa. Emin was at the time the message was sent resting at Wadelaw after having inflicted a most serious and thorough defeat upon the dervishes. As a result of this battle Emin captured 6000 tusks of ivory and a quantity of ammunition, arms and stores of many descriptions. In addition Emin has re-occupied all the old stations in the equatorial province and seems to have completely cowed the dervishes. The number of men killed in the battle with dervishes is not mentioned.

Examining the Moon.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 22.- A special from St. Jose says professor Holden, of the Lick observatory, has procured through the big telescope better photographs of the moon than have been taken anywhere else and the work of photographing goes on every hour when the moon is visible. Upon the top of one of the mountains of the moon the photograph shows a luminous white spot that looks like snow. If that is snow the presence of atmosphere is indicated. It has been believed that the moon has no atmosphere and therefore is uninhabitable, but if it should be demonstrated the snow falls upon the surface of the satellite, the accepted theory would be upset and astronomers would begin to study the moon with a new and greater interest. Professor Holden does not ex-pect to find any traces of man's work in taken place during the Parliament of 1887 the case would have been different, but when Mercier dissolved last year it changes have taken place there within 20

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.

An Explosion Buries a Number of: People in a New York House

New York, August 22.—At 12.30 this afternoon an explosion coonired in the five story building 68 and 70 Park Place, occupied by Jno. C. Eberl, manufacturant of mats. At the time the explosion occurred many of those who work in the building were at lunch. It was estimated that more than 140 boys, girls, mem and women were in the building at the time. Out of the clouds of fire and smoke halfa dozen people exacred, while from the six-story building on the northeast corner of Greenwich and Park Place at least 100 working people of both sexes and of all ages were uttering cries of alarm. When the firemen arrived the Taylor building Nos. 66 to 76 Park Place was ablaze and the Greenwich street building on fire.
A general alarm was sounded and the firemen looked around to see if life could. be saved. Close to the front of 79 Park. Place and pinned under a lot of masonry was a man whose head and shoulders were isible. While the firemen were endeavoring to unloose him a crash was heard above bricks from the Greenwich street building began to fall so thickly that the at-tempt to rescue him; had to be aban-doned. Shortly after this a man, who said he was an engineer, crawled out of the cellar under the wreck and fell exhausted. He was sent to the Chambers street hospital. He was unable to give an account of how he escaped. At one o'clock the fire was under control. Half of the Greenwich street building had been burned while the Taylor building was a complete wreck. The losses were computed at \$150,000 for the Taylor building and contents and \$40,000 for the Greenwich street building. As to the loss of life, the more conservative estimate, that of fire chief Cushman, was that aixty perions perished. Persons who know how many worked in the building daily run up the list to 130. Nobody had been taken out at 10.30 and it appeared impossible en out at 10.30 and it appeared impossible to overhaul the ruins for several hours. Eight persons injured by the explesion were taken to the Chambers stacet hospital. Among the concerns interested were Hudson's restaurant, Lindsay's type foundry, E. F. Heaghy's plumbing shop, Liebler's blank book and hindary concern; a cigar factory and a printing office. At eight o'clock to-night a steady down-pour of rain stopped the work of removing the bodies from the rules, the men being forced to quit work and seek shelter in the adjoining building. The ruined structure with its tottering walls presented a dismal picture, but all through the pouring rain anxions watchers stood outside the fire lines patiently resisting to heart anxions. waiting to hear some news that would be a clue to missing friends and rela-

Coroner Hanley expresses the opinion that when the cellar on the west side of the ruins has been reached there will be found over twenty bodies of women and young girls who were waiting in life at the cashier's desk to receive their salaries. Not one of these girls have returned to their homes. of the building where the restaurant was an overwholming stench comes that drove the police, laborers and reporters back. There is no question that fearful revelations will be made when the cellar under the restaurant is reached.

A New "Fraternal" Scheme.

On Thursday evening the hall of the Victoria armory was crowded to its utmost capacity by a number of persons
who had assembled to accord a public
reception to Mr. Joseph C. Smith, U.S.A.,
supreme guardian of the order of Fratermi Curview. Miss. W. J. Bond. Tree. nal Guardiana. Major E. L. Bond, presided, and there were about a dozen gentlemen on the platform. The Chairman said it was extremely gratifying to the members of the order of Fraternal Guardians in Montreal to have an opportunity of doing honor to the supreme guardian. The Fraternal Guardians filled a great want; it was thoroughly sound, and its system was perfectly honest, having stated that he had himself come to be instructed in the principles of the order, being but a beginner as yet. Mr. Bond went on to express his confidence that when Major Smith had finished his address the audience would be antisfied that the Fraternal Guardians or-der was sound and honest and worthy of Supreme Guardian Major J. C. Smith

in the interval of a vocal and instumental entertainment that was provided, de-livered s long and discursive address, in which he spoke of the principles and regulations of the Fraternal Guardians. Those principed were as old as tithe oldest fraternal society in existence and consisted in the payment of mortuary and endowment benefits to its members. Its business was practically divided into two large branches—mortulary and en downent—and in addition to the initiation fee and the monthly dues, there were assessments. They did not calculate the monthly did not calculate the m late, and they did not expect? to make any profit out of lapses. The Agio: went at great length to dilate on the day vantages of the co-operative system, and vantages of the co-operative system, and to defend the "endowment" principle. Those who challenged the "endowment" principle flew in the face of the greatest and purest philantropists and professors of social science of the age. "The Major told his bearers about is society, similar to that of the Fraterial.

Guardians, which had addumnasted as surplus of \$23,000,000, and had paiding benefits and dividends. The Frascinal Guardians would do leven better that this for its members.

The second secon

PARNELL'S POSITION.

LETTER FROM ARCHBISHOP WALSH

In Reply to:a Question Relating to Parnell's "Marriage" with Mrs. O'Shea.

His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin has addressed the following letter to the "Irish Catholic."

Archbishop's House, Dublin,
5th August, 1891.

DEAR SIR.—A question, which I am informed is looked upon by some Catholies as an embarrassing one, has been put to me.

I am asked whether the recent "marriage"—that is to say, the agreement recently entered into in the Registry Office at Steyning between Mr. Parnell and the former Mrs O'Shea-has in any way altered the moral aspect of the situation that resulted from the revelations in the London Divorce Court in November.

In connection with this, my attention directed to the fact that a certain Dublin newspaper, directed and controlled by a number of more or less proin the Bishops of Ireland to go on taking the same view of the case as before.

Now as to all this, one thing at all events is certain. But for the partial demoralization that has been brought about dragged into stupor by the poisonous doses administered to them from day to day in the columns of the apostate journal, could stand in need of any things—first, that adultery is a grievous and a shameful sin; and, secondly, that the guilt of it, so far from being washed away, is but deepened and blackened, when the support instead of the most unwhen the support instead of th then the sinners, instead of turning from their evil ways, deliberately enter into a public compact to continue their sinful career.

That, in plain language, is the nature of the compact entered into in the Registry Office at Steyning by Mr. Parnell and his partner in guilt. And that is the compact which the present responsible editors of the Freeman's Journal-unchecked, if not encouraged, by the prelooked upon as having set everything to

But then we are called upon to bear in mind that Mr. Parnell is a Protestant. Does not the Protestant Church, at all events in these countries, fully recognise the validity of a divorce such as that which was granted in the case of Captain and Mrs. O'shea, and as a natural conse-quence, give its sanction to a subsequent, marriage of the divorced wife with another husband?

The conductors of the Freeman's Journal have, I understand, been successful in leading a large section of their readers into the belief that the answer implied by this question represents, in fact, the teaching of the Protestant Church. Surely, the emphatic denunciation of divorce and re-marriage recently delivered by an eminent Protestant divine from the pulpit of one of the principal Protestant blood. churches of this city, and subsequently published in more than one of our Dubblood. lin newspapers, ought to have rendered it unnecessary for me to deal with the blood point. But the Freeman's Journal, it seems, has carefully excluded from its blocat. columns all reference to that noteworthy evidence of the agreement, so far, of Pro-testant with Catholic teaching. It is not likely indeed that this letter will be concealed. I am not without hope, then, that what I have now written may in this way contribute in some degree to been misled for months.

the point.

Canterbury at Lambeth.

assemblage was a most thoroughly repretending the Lambeth Conterence, arranged according to Provinces":-

proceeds.

States, of 9 from British America, of 8 from Australia and New Zealand, of 5 from India, of 6 from Africa of 7 from the West Indies, and so on, to the number of

Marriage in relation to Divorce as recognised by civil law. Upon this subject, the Encyclical Letter issued by the Bishops, at the close of the proceedings, to the faithful of their Communion throughout the world, contains the following

Sanctity of Marriage, which is the cent room which has not windows through tre of social morality. This is seriously compromised by facilities of Divorce which have been increased in recent should be built on the south east sides, so

to reaffirm emphatically the precept of Christ relating thereto, and to offer some all the drugs in the world can. advice which may guide the Clergy of our Communion in their attitude towards and infringement of the Master's rule."

"And a ain:

"The sanctity of marriage as a Christian obligation implies the faithful union of one man with one woman UNTIL THE UNION IS SEVERED BY DEATH."

To the Encyclical Letter of the Synod are appended certain "Resolutions" setting forth in detail the teaching of the a short time, we took train again for light in the blood and flesh of white assembled Bishops on various points Antoing, a small town containing some cocks and spotless white goats at their with which the Letter deals only in genture thousand inhabitants. We have ceremonies, and those who are not only with which the Letter deals only in general terms. Of these Resolutions, three have reference to the question of

are expressed in terms of unusual definiteness. These Resolutions distinguish in the clearest possible terms between two cases, the case of "the guilty having the greater attraction for us. We had not walked far from Antoing before being understood in reference to the lilicit acts on account of which the diverge has been granted by a civil tive valleys and plains, with here and Archbishon of Portsus-Prince gives the

As regards the "innocent" party, the assembled Bishops,—influenced by what standing out like so many sentries, certified term a "difference of opinion" as to whether Our Lord "meant to forbid aspect. Now we approach the church and churchyard of Fontenoy. As one indicated from issuesting any instruction to the Clergy to "refuse the Sacraments or other privileges of some who had lived in that

compromising character. It was as fol-

" Under no ciecumstances ought the GUILTS PARIY, in the case of a divorce for adultery, TO BE REGARDED, during the RECIPIENT OF THE BLESSING OF THE CHURCH ON MARRIAGE."

That, then, is the solemnly-recorded teaching of the Anglican Church in all its branches throughout the Englishsent directors of the paper—inform the speaking world, as to the view to be tak-people of Dublin and of Ireland, is to be on a subsequent "marriage" in a case such as that which has resulted from the decision of the London Divorce Court in the suit of Captain O'Shea against his

wife and Mr. Parnell. It would seem, then, to be established that the theologians of the Freeman's Journal are in no way more trustworthy guides when there is a question of Protestant, than when there is a question of Catholic, theology.

I remnin, Dear Sir, Most faithfully yours WILLIAM J. WALSH, Archbishop of Dublin.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS for the blood.
BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS for the

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS for the

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS for the BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS for the

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS for the

Hygicale Powers of Sunlight

There are very few people who appreciate transferred to the columns of your con-temporary. Still, my present reference to that decisive statement cannot but that they cannot thrive without abundhave the effect of bringing the true state of the case under the notice of many from whom it has hitherto been successfully well recognized that in all the recent lectures to purses of the sick they are ordered to admit the sunshine freely to the the growth and spread of the happy change, now in such rapid progress, by which so many of the dupes of the Free-man's—and, through the Freeman's—and, of Parnellism—are coming at length to see how shamefully they have sick room in all cases, except where the length to see how shamefully they have Orientals who have gardens on the tops of their houses, appreciate the value of But my main object in writing is to sunlight as a tonic and health giver. direct attention to a still more weighty The cases of persons who suffer from ac-exposition of Protestant doctrine upon that sunstroke are much fewer than of those who fuffer unto death from vitiated Three years ago, a solemn assemblage air and want of sunshine. The mass of of the Episcopate of what is known as "the Anglican Communion"—including the Protestant Churches of England, Ireand occur in close rooms within doors as land, Scotland the United States of frequently as outdoors. In most such America, and the Colonies and Foreign Settlements of the British Empire—was system of the individual, caused by conheld in the Palace of the Archbishops of | finement in rooms insufficiently aired and lighted is at the bottom of the trouble. Especially as regards the Protestant It is especially necessary that children Churches of England and Ireland, the should have an abundance of freedom to romp outdoors in the sunshine, so that sentative one. This may be seen from they will acquire an abundance of red the following list, which I transcribe blood, and with it strength and life. Pale, from the "Official list of the Bishops atdition of the blood that can only be remedied by an abundance of out-door exercise. In winter it is always best to give [His Grace then quotes at length the cise. In winter it is always best to give names and titles of fifty one Archbishops a little child its exercise in the middle of and Bishops of England and Ireland and time for exercise changes. In summer Then follow the names of 6 Bishops the best time is usually early in the from Scotland, of 29 from the United morning before 10 o'clock, and after 3 in the afternoon. In the morning a rubber sheet if the ground is damp should be spread in a suitable place over the grass and a blanket spread over this, and the with a number of questions of religious and social importance, and, amongst the rest, with the question of the Samuel in the mild morning sum. The baby will gain marvellous ly from such exercise, and it will little one taken out of his carriage and take its midday nap instead of being taken into the house. Where is there taken into the house. Where is there years and used numerous medicines such health as that found among the sturdy peasant children of Germany, who are allowed to such a s who are allowed to roam about in the | tirely cured." sunshine innocent of cap or hat till their

which sunshine and air can be freely admitted. The family rooms of a house as to receive the health giving effects of wears by legislation in some countries.

"We have therefore held it our duty the morning sun, which chases away more malaria and miasmic vapors than

FONTENOY.

A Visit to the Famous Field Where irishmen Saved France.

A correspondent of an English paper writes:—A few weeks ago I made one of a small party who paid a visit to the famous battle-field of Fontenoy. Arriving at Tournai, where we remained but Vandoux worship, those who only dealighted for Fontenoy, which is only devoted to these, but on great occasions twenty minutes' walk from the station. call for the flesh and blood of the "goat Antoing at the time of the battle played without horns," or human victims. The The first of the three, to a certain extent, is expressed in the vague and halting language so strongly characteristic of the doctrinal utterances of the Anglican theological system. It touches upon the question of how far "the sanction of the Christian Thurch" can in any case the contract of the Christian Thurch" can in any case the contract of the Christian Thurch of the Christian Thur proclaiming that the recent "marriage" who has been divorced "contrary to the law of Christ, during the life of the other that it is but narrow-minded intolerance party.

The Dishora of Industrial to the marriage of any person year 1511 on a very commanding emination which that color predominates. The ence, from the tower of which a charming view of the battle-field may be obtained. The pretty little cemetery is which is a low of the room, near a kind of altar, on that the pretty little cemetery is which is a low of the law of the room. But the second and third Resolutions well worth visiting, as it contains the and where each adept can see it through by the circulation of the Freeman's Journal—the newspaper referred to—amongst our people, the need of my answering such a question never could arisen. Whatever may be the standard of morality by which Mr. Pamell may of morality by which Mr. Pamell may of morality by which Security of the people of life, no like course of life, no like some of life, n

Where heaves the turf with many a moldering heap, Each in his narrrow cell for ever laid. The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep.

Leaving the cemetery we made for a lifetime of the innocent party, as A FIT | pretty ivy-covered farmhouse, where on entering we were warmly received by the farmer, whose face was expressive of true hospitality. Here we enjoyed a good substantial rural dinner for which we were charged most moderately. now told the objects of our visit to the village, whereupon the peasant volunteered to be our guide. En passant I then, in a sort of half trance, she promight remark that the inhabitants in mised all that they could desire. A white this part of Belgium speak no other language than French. We are now on the battle-field. Here we are shown a farmhouse which had suffered severely at the battle, and truly its weather beaten and and said, "O Maman, I have a favor to tumbled-down masonry speaks for itself, ask." "What is it, my sous" "Give us, to We now mount a rampart (part of the old fortifications) and descending the opposite side are treading the ground on which Erin's sons so nobly

DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES the ground where those brave refugee officers and then, who had long formed the choicest part of the French army, maintained the proud reputation gained at such places at Vittoria, Luzzara, Cassano, Calcinato, Fredlingen, &c. And this through a stern policy of England, which made it impossible for men of spirit and ambition to live in their own spirit and ambition to live in their own dear country, and forced these poor Irish exiles to cross the sea and join England's greatest foe, bearing its hardships and sharing its triumphs. As we gaze on the field and recall that sanguinary fray we field and recall that sanguinary fray we have a traver for our dear countrymen. offer a prayer for our dear countrymen the scene of the sacrifice. They found who fought and died on the soil beneath who fought and died on the soil beneath who dead skyll of the shill. Gathering as souvenirs of this cherished spot some wild flowers, which grow in profusion around us, we continue our way. Passing near the ravine through which Cumberland led his troops after three baffied attacks on Fontenoy, we reach the remains of an old shattered windmill—a sad spetacle. bearing witness to the destructive fire of artillery used even in those days. Our guide now insisted on us visiting his lather, who lived in a neatly thatched farmhouse hard by. Entering the house, us with an expression of mingled sur-prise and curiosity. Being introduced to this tine old man by his son, our guide, who at one time told the object of our mission, the old farmer advanced and the Royal Irish lost from the officers' shook us heartily by the hand. We soon mess a great portion of the regimental got into conversation, and found our plate, the colours, and many interesting new acquaintance to be an old veteran who had served many years in the army. The pecuniary damage done would and had taken part in the Siege of Anthardly be covered by £4000, but there is werp in 1830. This good-natured man, damage of another kind which is irreparwell versed in the historical lere of the neighborhood, told us many interesting anecdotes of the Battle of Fontenoy. Much of what he told us has been related to him when a youth by an old villager who had witnessed the fight. To further interest us, he brought forth some relies of the great battle which he and his from the flames. But the colours—the of the great battle which he and his from the flames. But the colours—the tambly had discovered from time to time only colours in the British army consecraton their small estate. The peasants regular value of the peasants with the battle. One has reference to the Duke de Grammont, who was killed early on the day of the fight, having both less shot off. The villagers declare that his ghost appears occasionally on the battle-field mounted on a splendid white charger and flourishing a sword in hand he is seen moving about as if directing We are interested to see if the colours the movements of a body of men. Even-that will replace those destroyed will be

time to be able to repeat.

"I am acquainted with the above passage:—

"In vital connection with the promotion of purity is the maintenance of the house is fit for a living or a sleeping Kingston, Ont.

"In vital connection with the promotion of purity is the maintenance of the house is fit for a living or a sleeping Kingston, Ont.

"In add the promotion with the promotion with the promotion of purity is the maintenance of the house is fit for a living or a sleeping Kingston, Ont.

"In add the promotion with the promotion w

VOODOOISM.

Hideous Rites of the Negroes in Hayti-Child Sacrifice.

In recent newspaper articles about Hayti, says the London Weekly Register, reference is often made to the mysterious and norrible "Vaudoux Worship," introduced from Africa; but what Vaudoux worship is we have not seen explained. A full account of it, with more horrors than we should care to repeat, was given some years ago in Sir Spencer St. John's history of "Hayti or the Black Republic." Those who do not know the book will

Archbishop of Port-au-Prince give the following account of what had occurred the preceding week. A French priest who had charge of the district of Arca-WOULD BE KILLED;

but he promised faithfully that, whatever happened, he would not speak a word They blacked his hands and face, and disguising him as a peasant took him with them. In Salnave's time the Vaudoux priests were so seldom interrupted that few precautions were taken against surprise, and the neighboring villagers flocked to the ceremony. With these the Catholic priest mixed, and saw all that went on. As in the previous description, the people came to ask that their wishes should be gratified, and the priestess stood on the hox containing the serpent. At first she went into a violent paroxysm cock and then a white goat were killed and those present were marked with their blood. Presently an athletic young negro came and knelt before the priesters complete the sacrifice, the goat without horns." She gave a sign of assent; the crowd in the shed separated, and there was the child sitting with its feet bound. In an instant a rope already passed through a block was tightened, the child's feet flew up towards the roof, and the priest approached it with a knife. The loud shrick given by the victim aroused the Frenchman to the truth of what was really going on. He shouted, "Oh, spare the child." and would have darted forward, but he was seized by his friends around him and literally carried from shed the boiled skull of the child.

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An Irish Corps in Trouble.

There has been a tire in the Colchester camp, and we are very sorry to learn that the Royal Irish lost from the officers' relice and souvenirs dear to the corps. their credit be it said, neither the officers nor the Protestant privates of the 18th made the slightest objection. We are interested to see if the colours ring now drawing on we bid our Fontenoy recommended to the guardianship of the friends adien, and return to Antoing in time to catch our train. Thus ended this very pleasant excursion, and one which the writer hones at some fitting that will replace those destroyed will be recommended to the guardianship of the training that will replace those destroyed will be recommended to the guardianship of the training that will replace those destroyed will be recommended to the guardianship of the training training that will replace those destroyed will be recommended to the guardianship of the training train would be happy to volunteer for the duty-Universe.

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Contractor, Starre, in his Evidence before the Committee.

OTTAWA, August 19.—The Privileges and Elections committee met this morr. ing, Mr. Girouard in the chair. The chairman stated as a matter of information that the committee had met 49 days and held 64 sittings since the investigation commenced. The sub committee met 18 days.

Mr. Edgar moved that the letter books Public Works on August 4 be submitted to the committee and printed He said to the committee that printed the said the books had not been examined by the the pooks may not occur examined by the committee and he had found several letters in them that had an important bearing on the case.

The Chairman considered that this would be practically reopening the case. He put the motion, however, to the committee and it was carried.

SIR HECTOR LANGEVIN SPEAKS.

Sir Hector Langevin then made the following statement:—I see in the papers that Mr. Starrs has been brought as a witness, and has made a statement and been cross-examined upon it, and I thought that under the circumstances the committee would give me leave to the committee would give me leave to say something about that under oath, as I did the other day. Mr. Starrs has stated in his evidence on Friday last that he had interviews with me about the Esquimault graving dock tenders.
I wish to rectify some of his statements I wish to recent some of his statements in so far as they relate to me. First, about the first set of tenders, which were called for in February, 1884, and opened on the 5th of March, Mr. Starrs seems to bave forgotten nearly everything about his tender. He says it was ignored, it was not considered as far as he can remember, he has no recollection of it; there was, he says, so little talk about there was, he says, so notice this about the first tenders he has no recollection of that particular tender at all. Nevertheless on the 19th of March, 1884, his firm wrote to the secretary of the department of public works a letter (page 34 of blue book) that they had made mistakes, which they detail, and they wish them corrected or desire to withdraw their tender and have their cheque returned to them. On the 14th of April (same page) they wrote another letter in the same sense, and on the 17th of April Mr. Perley reports accordingly (pages 34 and 35) recommending that neither of the two tenders be accepted and that the cheques be returned to the several parties. And on the 19th (page 35) an order in council is passed and on that day the cheques were returned.

about his second tender, Mr. Starrs says that I suggested to him that he should withdraw his tender—that I sent for him that he came and saw me—that I told him his tender was too low and that I called in Mr. Perley and talked the matter over; that I discussed the question and suggested that he was entirely too low; that I told him there was a certain amount to be paid for plant, it was necessary to pay that \$50,000 and there was no getting out of it; that I told him that he could not expect any extras, that it was straight sailing, that the work had to be done and that taking the \$50,000 thatwere to be paid for plant out of the total, there would not be enough to complete the work; that at that interview I gave request and that he took up the balance of the deposit, amounting to \$9,000 more, which made the total sum of \$17,000to Sir Hector miniself because we had the I conversation, and he gave me three or four days to consider. I told Sir Hector thought from the toes of his discussinon he did not want me to take the work and said, 'Sir Hector, I believe our figures are enough to do the work, but I see that you do not fell inclined to give me the work and consequently I will withwraw." Ma Starrs is quite mistaken in the inference he draws from his interviews with me. I never tried to prevent him taking the contract and I never intended to do so. Inever suggested that he would

When I sent for him I did not tell him that his tender was too low or entirely too low, but in presence of Mr. Perley I read to him Mr. Perley's report about his tender, and if the \$50,000 were mentioned it was in Mr. Perley's report. I told him, also as I always do in such cases, that the intended contractor must not expect extra:, as my experience is that low contracts are their ruin and also a cause of great difficulty and trouble to the department. This interview was the result of Mr. Perley's above-mentioned report, by which he declared that Messrs. Starrs & O'Hanly's tender was too low I was not, however, disposed to pass over their tender, and I therefore sent for Mr. Starm. The interview ended there, and and Mr. Starrs left to consider the matter with Mr. O'Hanley, his partner.

Mr. Starrs has mixed what occurred at the interview with the letter of the 7th October, which he received from the department (page 95 of the evidence). At the interview there was no mention of a delay of three or four days and Mr. Starrs could not therefore, have stated to me what he says at the end of his statement. He never said so and his memory, which is so defective about his first tender, is evidently at fault in the other direction about his second tender.

pared to sign the contract for the execution of the work. On the 10th they

Wrote an answer (page 95), saying in substance that they did not require to strengthen themselves financially, and that they had the necessary means to perform the contract; they added that they would be ready to sign the contract on Monday 14th, and make the necessary two lines, and the G. T. R. would take place. It indicated a friendly feeling between the two lines, and had produced a good effect in London.

Correcting Statements Made by the commended to the council (pages 96) recommended to the council (pages 96 and 97) to accept Messrs. Starrs & O'Hanly's tender, provided they made the necessary deposit of \$0,500, to be added to that of \$7,500 already made, as mentioned in their letter of the 10th. I thus showed my desire that they should have the contract. On the 16th an order-

in-council was passed accordingly. On the 21st, Mr. Starrs not having appeared from the day he and his partner had written their letter of the 10th, and as I wished to have the contract signed, the secretary of the department wrote to Mr. Starrs (page 95) asking him to be Mr. Edgar moved that the letter books and the department at entered into a long conversation with which came in from the Department of which came in from the Department of which came in from the Department of conce re Esquimant't graving dock. Mr. his erudite visitors, holding his own with

> Their cheque was accordingly returned to them on the 27th. If the contract of intellect and scientific research. Of did not go to Messrs. Starrs & O'Hanley, it is evidently due to their not wishing to have it, they having as they say, made mistakes in their tender and finding their prices generally too low.
>
> Mr. Mulock thought it would be ne-

cessary to call the members of the firm of Starrs & O'Hanley, as some of the statements made by Sir Hector were new, and suggested that his cross-examination in this matter should be held over again.

Mr. Curran.-These are no new statements. They are simply contradictions of Mr. Starr's statements. Sir Hector was cross-examined by

Mr. Davies. Mr. Davies.—After you reported to council did you send any letter to Mr. Starrs? A. Yes; on October 21.

Q. Mr. Starrs come in pursuance of the letter? A. Yes; the day or the day after.

Q. I see a letter asking to withdraw on the 24th. Is that the day you had the interview? A. I can not say exactly if it is the day.

Q. Did you tell Starrs there was no getting out of the payment of the \$50,000? A. No.
Q. Did Mr. Starrs says you told him

that they need not expect any extras; is that correct? A. I told him they need not expect any extras as they were not getting any in any other case.

Q. Will you swear that you used the words "in any other case"? A. I can not remember the exact words used, it is

so long ago.
Q. What was the request you made to

Mr. Starrs? A. I made no request.
Q. Are you aware of the fact that the tender they put in was many thousand dollars higher than the work was shown to have been done by Larkin and Con-nolly? A. I do not know.

NEVER SAW THE ADDITIONAL SECURITY. Q. Mr. Starrs swears that he brought the \$9,000 additional security to the de-

the work; that at that interview I gave you that from the tone of your conversal mind, we submit, are to be despised even in three or rour days to consider my tion you didn't want to give him the sublime regions of West Central in the sublime regions o contract? A. No; I do not recollect.

that the first change went in with the the tender was not drawn up in your of these lazy, wealthy, sensual men in tender and he adds the next I handed office at the time of your conversation red hats, was the greatest polyglot of his with Mr. Starrs? A. No.

Q. Was it written in the department? A. That I do not know.

Cross-examined further by Mr. Davies. Sir Hector said he did not remember having any conversation with any finan-

any work for the department? Sir Hector-I do not remember, but I think he did some in the way of building

This concluded the examination.

THE CONNOLLYS WANT THEIR BOOKS. A telegram was read from Michael Connolly asking when he could have his private books and the firm's books. He

was in urgent need of them. It was decided to retain the firm's books till the report of the committee is ready and to dispose of the private books

Hr. Henry, counsel for the Department of Public Works, stated that the department's factum was prepared up to date, but owing to the evidence produced to-day it will not be completed for another couple of days.

The committee then adjourned.

After diphtheria, scarlet fever, pricumonia, or any other severe illness, there is no better tonic than Hood's Sarsapa-

The Quebec Legislature. It is semi-officially announced that the Mercier Government has decided to call the Legislature for September 28 and that the official summons will appear in the next Gazette. The Government intents to start a little investigation on its own account into the Baie des Chalcurs scandals.

Arrival of Lord Mount-Stephen.

Some days having passed without my having heard from Messrs. Starrs & O'Hanly, and as I wished to make my report to council, I directed the secretary of the department to write to there or the region and couractulated his lord. of the department to write to them on the 7th October a letter (page 95) giving them until Saturday, 11th of October, to strengthen themselves financially, and to inform me if they would then be prepared to sign the contract for the party on the emissary of the definite third party he indignantly swung his cane around and bade the journalist begone, as he did not want to have anything to do with newspaper men. It appears to be quite conferred. Not on him, but on he indignantly swung his cane around not want to have anything to do with newspaper men. It appears to be quite conferred. Not on him, but on he indignantly swung his cane around not want to have anything to do with newspaper men. It appears to be quite conferred. Not on him, but on he indignantly swung his cane around not want to have anything to do with newspaper men. It appears to be quite conferred.

THE CHURCH AND LEARNING.

A List of Great Ecclesiastical Scholars Who Have Advanced Science The Holy Father has graciously received a deputation of the Roman Academy of Archaeology, who waited on him to present him with a volume of their Transactions which, indeed, was luxuriantly prepared at the expense of the fontiff himself. This, which is the third book of the second series, contains some very learned dissertations illustrated by sumptuous engravings. Leo XIII once re Esquimau't graving dock. Mr. Starrs came to the department and if he is notmistakenabout the cheque he speaks of he evidently carried it back with him as he did not leave it with me and he was not ready to sign the contract and disign it. The fact is, on the 24th a letter was received from Messrs. Starrs & O'Hanley (page 37 of the Blue book) in which they say they find they had made a mistake in some of the items of the tender and find their prices generally too low. They consider it, therefore, not prudent to take the contract, and that it would not be in the public interest if they were to do so. They therefore beg to withdraw their tender and request to have their deposit cheque returned. Their cheque was accordingly returned to them on the only instance of the Echo as to the gross ignorance of the Catholic piesthood, we have compiled at random a list of some of the supid exploits they have achieved in the walks of intellect and split to research. Of contemporary that the first author of musical lines was a Pope, that musical notes were invented by a Brother, and that the discovery of the explosive power of gunpowder, and the application of hydraulic power, are due to men who were the tonsure. But there are other matters which may be new to him. For instance, Father Clario reformed the calender, the Abbe Hany invented the metrical system, Archbishop Regioniontano, Cardinal Cusano, and Canon Copernicus enlightened humanity as to the plan on which the world is constructed and arranged. Father Budos da Celle woke the tone of the first organ, a Catholic priest en couraged Columbus on his voyage to America, Brother Pacifico da Verona invented clocks with wheels, and a certain Pope, by title Silvester II., endowed us with Arabic numerals, gave us the clock with a pendulum, and devised the first organ moved by steam. Candid, a priest had the original idea of moving an organ by electricity, and the Deacon Flavio Gioia invented the compass. The cata-logue is by no means oxhausted yet, but we cause to take breath and to give our anti-Catholic colleague time for reflection. Here are the names of a few more of these mutton-headed clericals, and a brief record of what they have done to retard civilization. Bishop Vemisio discovered the circulation of the blood, Fathers Epice and Sicard made us acquainted with some wonderful febrifuges, Father Lana formulated the laws of electricity and Father Requirements and feather the second applied. tricity, and Father Beccaria amplified them. The telegraph was invented by the Abbe Chappe, the telescope by Father Schaeiner, the magic lantern by Father Kircker, and the microscope by Father Kircker, and the microscope by Father Magnan. The first acrostat was made by Father Desforges in 1772. Two missionary brothers brought silkworms from China to Italy, and aided in establishment of the formatting the formatting the first property of the formatting the formattin partment; did you get it? A. No.

Q. Mr. Siarrs swears that he gave it into your hands? A. I positively deny library and it into your gave it to me.

Library of these victories of the services of these victories of the foremost industries or the victories of Q. Do you remember Mr. Starrs telling deaf mutes. None of these victories of Q. Are you in a position to swear that But hold—there are one or two still to that letter asking for the withdrawal of be mentioned. Cardinal Mezzofanti, one nowned astronomer, and Secchi the lead ing searcher of the firmament of his epoch; Ventura was a mighty philosopher and a facund orator; Fontana and Pinciani were two celebrated archeolo cial men who were willing to back up Starrs and O'Hanly.

Mr. Gurran—Did Mr. Starrs ever do graph? The Abbe Caselli. Who invented the motor and the moderating brakes of the locomotive? Father Nar santi. Who the micrometer and the neloscope? Father Braun. Who the hydraulie clock? Father Embriaco. Who the electric sismometrograph? Father Bertelli. We fancy we can hear

THE ZOUAVE MEDALS.

that echo dying faintly in the dim dis-

tance.-Universe.

Count Mercler Said to be in a Rather Despondent Condition. The following appeared in Thursday's

Empire:— The Empire correspondent has just returned from Ste. Anne de la Perade, where a very successful demonstration in honor of the papal zoraves took place, some \$2,000 having been spent by Premier Mercier to make things look bright and comfortable. It is safe to say, however, that the leader of the Quebec Government is quite unfitted for public business, and that his rule in this province is fast drawing to an end. De-feat seemed to be in the air, and gloom was plainly seen in the faces of the en-tertainers. The Hon. Mr. Mercier has been in this state for some time past, and his most intimate friends cannot arouse him to a realization of the impending disaster. Mr. Desmarais, M.P.P. for St. Hyacinthe, has been at Tourouvre for some days past, but as yet has been quite unable to make the Premier talk about Pacaud or the imperative duty Lord and Lady Mount-Stephen arrived which he owes to the province and to

Premier has promised explanations next week, but the Empire did not find anyone to corroborate this report at Tourouvre. The zonaves election resulted as fellows: Recorder de Montigny, president general; C. Trudelle, vice general; tressurer, H.
A. Plamondon; secretary, O. Martin;
board of directors, Chevaliers Pendegrast,
Hughes and Drolet; and Messrs. Hurtebese, Gervais and Cote.

The Oarsman.

Edward Hanlan, the celebrated cara-man, found great efficacy in St. Jacobs Oil, and he says: "It is a reliable remedy

for muscular pain in arms and legs and invaluable to oarsmen." All athletes use

Bolted.

OTTAWA, August 20.—Early this morning it became known that Colonel Smith, the deputy sergeant-at-arms, had not been successful in his search at Quebec for Thomas McGreevy, and at the opening of the House the Speaker announced the fact to the House. No action was taken upon the communication and it is

understood none will be taken now.

The Privileges and Elections Committee, which finished the taking of evidence to-day, will go on with its delibera-tions and take whatever steps it deems necessary to purge Parliament of the contempt in which it has been placed.

Prompt relief in sick headache, dizziness, nausea, constipation, pain in the side guaranteed to those using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.

Mr. Robidoux and the Globe.

TORONTO, Aug. 20.—The Globe to-day referring to the Baie des Chaleurs enquiry, says:-"In this connection we wish to state from information which we have received, it is evident that the Globe was in error in assuming that Mr. Robidoux or Mr. Mercier's cabinet, knew of the arrangement between Pacaud and Armstrong. Mr. Robidoux is said to have had nothing to do with any of their transactions, and has the reputation of being a man of strict integrity.'

Patience, the second bravery of man s, perhaps, greater than the first

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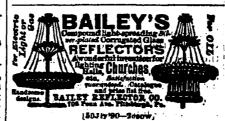
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J. S. BOUSQUET, Cashier. Montreal,2 July, 1881.

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WEDNESDAY,AUGUST 26, 1891

The American Agriculturist estimates the crops of the United States this years as exceeding in value those of last year by one billion dollars. This is a matter in regard to which we are glad to congratulate our neighbors on having "a billion dollar country."

AND now Dame Rumor has it that the Ontario Government is to contribute its portion to the foul cauldron of political scandal that is bubbling all around. When we remember the scandalous manner in which the timber limit of that province were sacrificed we may not unreasonably look for something in connection with mines of a similar nature.

THE launch of the ironclad "Hood" floats the largest turret ship in the world. Her tonnage is 14,500 tons; her engines 13,000 horse-power; her main armaments 110-ton breech-loaders. This monster engine of war has been only two years under construction, though not "due" until 1894. But she has cost £900,000. What a paradise a naval yard would be for certain people.

THE Witness correspondent at Quebec says that:- 'If any reliance is to be placed in certain significant whisper-"ings it is not at all improbable that "Mr. Mercier may do something to sur-" prise the country." The most surprising thing Mr. Mercier could do just at present would be to clear his skir from the charge of "boodle," corruption and mal-adminstration generally which are clinging to them.

It is announced that the coal barons, who regulate prices to suit their own nations of what profits should be, have met and decided not to mise the price of coal until autumn. The tender-heart- desire to recede from a position of hostied phi anthropy, the noble Christian benvolence, of these men in making the price of coal go up as the thermoter goes down admonish us not to lose faith in humanity, so long as money is to be made out of the necessities or the misfortunes of mankind.

detestable characters of the French Revolution are to have statues erected in their honor at Paris. At Wilna, in when "the relations between Great Bri-Poland, a statue is also about to be set | tain, and Australia, and Canada, will be up by the Russian government in honor | determined by contract or treaty freely of Mouravieff, perhaps the most brutal entered into between them, just as now and ferocions tool ever employed to exe- are the relations between Great Britain cute the decrees of a merciless tyranny. The character of the men to whose memory nations, governments or parties | ment he frankly admits, for he holds that raises statues, indicate their ideal of publit is neither possible nor desirable that lic virture, greatness, or heroism. The eternal fitness of things is not violated should be confederated and governed by a despot's tribute to the "Knouting from a common centre of supreme con-Mouravieff," but that there should be trol. In support of this opinion, a numadmirers of the filthy, sanguinary Marat ber of practical difficulties are pointed in France is astonishing. When statues out in cennection with federal courts of are erected to men like those, ordinary law, their establishment, jurisdiction and people should be happy in the obscurity

Objections such as have been made to strengthening she mutual good will now the Tay Canal could be advanced with existing between the colonies and the equal justice against many of the public mother country. The idea seems to be works undertaken by the government. to let matters proceed as they are, and It is scarcely fair, however to hold in due time Great Britain would recogthe Government entirely responsible for these expenditures. Every an "alliance between virtually indepencounty, city, town and village almost in | dent states-not on the fiction of a cemthe Dominion clamours for the expendi- mon subordination to supreme control. Sure of public money, and accompanying | Several other passages could be quoted these demands there is always a threat in which alliance, not dependence is adof going against the government if they are not complied with. Members of valuable contribution to federation liter-Parliament are thus driven by their con- ature and is worthy of careful study. No stituents to insist on getting this sort of doubt there is a process of evolution now patronage. The people, in fact, compel in operation which may finally ripen the government to bribe them with their into some form of alliance, but it is exown money. It would be astonishing if tremely doubtful that it will take form abuses should not arise under conditions which could not but produce a class of trading politicians whose numbers would make a business of electioneering with a aboushed? is a question now being hotly view to sharing in the profits of these forced expenditures.

per cent, while ordinary loans carry a that in mortgage loans the same demand other suggested legislation in the direction of inflation. The possibility that the next Congress may take action in the direction indicated is, of course, quite doubtful, but it seems to be sufficient to affect the money market in the way stated. As a matter of fact, however, there is a general want of confidence, and it is not improbable that the feeling in New York is a reflection of that prevailing in Europe with regard to all sorts of American securities. This has led several papers to rebuke political parties for " coquetting with cranks and repudiators." As the Chicago Herald says :-By so doing they are in a fair way to destroy confidence already shaken, invite an avalanche of American securities from abroad, and bring upon the country a depression such as it has not experienced since 1876, if not a panie as disastrons as that of 1873."

SINCE Mr. Martin's retirement from the Manitoba Government, it appears to have weakened in its opposition to Catholic schools. Mr. Martin before retiring gave it as his written opinion that the Catholie School board of Winnipeg would cease to exist on May 1st, 1890. Mr. Sifton, Mr. Martin's successor in the Attorney Generalship, holds a contrary opinion, and authorized the payment of the usual government grant. It is now asked by the Winnipeg Free Press, a Liberal paper, by the way, opposed to the Liberal government of Mr. Greenway :- " If the school district is still in existence and legally entitled to this money, what was the government fighting in the Supreme Court at Ottawa? The same paper further points out that it was on Mr. Martin's opinion of the law that the City Council of Winnipeg resisted the Catholic claims which ended in the appeal to the courts, and which is now pending at great expense to the province. Of course, as the Free Press insists, it follows that if Mr. Sifton's opinion that the Catholic claim to a legal statics in spite of the Act is well founded, the position of the Local Government in resisting the claim before the Supreme Court is untenable. Then comes the question:- 'Does the government propose to take a judgment from the Supreme Court, should it go that way, which will say that the Catholics have no rights under the Act, while itself conceding by this payment of public money that their statics has in no way been affected by it?" The government has certainly placed itself in an awkward quandary, which is only explained by a lity to a section of the eletcorate which may prove disastrous in the elections.

ALLIANCE not dependence is the animating principle advocated by the writer of the article on "Colonial independence in the current number of the Edinburgh Robespirke and Marat, the two most | Imperial Federation, so far as any plan can be said to have been proposed by its advocates, he looks forward to a time aed foreign nations." That colonial independence must precede this arrangethe mother country and the colonies operation, all the arguments tending to which keeps them out of such company. show that federation would destroy local independence and weaken instead of nize colonial independence and establish vocated. On the whole the article is a Imperial Federation.

Has the freedom of the press been discussed by the New York newspapers. The state law provided for the killing of convicted murderers by electricity among An indication of the lack of confidence other matters, forbids the publication of in the money market of New York is reports of such occurrences by the newsshown by what is called the gold clause | papers. In defiance of the prohibition, | gressive | and | racially | demonstrative. | have to deal with this subject. They in time loans now insisted on by several however, all the papers gave full accounts | Like them also, they talk of marching must take the responsibility of voting lenders. On contracts containing this of how the five murderers were done to westward and filling up the vacant confidence or non-confidence in the clause money can be had, other things death in Sing Sing prison recently. For places with their sable hordes. Con- Mercier Government. A dismissal by

the Legislature of New York.

Mercier at the present crisis in provincial affairs is hardly calculated to raise him in the estimation of the public. For him to affect that the dreadful revelations in connection with the Bair de Chaleurs railway are to be treated with silence because it happens that they have been dragged to light by the Senate is trigling with a very serious subject. It is no mere provincial matter that is under consideration, and the intense feeling which has been excited in every province of the Dominion in consequence of the evidence given before the Committee of the Senate ought to have convinced the Quebec Government that this is the way the question is regarded. Mr. Mercier and his colleagues cannot wrap themselves, and their province in any cloak of exclusiveness. The whole country demands a full explanation and that full justice be done. The people know that it was not merely provincial money that was stolen and further that if such was the case the credit of the country has been endangered by the harass our political course. course pursued and the whole affair in consequence become - one of national moment. The fact is the affairs of the province seems to have reached a critical point. The Government has clearly proved itself wanting and untit longer to have control. That it would prove incapable and mischievous has been our impression from the first and recent events have proved that we were right in withholding our support from it. If the province is to be saved from utter ruin in character, finance and general politics there must be a speedy change. We are of opinion that it could be more reassuring to the country generally if a premier of English speaking race were for a time at least to hold the reins of power. If a strong combination of the best men of the Conservative and Liberal | parties were to be formed perhaps it Unfortunately these are, for the most part out of the Legislature, and have not unreasonably turned theirbacks on what are called the politics of the day. But they must be sought for and, in the inthe present emergency. It is absurd to suppose that men honest and true are the bad ones must be kicked out.

THE NEGRO IN THE U.S.

tainty. A demand has consequently a matter of some boasting, and perhaps tions. Conceding the rights of the State position is one to give them confidence wholly lost to all sense of public decency, to take away a man's life, there is no act in themselves and to encourage them in within its prerogative which should be their ambition and self-assertiveness. more jealously watched by the public, They have the whole agriculture of the The mysterious horror of the Death South in their hands and are commenc- many hangers on in the party, no doubt. Chamber may be thought to convey a ing to see that industry is better for salutory warning to the homicidedly in them than the perfunctory labor bed of tives to the patronage of Mr. Mercier, clined, but how can that object be served anti-slavery days. There are one and a but, apart from such, there are enough and the public kept in ignorance of the with twenty-four thousand teachers, and fact? But experience has already de- allowing for other schools nearly one minority, and a party could be formed monstrated that the law has not had a and a half million pupils. Superior edudeterrent effect on the species of crime cation is provided for by seventy instituit was intended to suppress. It has been | tions and seven thousand negroes are shown that during the weeks which have studying for the higher professionselapsed since the five men were executed theology, law, medicine, &c. They are there has been a veritable homicidal rapidly obtaining property, and in Virmania. It is a dull day, says one obser- | ginia alone they are shewn by the recent ver, when the metropolitan district census to own \$15,000,000 worth of proalone is not able to furnish one or more perty, and in other Southern States are sensational murders, to say nothing of said to have outstripped even this extenordinary shooting or stabbing affrays, sive shewing. It is no wonder then that on the subject of the Civil Service re-This had led to revival of the old discus- the expansion of the colored race is resion as to the propriety of capital pu- garded with dislike by a large proportion the whole subject by an independent nishment, and it has been pointed out of the other citizens of the United States. that there was no decrease in forgery and The "American," as far as the old Yanother felonies when the death penalty kee type may be so termed, is becoming for those crimes was abolished. It has extinct. If it were not for the flow of also been shown that the feeling against | immigration the white population would the infliction of the death penalty leads | be at a standstill, and as it is it seems to to long legal delays and the frequent rest with the negro to maintain that escapes of murderers. These criminals rapid increase in United States populawere likewise favored to an extraordin- tion witnessed in years gove by. Once ary extent by the excessive and minute more, for the fifth time, the urgency of safeguards placed for the protection of the question has revived the idea of inthose accused of number. These precaulducing the negroes to go to Liberia. tions for the protection of the innocent But they will not go, though most too often prove a shield for the guilty, tempting baits are cast out. They are tion to eliminate from the Senate all This in turn leads to lynching while the told that enormous fortunes can be shareholders in Joint-Stock Companies. general effect on the so-called criminal made. Probably if the negro did go to His motion was treated, deservedly, with classes is absolutely nil. Thus the who any extent he would probably do as he contempt. question is reopened and will probably be has been done by and make the native again considered at the next session of black do the work, and then having made the fortune promised him return to his "own country," and we should see the colored question intensified by on the mining rights of some settlers in THE extraordinary behaviour of Mr. noxious parody of the English nabob of railway lands. Mr. Laurier presented former days after his return from India. their case in a plausible manner, but his that it will be passive, and the consefuture, of becoming a country a large the care of the schoolmaster the coming | manifest that it would be loss of time to race may be much improved. The discuss it. The resolution was unani-Church is doing its work at o, and many | mously adopted, and the apostle of blue negroes are Catholics. But at the same | min, no doubt, realized that he had fired time the problem is one of uncertain solution, and the anxiety and distrust M.P., next came forward with a motion

DOMINION PARLIAMENT. Legislation is almost lost sight of it the interest that centres in the investigating committees. This week has re- by surprise, in failing to give the usual vealed the fact that the chief of the notice, and he, therefore, came in for a Printing Bureau was in the habit of re- handling without gloves by the Minister ceiving commissions on the supplies purchased by him, and about five thousand dollars were traced to his pockets in that connection. Mr. Senecal was suspended by the Government on the discovery of his malpractices, and has scandal the Colonel has been creating since resigned his position; and his as- for so long, and, unfortunately, at such sistant, who also admitted that he had enormous expense to the country. received a bonus from one of the merchants supplying the Department, contends that the public had lest nothing by these operations, but the flimsy exwould best repair the present mischief, cuse was naturally rejected by the Committee of Public Accounts and by the Service demoralization and to organize a Administration.

The Senate Committee on Railways has opened up a sewer of corruption and posite to join with us in trying to find terests of the province give their aid in bribery in connection with the Local out what the facts are about this alleged Government of Quebec and the Baie des Chalcurs Railway scheme. Everyholy letters of credit of the Quebec Govern-The Negro problem is again attracting some faith in the honesty of the Mercier attention in the United States. Periodi- | gang. The exposure of such sweeping | cally it seems to be dormant for a while, dishonesty has caused many comments precisely similar kind to that which is mentous, in its ultimate issue, to pass many quarters for prompt action on the which is legitimately before us, and help unnoticed and unconsidered for any part of the Lieutenaut-Governor of Quegreat length of time. The fact that the bec and the dismissal of the corrupt afterwards." negroes are a coming power in the government whose actions have so States, to a mighty extent, is apparently mearly ruined the Province. It is unnot a pleasing thought for the majority likely that His Honor will do anything of the white people. They are increase so drastic as to dismiss his ministers. ing at a rate which almost rivals the He will, no doubt, ask them for explana-French Canadian, and, like the latter, tions, and make them call the Legislawhen placed in geographical juxtaposi- tive Chambers together without delay. tion or herded together in cities, are ag- | The representatives of the people will

tion according to law. As there is no and the very presidency itself is claimed questions that would necessarily divert to appoint a royal commission, in he attention of the electorate from the composed of probably these per cent, while ordinary loans carry a tion according to law. As there is no according to law. As the law to law. As the law to law. As the law to law to law. As the law to representatives of the duty of casting he is practically beyond partisan control and coather probably begins control that in mortgage loans the same defining tainty. A demand has consequently a matter of some boasting, and perhaps is growing. The reason given for this tainty. A demand has consequently a matter of some boasting, and perhaps their votes in this momentous occasion. In the intervotes in this momentous occasion, and another, probably having a judical to the intervotes in this momentous occasion. In the intervotes in this momentous occasion, and another, probably having a judical to the intervotes in this momentous occasion. In the intervotes in this momentous occasion, and another, probably having a judical to the intervotes in this momentous occasion. In the intervotes in this momentous occasion, and another, probably having a judical to the intervote in the inte the member of the House who casts his vote in favor of the Mercier regime will be defeated ignominously. There are who owe their existence as representawhen executions are carried out in secret | third million negro pupils in the schools, | of honest independent members to leave the present Government in a hopeless of the best elements that would grapple with the present situation, and, with economy and prudence, perhaps, save

In a recent debate Hon. Senator Abbott in a remarkable speech announced the policy of the Government form. There is to be an enquiry into commission. After their report a Superintendent-General will be appointed. with powers to investigate any department at pleasure, such office to be on the same footing as the Auditor-General, and responsible to Parliament only.

Senator Poirier, who was taken from the Post office of the Senate a few years ago and elevated to the Upper Chamber in compliment to the Acadian element of New Brunswick, has been making himself supremely ridiculous by a proposi-

In the House of Commons the Government had to run the gauntlet of two want of confidence motions. The first the creation of a black plutocracy, a British Columbia, who had squatted on As it is, the negro is evidently going, in whole fabric was sent tottering, like a course of time, to build up a vast black house of eards, by the pitiless logic of population in the South. It will hold Sir John Thompson. Every member the balance of power, and, consequently, from British Columbia voted in support rule the Federation. It is not likely of the views of the Minister of Justice. Sir Richard Cartwright made a motion quences of its aggressiveness are at the relative to testimonials to ministers of moment easy to forecast. But that the the Crown, setting forth the principle people of the United States have before that it was reprehensible, in practice, to them the prospect, in the not far distant | accept such gifts. The trap set for the Government was not properly baited. and important element of which will be Sir John Thompson stated that the prinblacks, is certain. It is true that under ciple contained in the resolution was so at nothing and hit it. Colonel Amyot, exhibited by Americans in connection of want of confidence. Owing to the with the political outlook fully justified. | fact that the Government had made a We, in Canada, may be thankful that we contract for the Kingston Graving Dock have no such disturbing element t with a fictitious person called Bancroft. The discussion was lively, but the Government had, clearly, the best of the argument. Col. Amoyt is a parliamentary fire-eater, who says the most rash things. In presenting his motion he endeavored to take the Government of Justice, who, despite the fact that the whole work seems to fall upon his shoulders, never was in better form. His it says, "was paid a legitimate debt and speech was one of the best of the session, and completely shattered the editice of All the worse for him if he was stupid and completely shattered the edifice of

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

In his speech announcing a Royal Commission to enquire into the Civil new system. Mr. Abbott gave expression to the following noble sentiments :--

"I would ask the hon, gentlemen oprascality. We ask them to give us the benefit of their experience in this enquiry, to assist us in ascertaining the not to be found in this province. But is shocked. The story told of the facts and placing them before the public, before our good men will come forward manceuvres of Pacaud, in relation to the in order that they may be dealt with properly, and if found guilty that summent, by bank managers, railway contractors and others, simply baffles the money—stealing—be they high or low. That is the determination mary vengeance may be exercised upon porarily retiring from public life.-We of this Government and this side of the House, and I appeal to my hon, friends opposite to assist us in an enquiry of a but it is too threatening and too mo- in the press. There is a demand in proceeding in another place on a subject us to probe that enquiry to the bottom and then join us in punishing the guilty

To Reform the Civil Service.

OTTAWA, Aug. 21.-In the Senate yesterday atternoon Senate McInnes, asked whether in view of the irregularities and violations of the Civil Service act recently discovered, it is the intention of the Government to institute an investigation by commission or otherwise or take such steps as may be deemed expedient to secure the better administration of public business. Mr. Abbott, in the course of a lengthy rep y, said :being equal at four and a half and five doing as they are now suffering prosecutions, they say, shall be filled with them. His Honor would raise constitutional Dominion Government has decided fortunes, That so soon as the session is over the

select from the civil service itself, when ing an experience entirely outside politics in the management of lar number of people—a gentleman, if b sible, who will not have engaged sible, who will not have engaged in politics and will be free from any imputation of partiality on that score though I do not see why partiality should exist in a matter in which both the contract of the co parties are equally interested. A person will be selected who is independent of politics and party and will have had wide experience of management of men in a business way. If we succeed in obtaining from the commission we propose to appoint a sensible and practical scheme for conducting the business the departments, we have in contempla-tion the appointment of a person who the Province from impending rain. The Committee of the Senate has done signal dependent to a great degree of the service to the country.

will occupy a position similar to that of the Auditor-General, that is to say, independent to a great degree of the government or of party, that is to say, official standards. the appointment of an official standing independent of party and of Government of the day to a large extent, very much as the present Auditor General does, who might be called the comptroller, or inspector, or any other title that might moperly describe his office; whose duty would be something analogous to that of the inspector of a bank.

Very Proper.

OTTAWA, August 22 -It is understood that Mr. A. Senecal, Superintendent o that are a terrain, who was suspended owing to his connection with the departmental irregularities, sent in the repartmental irregularities, sentialine resignation at to-day's Cabinet meeting. It was accepted.

Mr. Seneral addressed the following extraordinary letter to the Secretary of

Hon, J. A. Chapleau, Secretary of State. DEAR SIR,-You charged me with the

responsibility of establishing a national printing bureau which is a credit to the country not without a great deal of trouble, as you know. Intrigues from within political pressure from without, bad faith from certain quarters—I had to surmount all these obstacles to attain that purpose. To-day the work is complete and can point with pride to a first class plant purchased at prices under the current market rates and selected with all the care that could be brought to bear upon a private business and I can declare, moreover, that there has been en gaged an experienced staff which had to be selected and organized despite the many hindrances which political influences put in my way. Under my direction the work has been carried on promptly and more efficiently than in the past and without any additional erpenditure. I might say that the salary attach to the office of the superintenden of a private concern of like magnitude and importance would be from \$1,000 to 55,000 per year.

If public opinion at the present me ment were not in such an excited condition reasonable explanations would be listened to. I would ask you to institute an enquiry which would establish the fact that the government has paid less than the market rates for the plant and that those who speak of commissions and the dishonest conduct of officials are calmaniators who give certificates of horesty at the expense of the honesty of others. But, unable as I am of compelling a fair hearing before the tribunal of the public, I retire and beg you to accept my resignation as Superintendent of the Government Printing Bureau.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant, (Signed) A. SENECAL.

Won't be Taken.

L'Evenement thinks it possible that the Hon. Thomas McGreevy may go further than the American seaside. It believes that he intends to go as far out of harm's way as Europe.

A Lame Excuse.

L'Electeur practically admits that Mr. Pacaud received \$100,000 from Mr. Amstrong, but defiantly ask where was the "Mr. Armstrong crime in his doing so. enough to allow himself to be taken in-Why did he not denounce the thing to the Government at the time?"

The Next Legislature.

The next session of the Legislature will see a third, or Independent, party in the Assembly, numbering probably ten members at leasst, some say fourteer, and all recruited from the Liberal ranks.

-Gazette. The Quotidien, of Levis, announces that it is in a position to inform the public that the following Ministerialists have decided to vote against the Mercier Government next session:—Messa Murphy, Fitzpatrick, Lussier, Pellelier, Gladu, Cardine, Monfret and DeGrosbos This information seems to tally with general report as to some of the paries named, but to be astray regarding others. Le Canadien says this morning, for instance, that the Hon. L. P. Pelletier is credited with the intention of tem-

St. Ann's Branch, No. 41, C.M. B.A.

At a regular meeting of the above branch, held Tuesday evening Aug. 18th, resolutions of condolence with the family of the late ex-secretary, Bro. M. P. Flynn, were unanimously adopted. Also a vote of thanks to the management and officials of the Canadian Pacific mil way for their gentlemanly treatment of the members and their frien 's on the occasion of their excursion to Kingston over that road.

Young Irishmen's L. and B. Association

At a special meeting of the above asseciation held on 19th inst., it was decided to hold another excursion down the river on Monday, September 7th. The steamer Berthier will be engaged for the occasion, and, as usual, the officers promise to do all in their power to ensure the onjoyment of their guests.

There are some who estimate their life on earth by their sorrows and their misFURTHER EVIDENCE OF THEIR QUILT

Mr. Pacand's Facile Banking Methods _His House Mr. Mercler's Remittances.

desired to correct his evidence in one respect. That Mr. Pelletier he had referspecia to the other day was Senator, not Mr. L. P. Pelletier, as previously stated. m the reager and \$25,000 in the savings bank account. On May first Pacaud refired his own note for \$5000 at the Union Bank. The endorsers were Senator Pelletier. Hom Mr. Mercier, Hon. F. Lange her and Hon, Chas, Langelier, July 13th Mr. Pacard met an ther of his own notes for \$5000. The endorsers were Senator Felction for Provincial Secretary. This note fell due three days after the letters steredit, the witness said, had been paid endorser-included Hon. Mr. Mercier. He could not ascertain the names of the other endorsers. This note was also paid en July liti, twenty-four days before it manded, and the day after the letter of credit was paid. The bank received payment in the same manner as Pacaud met the other notes.

Witness added that Pacand had a note for \$5000 failing due on May 18th. The for \$5000 mining due on May 16th. The endersels were Hon. Mr. Mercier and others. The obligation was met May put, and the amount "charged to Pacaud's savings are sunt. Likewise there was another note for \$400 made by J. I. Tarte, another note for \$400 made by J. I. Tarte, the contract of the contract M.F., talling due on May 14. The ento retire paper in the Union and in other banks. He showed Webb a peneil .emoranda.ia.

This sheet contained the names of notes which Pacaud said he wished to retire. Mr. Webb could not recollect the total amount. Pacaud said some of the notes were in the Peoples Bank and the Bank Nationale. He was advised by Webb not to discount the letters of credit. Later on Pacaud called and asked to discount one of the \$20,000 notes, offering as security a note for \$20,000 signed by Mr. Philip Valiere. The bank declined to have anything to do with the transaction. Mr. Pacand asked for \$60,000 at once on the letter of credit and wanted the bank to go through the form of giving the balance. He, nowever, was content to wait for the balance until the letters of credit were paid. To that proposition the bank

witness regarding the transaction with the Banque du Peuple. Witness said a note for \$5000 made by Pacaud and en-dorsed by Hon. Mr. Mercier, Senator Pelletier, Hon. Chas. Langelier and Hon. Frs. Langelier. The note fell due May lst, was protested, but paid May 6th. Pacaud, when meeting the obligation, said he felt sorry the note had gone to protest. He paid it in Banque du Peu-

ple bills.

Mr. Webb, re-called, said the letter of credit for \$100,000 was paid on July. 10th, at the Union Bank.

Mr. Dumoulin, re-called, said Hon. Charles Langelier deposited \$3000 in the Banque du Peuple on July 11th.

Mr. Webb, re-called, said thirteen one hundred dollar bills reached the Union Bank from the Banque du Peuple on

July 13.

Mr. Lafrance re-called, said one of Pacand's cheques for \$5000 was paid at his bank on May 18th. The endorsers were Senator Peiletier, Hon. Mr. Mercier, Hon. Chas. Langelier. As far as he could recollect the name of Hon. Francis Langelier was also on this note. Pacaud at this time paid it out of the proceeds of one of the discounted twenty-thousand dollar notes. There were two cheques for \$5000 each placed to Pacaud's debit on July 11; one was used for the \$5000 note, the other was used by Pacaud for an application for a bill by exchange for \$5000 on Paris, France, in favor of Hon. Premier Mercier. This 5000, was paid out of the 20,000 which was one of the \$20,000 cheques which formed part of the \$280,000 paid out of Dominion subsidies. The exchange draft on Paris amounted to \$25,500 francs. It bore date May 15.

This testimony created a decided sen-

AT THURSDAY'S SITTING the chairman announced that Mr. C. langelier would be on hand at Ottawa Wednesday next. It was decided to ask him to appear a day carlier.

Pacaud drew a cheque for \$2000 on May

Mr. Marcou, secretary of La Caisse Both wit and und Economic, of Quebec, said a cheque without integrity.

for \$7000 and another for \$1000 were deposited to the credit of Mr. C. Roy on May 16th itst. The first was drawn on the Banque du Peuple, but he did not know by whom. Mr. Marcon said the \$8000 deposited in La Caisse d'Economie had been subsequently paid to the order of Mary Jane Jane Fry, who

SOLD PACAUD A HOUSE

on Dufferin Terrace. Mr. John J. Macdonald, contractor, The Committee of the Senate enquiring into the Baie de Chaleur railway ing into the Baie de Chaleur railway scandal met last Wednesday. Mr. webb. cashier of the Union Bank, Quebec, was then re-called. He said he Quebec, was then re-called. He said he Reiset to correct his avidence in one and the saked the co-operation of the said that he met Mr. He contractor, said that he met Mr. He tor Armstrong, banker, London, England, contractor, banker, London, England, at the request of Premier, wanted to complete the road. who subsequently went cast as far as Metapedia on a tour of inspection. Mr. Armstrong, the banker, Hector Cameron, C., and witness met the Premier of

Pacand matrix and a savings bank acdeposit ledger and a savings bank account. On the sixth of July he placed conference Mr. Mercier offered \$10,000 a mile for forty miles if A most respectively. accept the bonds which Mercier agreed to guarantee. The bond issue was fixed at \$2,000,000. Mercier asked Armstrong to deposit \$\$40,000 to guarantee the interest bond issue for ten years at 5 per

In all their dealings, Mr. Pacaud, he said, acted as his agent in Quebec. In December Mr. Pacaud informed the witness that the Quebec Government would Langelistic three days after the letters come to terms. Mr. Mercier proposed note folding three paid: it was met on 11th that this contract was to settle all claims to be two days before it was due by Mr. for work, etc. This included a \$20,000 July, two days before it was due by Mr. for work, etc. This included a \$20,000 paraid. The amount was charged to claim against C. N. Armstrong, the orihis deposit bedger account. The letters ginal contractor. Mr. Macdonald said he refused to pay all the plaims. He expresthe provide day. On August third ed his willingness at the same time to place \$175,000 in the Bank of Montreal was reached, as Mr. Riopel wanted an in-terest in the contract. During the nego-tiations Riopel informed the witness that the sub-contractor MacFarlane had a valid claim for \$70,000 and agreed to have it paid. Mr. Macdonald said to set aside \$50,000 which he expected to give Mr. Pacaud as the recognized intermediary between the Quebec Government and

proposed agreement fell through in February last. Subsequently Mr. Thom and dorser. Mr. Pacaud, paid the amount. others began negotiationg with the Mer-Witness said the Union Bank was asked cier Government. Thom informed the by Mr. J. C. Langelier about the first of witness that the new syndicate had May to discount a letter of credit for \$100,000. From a talk with Mr. Pacaud of \$160,000 more than the offer made by he first became suspicious regarding the transaction. On the occasion referred to Thom calculated a profit of \$300,000. He Facund brought in five cheques for laughed about the order-in council, \$20,0000 cach and asked that they be which, he said, would not compel him to which, he said, would not compel him to placed to his credit. He said he wanted operate the road. Thom had made up about \$40,000 of this amount placed to his private ledger account and the balance on deposit to receipt until after the on the road. In another conversation, letter of credit had been paid. Pacand Thom, talking to the witness about the also informed the witness that he wished subsidy, said: "\$100,000 has gone in | boodle.'

Continuing, McDonald expressed the opinion that the sudsidies were more than sufficient to build the entire road. They amounted to about \$15,000 a mile. When the Thom syndicate made the agreement with the Quebec Government witness was offered the contract in con-

sideration of \$150,000.

Mr. Lafrance proved that the cheque for \$31,750, part of the \$75,000, was paid to the credit of Angus McIntye Thom. Mr. Aug. Edge, secretary to Mr. Pacaud, said that he withdrew from the banks all of Mr. Pacaud's cheques. This was before Mr. Pacaud sailed for Europe. The witness did not know of any meeting between Mercier and Pacaud on the Sunday prior to Pacaud's departure.

On Friday, on the resumption of the ly and positively declared that he had only dealt with the Government through Mr. Pacaud. He voluntarily stated that he had an interview with Mr. Pacaud after refusing to answer the Committee's questione, and Mr. Pacaud told him that he intended to go to Ottawa and tell the Committee that he received the \$100,000, and that it was none of the Committee's and that it was none of the Committee's business what he did with the money. In describing the endorsing of the \$20,000 cheques over to Mr. Pacaud, Mr. Armstrong said he happened to go into Mr. Pacaud's outer office and there found Mr. Pacaud with Mr. J. C. Langelier and Mr. Pacaud with Mr. J. C. Langelier and Mr. Francois Langelier, and the former said to Mr. Armstrong "here's your \$100,000" handing him the cheques, Pacaud then gave him a sign to retire at once to the inner sanctum where he along with Mr. Pacaud endorsed over the \$100,000 in cheques. He expected that they would nave arranged the payment of the \$100,000 among themselves over to Mr. Pacaud and was surprised to find the cheques given to himself. To his knowledge no member of the Government knew anything about his arrangement with Mr. Pacaud.

Tuesday.

The Committee then adjourned till

Copyright, OTTAWA, Aug. 24.—Sir John Thompson to-day presented an important return in reference to the correspondence between the Canadian and Imperial Governments in reference to the Canadian copyright laws. The bulk of the return is composed of the full text of Sir John Thompson's memorandum to Lord Knutsford, written in London in July of last year, and the gist of which has been heretofore published. This report is extremely compre ed. This report is extremely comprehensive and valuable, going as it does into the whole history of the copyright question and setting forth Canada's claims to the power to legislate on this subject. Appended is a lengthy report from the Minister of Justice to the Governor-General detect December 15th, 1999 Mr. Dumoulin, manager of the and detailing the result of his conversa-Banque du Peuple, recalled, said Mr. tion with Lord Knutsford, the colonial

Both wit and understanding are trifles

CORRESPONDENCE,

The columns of the TRUE WITNESS are open to correspondents writing on subjects of interest. But it must be understood that no letter inserted is to be regarded as representing the opinions of the paper. Anonymous letters will not be noticed, though the names of writers will be held strictly in confidence.]

Bad Pronunciation and How to Cure It.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

SIR,-It is painful for a man of correct taste on passing through our streets to have his ears constantly assailed by the mispronunciation of some of the commonest, as well as some of the most endearing words in our language. How often, for instance, do we hear the words, this, that, these, those, father, mother, and brother, pronounced as if written, dis, dut, dease, does, fadder, modder, and brodder. Now let it be borno in mind this form of speech is not by any means local—neither is it, as might be anticipated, the exclusive property of one nationality. But, that it unfortunately prevails among our Irish children to a greater extent than among those of other nationalities, is much to be regret- judicial capacities of the guest of the What have our schools done in the past, or what are they practically doing now, to eradicate such vulgarisms from their pupils? Absolutely nothing. Take any of our Catholic public schools for example, and you will invariably find children of the tenderest age—children the most susceptible of receiving and keeping impressions, placed under a teacher foreign to their customs and manners, a man in all probability as ignorant of the rudiments of the English for this same purpose. No agreement tongue as his little charge is of the science of mathematics, and can we then feel so very much surprised to find those children emerging into boyhood, and even standing on the threshold of manhood, clinging to that vulgar form of speech which has been as indelibly impressed on their tender minds as the impression made on hot wax by a seal. On their first entrance into school, and this is one of the most important events in their lives, our children should be placed in charge of a teacher thoroughly conversant with their mother tongue, a man of sound learning, and a keen and com-prehensive knowledge of the wants and aspirations of childhood. Such a man only should have the direction of an infant class. On the first teacher depends more the childs future, than on all other teachers though whose hands he may afterwards pass. Hence, I maintain that the teacher of primary classes should be the ablest educator in every school, a man in thorough sympathy with all the yearnings of his little charge. Until our public schools become rational in this course of instruction, and follow the prescribed laws of nature in the education of youth, they can never hope to approach within measurable distance of the ideal. But, if it be surpris-ing and painful, to find this mode of speech so common among schoolboys, what must be the impression created on one's mind to hear members of "Young Men's Societies" frequently guilty of the same vulgarisms? Have not these vulgarisms grown with their growth? A further proof that the teacher whose business it was to correct their faults of pronunciation while at school, was either an incapable or an imbecile, or a com-pound of both. Now that schooling has ceased with those young men-that schooling which has set its seal on their pronunciation, can neither reading, for they have good libraries, nor intercourse with better educated youths than themselves, neutralize the pernicious effect of the bad teacher? This is a question enquiry, Mr. Barwick, examined witnesses as to work done by the contractors on the old road. Much evidence of a large amount of both is requisite, Mr. Domosilin, manager of the Banque da Peuple. Quebec, was recalled. He said that Paeaud drew three cheques, aggregating \$5150, on May 6th. The amounts were \$5000, \$1000, \$2150. Two days later the Banque Nationale paid his bank a large amount, including \$10,65 in the currency of the Banque Mr. La France, cashier of the Banque Nationale was the next witness. He confirmed the evidence of the previous witness regarding the transaction with days later the vidence of the previous witness regarding the transaction with days leave the days leave the days leave the days leave the confirmed the evidence of the previous witness regarding the transaction with days leave the day leave the day leave the days leave the days leave the days leave the days leave the said that he had only with the Government through the condition on the old road. Much evidence of a technical character was given by Mr. A. L. Light, engineer. Mr. Armstrong was recalled and was cross-examined as to the facts already brought out. Mr. Barwick asked him if he remembered being at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, on March 12, with Mr. Mercier. Mr. Armstrong said he did not even know Mr. Mercier was in the city. He answered a series of questions intended to show a direct approach to Mr. Mercier by Mr. Armstrong repeated that he had only with the Government through Scottchman in his broad Doric dialet says, Scotchman in his broad Doric dialet says, mon, weel frae, etc., for man, well, from, etc. None of these excuses is admissible in so far as we are concerned. Our children and young men have many facilities for improving their language, even if they cannot find them in our public schools. Familiarity with good books, and association with good speakers, will do much to correct impurities of speech, at least in the latter class. But, the former want and must have teachers ing could be done, as Mr. Armstrong who know their mother tongue, purely was out of town, and the proceedings and thoroughly. If all cannot become came to an end to await his return in elegant writers, and great orators, each answer to a summons to appear before and all should be able at least, to prothe commission and explain where he and all should be able at least, to pronounce our common household words at the time, of the public teacher who, on a certain occasion, while representing his parish at a notable "golden wedding," held in this city, persistently pronounced Montreal, while reading the address as if written Montreal, and the same and the commission and explain where he got the papers. To-day John G. Armstrong was the first witness. He was a second class mail clerk. He admitted having procured copies of the examination questions and explain where he got the papers. To-day John G. Armstrong was the first witness. He was a second class mail clerk. He admitted having procured copies of the examination questions and explain where he got the papers. To-day John G. Armstrong was the first witness. He was a second class mail clerk. He admitted having procured copies of the examination questions and having given them to well a second class mail clerk. He admitted having procured copies of the examination questions and having procured copies of the examination questions and having given them to well a second class mail clerk. He admitted having procured copies of the examination questions and having given them to well a second class mail clerk. He admitted having procured copies of the examination questions and having given them to well a second class mail clerk. He admitted having procured copies of the examination questions and having given them to well a second class mail clerk. He admitted having procured copies of the examination questions and having given them to well a second class mail clerk. wedding," held in this city, persistently pronounced Montreal, while reading the address as if written Montrehall? and yet, this was only one of the many vulgarisms of pronounciation noticible in the reading of that address. Hoping this will be worthy of the attention of those to whom

Montreal, 18th August, 1891.

Shakspeare.

JUDGE MURRAY.

Tendered a Complimentary Dinner by

Last week a banquet, at the City club, was tendered by the Montreal Bar to Judge Murray of Quebec, in recognition of the efficient manner in which he has presided over the Police court in this city during the vacation of Judge Dugas. question and setting forth Canada's claims to the power to legislate on this subject. Appended is a lengthy report from the Minister of Justice to the Governor-General, dated December 15th, 1890, and detailing the result of his conversation with Lord Knutsford, the colonial secretary, on the copyright question.

St. Beique, hatonnier, presided, total number of shares represented out of the 650,000 issued was 329,075. The agreement with the Lake Temiscamingue Colonization Railway company, by Chawa; C. A. Geoffrion, Q. C.; E. Poirier, L. G. A. Creese, St. Jean, Gervais, secretary, on the copyright question.

St. Beique, hatonnier, presided, total number of shares represented out of the 650,000 issued was 329,075. The agreement with the Lake Temiscamingue Colonization Railway company, by which the Canadian Pacific is to take over the seventeen miles of that compensation completed, the Colonization completed, the Colonization completed, the company of the road, 33 miles in all was Ottawa; C. A. Geoffrion, Q. C.; E. Puirier, L. G. A. Creese, St. Jean, Gervais, Fleet, Charles Doucet, clerk of the peace; McMahon, clerk of the Magistrato's court; L. Lajoue, E. Lafontaine, etc. Mr. Beique proposed the toast of the evening,

city during the time he had administered justice in the Police court. Both great pleasure to make the acquaintance | company's road,

of Judge Murray during his stay here.
Judge Murray acknowledged in feeling
terms the compliments which had been paid him. He had been received courteously and hospitably by the people of Montreal, but he would ever remember with gratitude the banquet with which he had been honored by the Montreal Bar. It would be for him one of the most pleasant of his apparences in life. most pleasant of his experiences in life. One of the reflections which it had brought to his mind was that a more frequent contact in a social way, be tween the Bench and the Bar, would tend to uphold the dignity and the independence of both.

Mr. St. Pierre, Mr. Barroughs, Mr. St Jean, Mr. Greenshields, Mr. McIntyre. Mr. Poirier, Mr. Doucet, Mr. Lajoie and others made speeches, in which they bore cordial testimony to the admirable evening.

KNIGHTS OF THE STICK

Hold Their Annual Picnic at Ottorburn Park on Saturday.

Among the most enjoyable pienics of the season was that held on Saturday last by Typographical union 176. Headed by a five band, the parade left the hall on McGill street at 12 o'clock sharp, parading some of the principal streets of the city and thence to the Bonaventure depot, where they boarded the 12.30 train for Otterburn park. Those who did not take part in the games tripped the light fantastic to the strains of Blasi's orchestra. The lacrosse match was won by the Beavers' team by three games to one. The following is a list of the prize winners:

Putting 16 lb. shot, members in good standing—1. J. Hutchison; 2, W. J. Murphy; 3, J. Kavanagh.

Putting 16 lb. shot, open—1, J. Story; , A. J. Whitty; Apprentices' race, under three years t business—1, E. Smith; 2, A. R. Taylor;

3, J. Murphy.
440 yards, members in good standing—1, J. Reddy; 2, J. Hutchison; 3, J

440 yards, open-1, J. Scott; A. Hinton; 3. J. Turnbull. 50 yards, members' daughters under 12 -1, Lily Bradley; 2, Lily Taylor; 3,

10a Read.

880 yards, members of good standing of any other labor organization—1, R. Anderson; 2, J. Storey; 3, R. Keys.

Fifty yards, young ladles' race—1, E. McAvoy; 2, M. McAvoy; 3, K. Markum.

100 yards, members in good standing --1, J. McIntyre; 2, J. McGovern; 3, J. l'avior.

Taylor.

440 yards [members of pressmen's union in good standing |--1, J. Cunningham;
2, G. Owens; 3, J. Gourley.
880 yards, open-1, R. H. Chapman; 2.
C. Mignault; 3, E. Mignault.
50 yards [wives of members in good standing of No. 176]--1, Mrs. Fred. Jackson. 2, Mrs. James Drury; 3, Mrs. Glennon.

100 yards, members' sons under 16-1

T. Kenyon; 2, E. Smith; 3, W. Alty. 440 yards, (apprentices over 3 years at the business)—1, A. C. Read; 2, H. Arthur; 3, J. Donovan.

440 yards, (open to members of competing lacrosse teams)—1, A. Hinton; 2, N. C. Jenkins; 3, C. O'Neill. 880 yards, (members in good standing)

-1, N. O'Connor; 2, J. Reddy; 3, J.

220 yards, (open to morning printers in good standing)—1, J. Donovan; 2, T. J. Finn, jr.; 3, J. Gallagher.
Committee race, (100 yards)—1, J. MacIntyre; 2, J. McGovern; 3, J. Wilson.
Rout race—1, A. Eccles: 2, 1 kg Glen. Boat race-1, A. Eccles; 2, Ike Glen-

A Serious Charge. An investigation into the alleged irregularities and illegal possession of examination papers of 1890 by post office mail clerks, and particularly by Nelson Franc Elliott, which was begun last Mon-Frane Elliott, which was begun last Monday, was resumed at Ottawa. The enquiry was again private. There were present Dr. Thorburn and Mr. Lesueur, commissioners, Mr. Decelles being absent. The enquiry was conducted by Mr. W. D. Hogg. Last week's enquiry was abruptly brought to a close when Mr. Elliott admitted he had procured copies of the questions from Mr. John G. Armstrong. At that time nothand is said to be a fine of \$200, six months' imprisonment and dismissal it is sincerely addressed, and that its per-usal may set all thinking, as to whether they misuse or abuse the language of

The C. P. R.

The adjourned annual and special meeting of the Canadian Pacific Railway company was held yesterday noon in the offices of the company, on Dominion square. The shareholders present were Lord Mount-Stephen, Lord Eiphinstone, Messrs. R. B. Angus, T. G. Shaughnessy, Charles Drinkwater, of Montreal; Hon. George Kirkpatrick, of Kingston; G. R. Harris, of Buston; E. B. Osler and W. D. Matthews, of Toronto; General Thomas, of New York, and Sandford Fleming, of Ottawa. Mc. Van Horne, president of the company, occupied the chair. The

The neath of Judge Murray, and in session authorizing the Canadian Pacific doing so spoke of the golden opinions to issue the further amount of consolid-which Judge Murray had won in this ated depenture stock for the purposes named in the act. The meeting was then adjourned until October 12, pending Judge Dugas and Judge Pesnoyers had borne testimony to this. Speaking for himself he said that it had given him pany looking to the acquirement of that

BIRTH.

At River Beaudette, on the 21st August, the wife of T. McEniry, of a son.

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Full particulars later on. 12 EXHIBITION GROUNDS. 182 Conveniently situated near the city, and au-bining Mount Royal Park. Reduced rates by rail and boat. Cheap excursions from all parts.

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Agricultural Society.

FALL EXHIBITION.

To be Held in Connection with the Provincial Exhibition.

The Fail Exhibition of this Society will be held in connection with the Provincial Exhibition, to be held at Exhibition Grounds, Mile End, from the 17th to the 25th of September in-

End, from the 17th to the 25th of September inclusive.
Entries for competition for the Provincial Exhibition prizes must be made with Samuel Exhibition prizes must be made with Samuel Exhibition prizes must be made with Samuel C. Sievenson, E.g., Secretary and Manager, on or before the first of September next.
Entries for competition for the County Society's prizes, which are open only to members of the Society resident in the county, must be made with the undersigned at his office, Room 302 New York Life Building, Place d'Armes, on or before the fitteenth September. Positively no entries will be received after that date as office room for receiving entries for county competition on the ground cannot be granted. For full particulars see Hociety's hand bills.

H. BRODIE,

II. BRODIE, Montreal, 10th August, 1891.

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Round trip tickets will be issued from Mont-real on AUG. 31, and SEPT. 1, 1891 to PORTLAND, Me, and return \$6 00 ST. ANDREWS, N B and return \$10 00 Valid for return until Sept. 11.

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SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

I hear the uproar of conflicting seers,
The waste, wild warfare full of wrath and pain,
As one from shelter looks forth on the plain,
Swapt by a desert wind that whirls and veers
This way and that, before the rain appears;
Hiding all Heaven till the dissy brain
Looks for repose, and tooks not all in vain;
For soon that tumult molts in rushing tears.

And then the lity's lips are washed from stain. The golden flowers and the grass-green spears Are bright about the rocks; and, as it clears, Each shaken leaf looks to the stars again. While from the west across the slivered trees. The night wind whispers: "He shall give thee

peace."
—M. M. Richardson in Ave Maria.

"A SORROW'S CROWN OF SORROWS."

CHAPTER II.-Continued. Bruce himself, meanwhile, from force of habit, was already considering Lola in the light of a possible heroine. With her picturesque beauty and frank impulsiveness, with the unconventional circumstances of his first meeting with her and the wonderful background of worn grey walls and dark oak furniture, she

seemed to him a fuscinating centre-figure round whom to weave one of those weird

and thrilling romances with which his

name was beginning to be associated. When tea was over, Lola sat with her back to the light, that played on her tangled fair hair until it seemed an aureola round the face in shadow, and told them pretty stories in a soft, full voice, exceedingly pleasant to listen to, with her eyes fixed always on Bruce Laidlaw. He had said he liked legends. and that they were useful to him; whereat Lola, fired with the notion of being in any way serviceable to a genius such as she had already decided Bruce Laidlaw to be, began at once to tell all she knew about Donnithorpe Castle and neighbourhood, while Aubrey, who had never written anything, and did not in-terest her in the least, listened in delight, not to what she was saying, but to the sound of her voice, every note of which seemed to strike upon his heart and find

an echo there. Sometimes, indeed, her eyes would be drawn from Bruce's face by the intensity of Anbrey's gaze, and would rest for a moment, as if in wonder at the light shining through the dusk from his eyes to hers; but speedily she turned her attention again to the young author, with a clearly-marked preference that showed

her country breeding.
All this Madame de Vaux noted; and perhaps for that reason she lot herself be persuaded to linger for nearly an hour in the Castle, sitting with her hand on her son's arm as he hung over her chair and beggod her to remain a little longer, as he was "so passionately fond of legends."

Just as, at least, the old lady rose to go, the real Mrs. Maloney appeared at the doorway, overwhelmed by the presence of so much "quality," and dragging along by each hand two bonny and rosychecked boys.

She curtsied round Madame de Vaux as the latter was getting into her little carriage, and poured into the kind old lady's ears accounts of how "Pat-God bless him!—went off like a man;" whi'e Aubrey, released for a moment from his mother's closely-observant eyer, stole to the reverse of a chatterbox; she imagined him plunged in an intellectual have, or you wouldn't get excited—I the shadow of the Castle doorway world beyond her ken, and would have assure you I sha'n't interiere. I shall be watching Bruce Laidlaw as he assisted been considerably surprised and pained going back to London almost immediate-Madame de Vaux to her seat.

raised her eyes, and met those of Aubrey, gleaming curiously as they shone down into hers in the dusk of the evening; the strangest eyes she had ever seen, she thought them; and that light in them, half fierce, half longing, fascinated her

do. I suppose she never told me of them in her letters lest I should be jealous that her son's place was taken by such a

asked Lola, forgetting the slight enbar-rassment his look caused sad in surprise light behind. at his words. "I have been her constantly for the last three years, ever since she came to live at Montague Lodge. Why, I live only three miles from her, and she has talked to me about you, and read me bits of your letters often and often."

"Then you don't feel as if I were a stranger?" he said in the same gentle tones, but with the same eager intensity in his eyes and a strange throbbing at his heart when, as he bent closer to her, the

castly, and to shake off, for his mother's sake, the slight feeling of dislike and even of alarm that something in the eyes

and tone inspired in her.

Madame de Vaux's voice, with a sharp, anxious ring in it, interrupted them.

"Aubrey, Aubrey! Where are you? We shall be late for dinner."

He came out of the shadow of the

He came out of the shadow of the Castle entrance, and took his place by his mother's side. He was an affectionate son, and appreciated more than most sons do the deep love that was most sons do the deep love that was wouldn't be in till eight.' 'Hang it!' powerfully-built man of between fifty lavished upon him; yet a feeling of sudden resentment filled his heart as where he's been smoking cigarettes by Madame de Vaux, turning to Bruce the fire over since, though I know your wore a singularly cold expression as he lavished upon him; yet a feeling of sud-Madame de Vaux, turning to Bruce Laidlaw in her gracious, old-fashioned manner, asked him to see Miss Marsden to the door of her father's house.

"I don't like Lola to be about alone at dusk," she said, "so I entrust her to your care.

He started violently as her fingers touch- prisingly beautiful girl in a blue serge ed his. His eyes were fixed with a pas- gown, with the brilliant tints of her skin sionate intensity on the glowing picture enhanced by exercise in the keen Octoof youth and beauty, of life and colour,
that Lola Marsden presented as she
stood waving her hand to them from the
between these two. Andrew was sandy,

recalled himself to his duty, and did his best to entertain his mother as they drove away through the lengthening shadows under the trees. His thoughts were still with Lola, and he did not see the terrible anxiety that shone in he held out to her, when, after a com-Madame de Vaux's eyes as she noted his prehensive stare, he advanced to greet preoccupied manner.

A chill had fallen on the spirits of innusually small.

had lingered so pleasantly over afternoon tea in the old tower. Lola watched the pony-carriage drive away with a troubled ook in her blue eyes.

"Madame de Vaux isn't nearly as nice to me as usual," she said, turning to Bruce with something very like tears clouding her vision, "and I am so fond of her! I hope her son's coming isn't

going to spoil everything."
"Sooner or later something or someone must always come to spoil every-thing," he returned. "What an interesting pair they seem, and so devoted to each other."
"Ye-ca," she said thoughtfully; "I

don't think I like him much, though. There is something so strange in his manner; and his eyes have such a curious look in them, almost as if——"
She stopped suddenly, blushing deeply.

As if what?"

"Oh, it is hardly fair to give an opinion of a stranger. And Madame de Vaux says my head is full of fancies; so perhaps this is consoftium." perhaps this is one of them.'

CHAPTER III.

Bruce Laidlaw enjoyed the homeward walk in the twilight, through the long wet grass and across the bridge over the river, to where the lights of sleepy, oldfashioned Oldford glimmered in the val-

ley.
Lola Marsden, with her sweet voice, her buoyant spirits, and ready enthus-iasm, was a new and most pleasant experience, and soon he forgave her for pestering him about his books, and even inbent so far as to tell her their names and a little about them.

Te Lola's unsophisticated eyes, an author seemed a being of a higher order, hailing straight from Parnassus, and spreading an intellectual radiance

"My father would like to talk to you so much," she said. "There are very few dever people in Oldford. In fact, Madame de Vaux is the only person about here I like to talk to myself. But my father likes the country, and has lived here with me ever since my mother's death.'

"Are you an only child?"

"No; I have a brother twelve years older than I. But he is in Russia, where he has been tutor in a Russian prince's family for ten years, and I scarcely remember him. He will be coming home this year, I believe, and I am longing to see him. He writes such clever letters home every now and then."

"I know a young fellow named Marsden, who, curiously enough, has lived some time in Russia," Bruce observed. But this man has been in London for six months at least; so, fortunately for you, he cannot be your brother."

"Why do say you 'fortunately '?" "This Marsden is a man I dislike extremely. But he is clever, impudent, and unscrupulous, and, therefore, of course, a rising man, having all the qualities that ensure success.

Again his tone forbade further reference to the subject, and during the rest of the walk he spoke scarcely at all. Lola was impressed rather than offended by his abstraction and indifference. Most people think he's cracked; I think Her ideal genius must necessarily be he's simply rade. However, if you've been considerably surprised and partial to know that pique and vexation con-Turning her head with a start, Lola cerning a very un-ideal member of her pont you mean to her issed her eyes, and met those of Aubrey, lown sex formed the subject of his must then?" she asked in surprise.

her own sweet voice was singing the bag and hat box, one foot in the house dirge of another woman's love story; and and one in the train, gets welcomed, fed, own gaze in return until, as she looked, Bruce, for his part, though he paid no petted and handsomely tipped. But the

in soft, courteous tones. "I want to through its wide, ill-paved High Street, society, has a very rough time of it. No; thank you for making her life so much arrived before the old-fashioned, red- I came down here for a forthnight, but brighter, as your visits could not fail to brick house, opening to on the street, since my arrival I have heard something do. I suppose she never told me of them where Dr. Marsden had lived for four- to induce me to change my plans, and teen years.

As Bruce and Lola stood at the door, next day."

be blind was drawn back from one of "What have you hear!?" the blind was drawn back from one of 'Didn't she tell you about me?" the ground-floor windows, and the figure light behind.

"There's a stranger in the dining-room," said Lola. "I wonder who he

And Bruce, glancing up, noade no red Laidlaw say anything about me to you mark; but as, after taking leave of her. I saw him look up at the window." he proceeded to dinner at The King's

the same person.

"Mr. Andrew, your brother, has come 'my brother.' home, miss" said Bennett, the houses

come?" usked the girl.

said who he was; for he's so much altresult of a slight discussion concerning tered I should never have known him, me with-with a mutual friend. though he remembered me. How do you do. Bennett?" he says; 'and is my about to question him as to the cause of father in?' just as if he he'd been out for a walk. 'No, sir,' I says in the same way, for he took my breath away like. hall at that moment, put a stop to further 'Is dinner ready?' he says. 'Not yet, discussion. sir, I says; 'for the Doctor told me he doesn't like smoking anywhere but papa in the smoking-room. But I thought it wasn't my place to tell Mr. Andrew so."

The next moment Mr. Andrew, standt dusk," she said, "so I entrust her to be ur care."

She placed the reins in her son's hands. le started violently as her fingers touch
ing with his back to the tiled fireplace, heard the door at the opposite end of the long room open, and saw it admit a surprisingly beautiful girl in a blue serge two children much more difficult to man-

moss-grown courty and of the Castle.

The pony had turned homewards of its own accord. With a deep sigh Aubrey plump; and as evidently of the town as

she was of the country.

He also was good-looking in a way, being dapper and well-made, with clearher, were white, delicately-shaped, and

three at least out of the four people who ! "So this is Lola?" he said.

He was very deliberate in his move-

First he looked at her and smiled : then he threw away his cigarette, advanced to meet her, took both her hands, looked at her again, and finally kissed

the fatted calf won't be ready till eight. Sit down by the fire, and tell me the news, and if our respected dad isn't here | terest he showed and felt in the younger in time, I shall eat you. Do you object to smoking?

"No; but papa does, in this room.

Come to the smoking room."
"I will if you come too, though it will "I will if you come too, though it has cost me a pang to tear myself from the sight of the white tablecloth. I had a lingering hope that, if I waited long enough, dinner would serve itself, in the analysis Nights style."

"If he is anything like his mother, he said, "Aubrey ought to be a most delightful fellow. He's been in good hands, too, travelling with Victor Merrimee; it was indeed a loss to medical Arabian Nights style."
"It will serve itself in the Oldford

style at eight; and if you had only written to say you were coming—"
"You would have missed this delight-

would have run down here before."

Doctor's study, and seated herself in and a correspondence like that is a strain a deep armchair, facing her companion, on a man nearing seventy. I know I who, as before, stood with his back to the shouldn't care to do it, and I'm a full who, as herore, stood with his back to the fire, "When we last heard from you, about ten years younger than Merrimee." eight months ago, you said you didn't "Have these De Yaux got any mony? eight months ago, you said you didn't think of coming to England until the winter.

"Man is mutable," he remarked evasively. "I changed my plans. And, oh, by-the-bye, who was that who brought you home just now?"
"Mr. Laidlaw is his name." she

inswered, growing scarlet under the keen glance of enquiry he fixed upon her. "Bruce Laidlaw the writer! What in the name of wonder is he doing down Why, he was in town three years here: ago.

He only came down this afternoon. "And he was immediately permited to walk about with you! Upon my soul, there's a Arcadian simplicity about the Oldford code of manners."

"Madame de Vaux, my greatest friend, asked Mr. Laidlaw to see me home from Donnithorpe Castle, where she and I, papa, is responsible for my salary. and her son and Mr. Laidlaw, who travelled from London together, had teato-day. And you may be sure, Andrew, that I never do anything without telling I really think you have escaped far more my father."
She spoke in proud, hurt tones, and a

flush of deep annoyance burnt in her cheeks. But Andrew Marsden only laughed.

" My dear child, don't go into heroics. If you really do tell your father everything, you are a very silly girl. You needn't be afraid of a stern mentor in the person of a brother. I assure you. my principles are most elastic, and I don't care a straw about peoples morals so long as their manners are good. What complain of in Bruce Laidlaw is that

both are equally bad. Here's a lofty illmannered, clever, bad-tempted humbig,

ing.

She felt honoured by the fact that he liked to hear her talk, unconscious that The prodigal sen on a flying visit, with a the warm blood flushed all over her face and neck, and she was turning quickly away when he spoke.

great attention to her words, found the bord to death by bad jokes and worried to death by bad jokes and worried to death by bad debts, dragged to church n arly every day, do you not?" he asked in soft, courteous tones. "I want to through its wide, ill-paved High Street, society, bas a very rough tissoft. propose going back to-morrow or the

> "Oh." he answered with an odd sort of smile, "I have heard of two young men being presented to my sister and paying her some attention, so, like a dutiful brother, I am going up to town to enquire all about them. By the way, did

He did mention your name," she Arms, he knew that the Marsden he disc answere I blushing again. "At least, he liked and Lola's brother were one and said he knew a Mr. Marsden who had been in Russia, and he hoped it wasn't

This answer seemed greatly to delight

"Why, Bennett, when did my brother does regard me with any particular ome?" asked the girl. favour. To tell the truth, I suspect his vis-Just a few minutes ago, miss. He lit to this benighted village was the direct

He kept on laughing and Lola was

Dr. Marsden was a tall, rather stout wore a singularly cold expression as he jarring discords when wrongly played greeted his son, at once warmed into sympathetic kindliness when Lola rushed right hands!" to meet him and threw her arms around

age than one. And your daughter has blossomed into a beauty, sir. Two young men have made much fuss with her today, and I am sure that that is far more wonderful news than any your son can

bring from St. Petersburg.
"Two young men," said the Doctor, pinching her cheek. "If you'd said two hundred I shouldn't have been supprised. The wonderful part of it is that you should condescend to mention it."

"Tuey weren't Oldford young men, you may be certain," she said, "But Andrew is starving; not even the account of my adventures can make him forget his dinner. And I'm hangty, too, which makes me very thoughtful for others."

Others, as a moder for my of the character woman of beautiful personal character and perfect breeding; who thereaughly understands Lola, and loves her dearly; of good old family, to counterbalance At 25 cents a Bottle. Andrew is starving; not even the ac-

That Dr. Maraden was in no way delighted at his son's unexpected return was evident from the glances he incessantly cast upon him from eyes that looked cold and steely when they did not rest upon Lola. Yes, being a man of a reflective and humorous turn of mind, hor gently on both cheeks.

"I suppose Bennett told you who I am," he said; "so that you are prepared to be fond of me. I hear from her that lt occasionally grated on the heart's, could not fail to appeal to the heads of his hearers. But, through all the inman's graphic description of Russian society, he did not forget to demand an exact account of Lola's adventures, and was evidently anxious to hear all she could tell him about Aubrey de Vaux.
"If he is anything like his mother,"

science when the man retired. I used to often meet him when I was a younger man, and I always fancied that at some time he must have had a tender feeling ful surprise. I'm so glad you have a for our little Madame de Vau, x who by sense of humour! If I'd known of it, I the way, must have been a wonderfully pretty woman years ago. Merrimee "But you little only just come from St. Petersburg, haven't you?" she asked as the led the way across the hall to the their travels—tremendous letters, too: wrote to her regularly every week all the

> enquired Andrew. Yes. This young lady will be very rich at his mother's death. She married well twice, luckily for her, considering the money she squanders—yes, absolutely squanders," the doctor repeated with rising indignation, "in charity. There's not a day passes but what she receives begging letters, and she encourages half the disreputable pauperism of the coun-

Father and son, left together, remain ed in silence. Then the former enquired ' How long have you been in London? 'About seven months."

"And now, you've come down here? "Not exactly. My pupil is here in town, under my watchful eye; and I am responsible for his manners, morals, and English, whilst the respected Prince, his

Considering your own favourite theory of hereditary influences, and the risk you ran, therefore, in adopting me, cheaply than you might have expected Had I been your son, no doubt I should have shone as brightly in the lustre of middle-class virtues as you do yourself. But for the son of a convicted felon-no, don't stop me; I'm not a bit ashamed of it—and of the feminine black sheep of the family, I really think I'm a jolly sight more reputable than anyone had a right to expect. What are the few quent money dealings have cost you compared with what you might have had to pay? I do assure you, sir, when consider my parent's antecedents, feel impelled to heartily congratulate

you—upon myself.'' Dr. Marsden looked at Andrew for some moments with a killed of puzzled scrutiny then be laughed.

"Of course, there is something in what you say," he remarked: "and you have at least inherited the plausibility of my brother, your father. If I thought you would make any sensible use of the money, I should be very ready to increase your allswance. But, as you know, I am

not a rich man, and "And you've got Lola to provide for. How about hereditary there? Nobody Knows Who on the one side, and an ignorant, Irish beggar-woman on the other. She's a very handsome girl; but I tell you candidly I myself should never

Dr. Marsden shot across at his adopted son a look of scathing indignation and contempt; but, before he spoke, this ex-pression changed to one of trouble and anxiety. Little as he liked Andrew, he esteemed his intelligence highly, and felt a relief to be able now to unburden his mind on a subject which constantly per-

plexed him. "I have watched that girl since she was two years old," he said, " and I am most deeply anxious to see her happily married before I die. I know that I shad not attain any great age; and the idea that the beautiful child should be thrown on the world unprotected at my death, which may occur at any moment. troubles me incessantly. It is impossible to leave her in the charge of a man wind through the open doorway blew her loosened hair back from her ears against her shoulder.

"Oh no," she answered, trying to speak.

"Oh no," she answered, trying to speak.

"Why Denote the form her cars against her shoulder.

"No," he said at length, streking his hear relative. Now, in the event of my hear relative. This answer sommet greatly to delight one to leave her in the charge of a han and how leaves the length of your principles. "—Andrew smiled and howed—" although you are my only now the said at length, streking his hear relative. Now, in the event of my hand to shake off for his more lone yet."

"No," he said at length, streking his hear relative. Now, in the event of my hand to shake off for his more lone yet." of her? It is not only her beauty that the danger lies. The girl is as good as gold -as innocent as a child; as healthy as a young savage, and as tender as an angel; but she is headstrong, reckless, impulsive and passionate. She has never yet in her life had a harsh word said to her; and, out of books, cruelty and vice are merely names to her. She believes everything, trusts everyone, and feeling everything keenly, is liable to violent revulsions of sentiment. She is like an instrument filled with all manner of untried harmonies-of passion, of sweetness, and of charm; but capable of

The Doctor remained silent a few moments, gazing straight down before num on the table, with eyes a little

Andrew, who had been listening-interested, but not in the least touchedto his uncle's words, now enquired whether there was any suitor to Lola's hand yet on the tapis of whom her guar-

dian approved.
"I dare say my sentiment will amuse you," the older man said, looking up from his reverie with a smile; "but I have indeed an ideal husband in my head for Lola, whom I have absolutely never seen. However, I have seen his portrait and some of his letters, and, shove all, I have seen his mother; and she is the woman I desire, before all others, as a mother for my child. A

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Lola's shortcomings in that respect; of wealth; and whose son, from all I can gather, is an accomplished, amiable, healthy, and nice-minded man."

"I think I have guessed his name," said Andrew. "I dare say you have. The ideal husband I wish for Lola is the man who arrived at Oldford to-day-Mr. Aubrey de

(To be Continued.)

Stick to the Eight.

Right actions spring from right principles. In cases of diarrhova, dysentery, ramps, colic, summer complaint, cholera morbus, etc., the right remedy is Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry,—an unfailing cure—made on the principle that nature's remedies are best. Never travel without it.

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All who have the care of children should know that Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry may be confidently depended on to cure all summer complaints, diarrhoa, dysentry, cramps, colic, cholera infantum, cholera morbus, canker etc., in children or adults.

There is room for everybody in this big world. Friction comes from the fact the City of Everlasting Rest stretches out

If you are tired taking the large old- | The child belongs to the father and is, fashioned gripping pills, try, Carter's as it were, the continuation of the father's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort, personality.-Leo XIII. A man can't stand everything. One pill a dose. Try them.

Decility and easy acquiescence with | didn't take pains. good advice are the signs of an humble as vrt. - Ven. Inlienne Morel.

Crimes lead into one another. They who are capable of being forgers are cap able of being incendiaries.

Every man has three characters -- that which he exhibits, that which he has, and that which he thinks he has. up?"

An Irish Genealogist, Sir Henry Bellingham, of Castle Bell-

ngham, County Louth, and Mr. Jerome ingham, County Louth, and Mr. Jerome Murphy, of Cork, have issued "an appeal to the Irish race" on behalf of a testimonial to Mr. O'Hart, the well-known author of some interesting and valuable works on Irish pedigrees. Mr. O'Hart, who resides at Kilkee, County Clare, has deserved well of the Irish, and Anglo-Irish race in every clime, for his pana-Irish race in every clime, for his pains-taking researches in tracing Irish and Anglo-Irish genealogies, without subserving sect or party. As a temporary recognition of his literary services, he hast year received from the Treasury a grant of £100 from the Royal Bounty Fund: pending the result of an applica-tion for a literary pension (not yet re-ceived) from the Civil List, for which, in January, 1800, Mr. O'Hart was recom-mended by prelates and dignitaries of the Catholic and Protestant Churches, both at home and abroad, as well as by some Catholic and Protestant Divines, and other influential personages of different creeds and politics in Ireland. England, Scotland, and in fact, both hemispheres. Mr. O'Hart's "Irish Pedigrees" and "Irish Landed Gentry when Cromwell came to Ireland" have had a wide circulation and been greatly appreciated. It is a kindly act of Sir Henry Bellingham and Mr. Murphy to shed some brightness upon the declining years of Mr. O'Hart's useful life, which have been saddened by the loss of his only son, Mr. P. A. O'Hart, of Dublin.

Dr. T. A. Slocum's

OXYGENIZED EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL. If you have Weak Langs-Use it. For sale by all druggists.

The time must come to every human being when it must be known how well ... he can bear to die.

itsgate

A fellow who had cramps found fault with his physician because the latter A bald-headed man never quite loses

hope—that somebody will get up a successful hair restorative. "I haven't slept any for ten days."
"Not for ten days?" "Not a wink."
"Why, heavens, man, how do you keep up?" "Oh, I sleep nights instead."

ts Action is Like Magic.

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In a little sweetened water, HOT WATER PREFERRED, taken every half hour, will cure any case of DYS. ENTERY, CHOLERA INFANTUM, COLIC, CRAMPS, DIAR-RHCEA, if the treatment is commenced in time.

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HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD.

LIKE EVERYTHING ELSE. In a paper on this subject by Dr. I. N. In a paper on this subject by Dr. 1. No Love) Jour. Med. Assoc., the writer gives the following conclusions which for the the tone part are in accord with the best most pare are in accord with the best scientific and medical opinion and experience as to the use of coffee. 1. The period has in the infusion of coffee perience as to the use of coffee. 1. The world has in the infusion of coffee, one of its most valuable beverages. 2. As a prompt diffusible stimulant it is in a prompt diffusible preferable to all cases of shock preferable to all the antagonistic to make the state of the state an cases It is antagonistic to malaria and specially destructive to the typhoid and special cholera germ, and for this hacillus and cholera germ, and for this reason it is an admirable remedial agent reason to a militions, both as a direct stimulant and antiseptic, and an encourager of elimination. 4. One of its chief adot emmination. The one of the enter advantages in health and disease is in the fact that it aids in securing that physical that it and in securing that physical satisfaction which is conducive to hope, comfort, good digestion, great power of comion, and rapid recuperation. 5. supports, tides over dangers, helps the appropriative powers of the system, spiror up the dagging energies and enhances the endurance. And for these leasons and many others, it should be used temperately, as should all of nature's benign gifts. 5. In excess, it is even more dangerous than alcohol, nor is the effect of its excessive use so apparent or disrespectable.

A USEFUL HINIT.

Iced tish is a subject of notice and leed ush is a subject of notice and warning in the Lancet. "Ice spoils the freshness, firmness, and flavor of fish by rendering it, prior to putrefaction, insipid, soft and flabby." Where fish is preserved on ice, it appears that the ice, favors put-refaction by formishing a constant supply of moisture, carrying with it putrefactive betteria. On the other hand, keeping had cold in no way favors putre-

THE USEFUL BEAN.

Of all edible pods it is believed that the bean has been longest known and most widely cultivated. It was used as food by the ancient Jews and considered sacred by the Greeks and Romans. A temple dedicated to Kyanetes, the god of beans, formerly stood on the sacred road near Eleusis. Kyanetes was called the god of beans because he was the first to cultivate them for food. The bean feast, which the Athenians celebrated in honour of Apoillo, was characterised by the excessive use of beans. The Egypand would not venture to touch them. Pythagoras admonished his scholars, "Abstrain from beans." The natives of Egypt and mest all Oriental nations look apon the black specks on the wings of the bean flower as the written characters of death.

INFANTINE RESITRATION.

During the period of early childhood, when diseases that may last through life 2 e very readily established, mothers and nurses should be careful in guarding their children against acquiring the mouth-breathing habit. It is at the starting point of life that man must be educated, both mentally and physically, for it is at that time had and vicious habits are most easily acquired. There are few who look so far back in life for the cause of a great many of these affections that render existence miserable, though in most instances they may be said to owe their origin to some neglect in early childhood. Mothers make a very great mis-take in holding their rafants close to breasts, disordered nerves and premature decay of the teeth. When they see their young children asleep with their mouths open, they would do well to adopt the practice of the Indian mother in this respect and close the mouths of their sleeping children by gently pressing the lips together. This simple maneuvre, if practised systematically in every instance, may be the means of saving their children from untold misery in after life. Mothers and nurses, to whom are enshould see to it that the same attention is given to the nose as they are accustomed to give to the hands, feet, eyes and ears of their young charges. A small syringeful of tepid water, to which has been added a little borax, should be carefully injected every day up the nos-trils of their young children, and this duty should be attended to with religious exactness until the child has reached that age when he will be able to perform that duty for imself. This he will soon learn to do. If properly trained, and so performance when he has reached the

THE KITCHEN.

A FAMILIAR BUT UNKNOWN SUBEECT. Fried Hann-Cut in uniform slices, a fulle thicker than for broiling. Fry quickly, turning often, and put into a bandla, but it is after modified by hot dish. Fried ham is often spoiled by being cooked until the juices are cooked

Ham and Eggs .- Have slices of uni-

ting, and save it for kitchen use. Slice his open mouth-was extended towards nished with paraley or celery tips, that the stems are long and weighted down with a layer which will remain undisturbed or the garnishing may prove troublesome.

Ham served at a party should be thoroughly done. It is almost impossible to was distracted temporarily or permanent underdone ham with a fork. Grated ently, but pulled vigorously until they ham is nice on this account.

Ham is thought by many persons to be unwholesome. To some it undoubtedly is; to others it just as undoubtedly is not. If you happen to be of the former class, abstain from it; if of the latter, "take the good the gods provide," and "be ye thankful."

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

THE MUSICAL LIZARD. A correspondent of the Spectator writes: "When in Switzerland two years ago, I made the acquaintance of some lizards living in the crevices of one of the sunny walls of our garden. As I had somewhere heard that lizards have a good ear for music, I resolved to prove the fact; so one alternoon, armed with a small musical-box, I wended my steps to their tomato-covered home. Before I had finished the first tune a considerable audience had collected—an audience it was a pleasure to play to, for the lizards were far more attentive than most human beings. Out peered head after head, a little on one side, in a listening attitude. I gave my little friends a musical entertainment (varied by whistling) nearly every day, and before long they got much bolder, and would venture right out of their holes and lie motionless on the broad ledge of the wall, their bright black eyes half closed as a rule, but opening now and then to give me a lazy wink of enjoyment." A LEARNED DOG.

A true story is told of a farmer's dog who has been found guilty of obtaining goods under false pretences. He is extremely fond of sausages, and has been taught by his owner to go after them for himself, carrying a written order in his mouth. mouth. Day after day he appeared at the butcher's shop, bringing his master's order, and by-and-by the butcher became carless about reading the document. Finally, when settlement day came, the tians, contrary to the nations above farmer complained that he was charged mentioned, considered beans unclean, with more sausages than he had ordered. The butcher was surprised, and the next time Lion came in, with a slip of paper between his teeth, he took the trouble to look at it. The paper was blank, and further investigations showed that wherever the dog felt a craving for sausages he looked round for a piece of paper, and trotted off to the butcher's. The farmer is something out of pocket, but squares the account by boasting of his dog's intelligence.

THE WALKING LEAF.

The walking and climbing leaves of Australia were for over half a century considered the greatest of natural wonders. A party of sailors wandered inland and sat down to rest under a tree. A great wind shook to earth several dead and brown leaves. These presently began to show signs of life and crawl towards the trunk, which they ascended and attached themselves to their respec-tive twigs! Hence the sailors, who promptly ran away, said the place was bewitched. But the simple fact turned out to be that the so-called leaves were take in holding their infants close to their own bodies during sleeping hours; and never should the face of a young child be covered while asleep. Both lead to mostic-breating. There is nothing more natural than the affectionate and loving embrace by a mother of heir in his hours of sleep, and there is nothing at the same time more dangering to his health. Little do mothers know of the dangers that result from the custom of allowing their young children to go to sleep with open mouths, never realizing for a moment that they are certain to grow up confirmed mouths. They are green when the breathers, with weak lungs, pigeon breasts, disordered nerves and premature is and never should be folded leaves were really leaf-shaped insects, having long to be that the so-called leaves were really leaf-shaped insects, having long to be that the so-called leaves were really leaf-shaped insects, having long to be that the so-called leaves were really leaf-shaped insects, having leaves were really leaf-shaped insects, having long to be that the so-called leaves were really leaf-shaped insects, having long to be that the so-called leaves were really leaf-shaped insects, having leaves were really leaf-shaped insects, having long to be that the so-called leaves were really leaf-shaped insects, having leaves were really leaf-shaped insects, having long stock. The Pekin younger breeding stock. The Pekin younger breeding stock. The Pekin younger breeding stock of preding stock. The Pekin younger breeding stock. The Pekin younger breeding stock of preding stock of p changes they become brown. The writer of this was sitting under a tree reading in the woods of Southern Illinois, when one of the "twigs," as it was supposed to be, dropped on the page. It moved and thus revealed its identity. Its nature seemed to be that of a worm and its vitality that of the very lowest. It died as soon as removed and served as a bookmark for many years.

SAVED BY AN EGG. When Robert Surcouf, the famous French corsair, was in the Malay Archipelago he went one day, with two or three of his officers, to dine with a friend on an island at some distance from where his ship lay at anchor. After dinner his servants returned first to the ship, back in one of the island boats, a pirogile. "The King of Corsairs" and his officers might well have dreaded a trip in a pirogue, for they had themselves witnessed a most tragic occurrence a few monster before help could reach them. Just as Surcouf's pirogue came in sight of the ship, a huge shark appeared, and approached so near that one of the rowers struck him a heavy blow with an oar. "What a good shot he would be! What a misfortune that I have not my appeared Surgout, whose gun out of it. Pour milk, or cream if you have it, with a very little thickening, into the pan, and let it boil up once. Pour it over the ham and serve.

Ham and From Ham and serve.

Ham and From Ham and serve.

Ham and From Ham and serve. indeed a misfortune, as was very soon from size. Cook quickly and put into a hot dish. Break the eggs carefully in the hot fat and cook until the white is well set. Place them on the slices of hum, and salt and pepper.

Underdone Ham.—A boiled ham is sometimes found to be underdone in the middle, and still the housekeeper may middle, and still the housekeeper may boat and sending to the bottom the permiddle, and still the housekeeper may not wish to reboil it. Slices may be cut from it and broiled, or an agreeable variety may be had by making cutlets from it. Dip slices in beaten egg, then in cracker crumbs, and fry in the fat of the ham.

Cold Ham.—In preparing a dish of sliced ham.

very thin. Nothing is less appetizing the boat. Surcouf thereupon seized and than chunks of ham. If the dish is garegg from a lunch basket, and taking aim, threw it so that it broke in the monster's throat. He closed his jaws, seemed to taste the dainty mouthful appreciatively, stopped swimming, and presently disappeared. The rowers did not wait to see whether his attention reached the ship. Surcouf and his friends decided to eat an occasional omelette in memory of that shark, whose taste for eggs was happily keener than his taste for human flesh.

A REVENGEFUL SNAKE. Those who are familiar with the habits of snakes say that when a person kills a snake he must look out for its mate. The following tragic incident of a cobra's vengeance is related of Andrew Fischer, an employe of the Madras Railway Company :- "One day, while seated in the verandah of his bungalow, he observed two large cobras in the barren plane immediately in front of the houses. Arming himself with a stout stick he proceeded to the spot, and encountered the snakes. He succeeded in killing one of them, while the other, which had been but slightly wounded, managed to escape. Mr. Fischer, hunted about for the runaway, but could not find it. He then returned to his bungalow, and rested for some time, as he was off duty. Later in the day he prepared to go to his work, and with that object got out his clothes to dress. He sat on his cot, and was about to put on his shirt when he felt something bite him on the back. He turned round, and, to his horror, found a snake on the cot behind him. which he is said to have recognised as the cobra he had wounded that morn-He immediately sought relief, and and all kinds of remedies were applied, but to no effect, and he died in the evening." It is commonly believed evening." mong the Hindoos that no animal is

vengeance upon its assailant. THE FARM.

it is fortunate enough to escape, it never gives itself any rest until it has wreaked

revengeful than the cobra, and

correspondent in the Country Gentleman writes as follows on this sub

In your issue of July 23 I notice an inquiry about the breeding and management of Pekin ducks. Having had some experience in the line, perhaps I may offer some suggestions that will interest your correspondent.

The Chinese breed of ducks (called Pekin, from the capital of China,) is the most popular variety in this country, and, without doubt, is bred far more extensively than all other breeds of ducks combined. It possesses an attractive appearance, independent of its economic value, being of a creamy-white plumage throughout, with deep, yellow bill and orange-colored legs, showing in strong contrast. Add to this, massive weight, good yellow skin and tender, juicy meat, and we have a bird worthy the attention

breeding stock, from which to secure eggs for hatching purposes. Ducks from two to four years old lay larger eggs, which in turn hatch larger and more it is necessary to confine her in the pen till the middle of the forenoon, in order that the eggs may all be laid in the coop. The fertility of the eggs is surprising, sometimes reaching 90 per cent. Period of incubation is four weeks, during the latter part of which it is well to sprinkle the eggs two or three times with water at 102°, to render the shell and lining tender when easily broken.

Ducklings are quite tender when first natched, being susceptible to cold from dampness. They consequently must be cooped in a dry location, and allowed only water to drink. Indeed, they will not endure a wetting upon the back until the down has been replaced by permanent feathers, which occurs when they are about two months old. The opening in the water dish should be only large his friend having offered to send Surcouf enough to admit the passage of the head,

so that they cannot wet one another.

The food of young ducklings should consist at first of bread crumbs mixed with hard-boiled eggs and milk. Oatmeal, wheat, corn bread, and a daily supply of freshly-cut clover will conduce to a rapid growth. Animal food, in the learn to do. If properly trained, and so great will be the feeling of relief, especially when there is a tendency to catarria that he will not neglect its daily performance when he had a several of Surcouf's own sailors, was returning to the ship, when one of the common sharks when there is a tendency to catarria that he will not neglect its daily performance when he had a several of Surcouf's own sailors, was returning to the ship, when one of the common sharks when the shape of beef scraps, worms and ground enormous sharks when the sailors when the shape of beef scraps, worms and ground enormous sharks when the sailors when the sailors when the sail of the shape of beef scraps, worms and ground enormous sharks when the sailors when the sailor waters attacked and upset the frail craft, and threw its occupants into the sea. Three of the sailors were drowned or became victims of the Good account can be made of all the mountain before help could reach the Good account can be made of all the skim-milk and buttermilk that can be "Feed often, with nutritious spared. food," is a proper maxim in duck cul

Each season the largest and best of the young stock should be selected for future breeders, and the flock improved in the pig. Probably a large flock would not be found profitable, except in a favorable location, where nearness to a good market and cheap food exist. The latter desideratum is found along the sea-coast, where each succeeding tide washes upon the flats numerous species of small fish, and where muscles, clams, &c., are found in abundance. Hence the reason of the extensive duck culture all along the shore of Cape Cod. In such cases, however, they should be fed liberit. Dup slices in beaten egg, then in tracker crumbs, and fry in the fat of the ham.

Cold Ham.—In preparing a dish of sliced ham, trim off the fat before cut
Cold Ham.—In preparing a dish of shittered the rudder. For an instant sliced ham, trim off the fat before cut-

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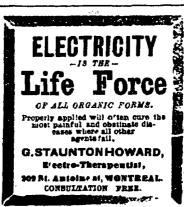
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This is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on
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ADA will leave Montrem usus includes, copied at 7 p.m.
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Daily (Sundays excepted), per ficamer TERREBONNE at 3.30 p.m. Saturdays at

TERREBONNE at 3.30 p.m. Baturdays at 2.30 p.m. I.ONGUEUIL FERRY—From Longueuil 5 a.m. and every subsequent hour. From Montreal commencing at 5.30 a.m. Last trip 8.30 p.m. See time table. To LAPRAIRIE—From Montreal, from 25th May to 31st August, on Mondays, Wednesda, s. Thursdays and Saturdays. From Laprairie—5.30 a.m., 1.30 and 5.30 p.m. From Montreal 6.30 a.m., 12 noon 4 and 6. 5p. m. On Tuesdays and Fridays from Laprairie, 5.58, 10.30 a.m., 1.30 and 5.50 p.m. From Montreal 6.9 12 noon, 4 and 6.15 p.m. On Eundays and holidays, from Laprairie, 7, 8.15 aim. snd 5p.m. EXCURSIONS—Commencing Saturday, May 2nd, by Steamer Terrebonne, every Saturday at 2.30 p.m., for Vercherea, and Sundays at 7 a.m. for Contreceur returning same evening at about 8 p.m.
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STORAGE.

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VERNELLE CONTRACTOR

The event of the week is the marriage of Sir Thomas Esmonde, M. P. Sir Thomas is the only one of the Irish National party possessing a title. Hoseems to be pretty well aware of it, too, for he in-vited none of his colleagues to the wed-ding. He may recorded to the desired ding. He got married to the daughter of The O'Donovan of Tralee, a gentleman of good property. The prefix "the" is a usual one with a few of the old Irish familiar and or the old Irish families, such as the The O'Donoghue of Glens, The O'Connor Don, etc. It is a very distinctive title, but the late O'Gorman Mahon, M.P., did not believe in its frequency, nor in the right of ordinary people to use it. for once when some one was called by it in the House of Commons, he rose from his place and in-formed the astonished wisdom of England, in Parliament assembled, that there were only three cutitled to call themselves by it, viz : The l'ope, The Devil, and The O'Gorman Mahou! A rather curious combination of personages.

liberation of John Dillou and William O'Brien from prison have added a fresh item of perplexity to the already tangled political situation. Prison bars do not always keep in secrets, and it was well known, long before, that the former his fellow-prisoner would take was not so clear. Both, however, after break-fasting with the Bishop, of Galway, attended a meeting at which addresses were presented to them, and in which they most unequivocally announced their intention of opposing Mr. Parnell's claim to leadership. Preparations were being made in Dublin to give the two gentlemen an enthusiastic reception, but on the result of the news a good deal of the enthusiasm abated. When they, reached Dublin there none of the usual bands to meet them, no crowds to give them acclaim, and they drove on or dinary jauunting cars away from the station. Twelve months ago the streets would be impassable with welcoming would be impassate with welcoming crowds, and every band in Dublin would be present to play them home. It is a good indication of how thoroughly Parnellite the metropolis of Ireland still remains—differing in this respect altogether from the country districts. Following on the announcements of the

released prisoners, the Freeman's Journal

had a letter, printed in large type, from Mr. Gray next morning announcing that he had seen the error of his ways and was no longer a supporter of Mr. Parnell. Mr. Gray owns more than half the shares in the Freeman's Journal, and some months since, on his return from Australia, was very decided in favor of the late leader; so much so, indeed, that when the Belfast Morning News, which paper he also controls, declared himself against him he promptly dismissed the editor and replaced him by one who supported Mr. Parnell. Whereupon the Belfast people established another rival paper to support their views. This sudden rolte face occasioned much surprise, amusement and comment, not lessened in any degree by the fact that the other directors, including the Lord Mayor of Dublin, repudiate Mr. Grey's change of opinion, and publicly announce in the leading columns that the paper will still continue to support Mr. Parnell. There is no doubt that the Freeman's Journal has suffered severely by its political course, and has been heavily hit by the estab-lishment of the National Press. Its weekly issue, price three cents, which had He review at considerable length the in-It is hard for a young man just commeneing life, like Mr. Gray, to see a splendid property, in which he has so heavy an interest, running to destruction, but it is questionable if his recent movement will do much to retrieve it. The halfyearly meeting of the Freeman Company, Limited, will be held in a short time, and a strong effort, it is believed. will be made to oust the Parnellite directors and give Mr. Gray supreme control. It will then, of course, become completely anti-Paroelite. To meet this expected move preparations are being made to issue United Ireland, now the property of Mr. Parnell and his friends. in Dublin-all three full of life, vigor and activity. Meantime the supporters of sirability of adopting some method by Mr. Parnell announce their determin- which they can be avoided. He compares ever, and scoff at the idea of any two with what he regards as a selfish indil men -released prisoners, or otherwise- | ference of the French, or perhaps, more in Ireland as elsewhere.

Referring to the recent naval manoruvres he says :- Late sleepers in Kingstown were rudely disturbed from their repose the other morning by the firing of heavy guns in the harbor. The windows in a recognition of Welsh nationality rattled and shook with the concussion; greater than has ever been known. This and most people living on the terraces giving on the sea, rushed in all kinds of dishabille to the win lows to see what the Squadron assembled on the English coast, on the Irish ports. These turned out to be the battleship Hotspur, 4 guns, 8010 guns, 7300 tons; Northampton, 12 guns

To the level of Edinburgh and Dublin, with the fullest civic honors, a lord-mayorality, and possessing a Welsh National Museum. In the event of a scheme being formulated, a distinguished gentleman, intimately connected with Wales in 12 guns guns, 7300 tons; Northampton, 12 guns, 7630 tons; Barraconta, 6 guns; and the combined gun-boats and torpedo-catchers Gossamer, Rattlesnake, Skipjack, and Spider. A pretty formidable attacking party as they came looming into view out of the morning haze. The captain of the Belleisle, gnarding the port, however, was not to be taken by surprise. Bereft of her topmasts, with her great steel hawser, capable of a breaking strain of 500 tons to the foot, shackled round the massive granite belaying block on the pier to prevent her swinging with the obbing tide; the great iron-clad—the on the waters since the Ark—proposed has so promptly taken it up. "It is to do battle for the safety of the Irish long indeed," says the News, "since the coast. A battery of heavy artillery was mounted on either pier, and even the lery. We shall be surprised if even

electro-dynamic mines sunk by the engineers of the ship. The foemen did not come close, however; but as they came towering around and settled into their places in the bay they opened fire on the devoted town. The "Belleisle" on the devoted town. The "Belleisle" soon trained her 25 tons guns on them, the land batteries opened too and for four hours the thunder of heavy guns shook the air and gave the Kingstown ladies an idea of what a sea fight in modern days is like. During the combat a torpedo boat wriggled out of harbor, like an eel, and shot off to Dublin to warn the Pigeon Fort and its artilerymen of what was in store for them and to lay mines in the channel. Fortunately, these precautions were not needed; the enemy after some hours found that they had got enough of it, the signal to cease firing flew from the mast-head and the attacking squadron sheered off, steering majestically towards the North, probably to attack Belfast. Passing Dublin, the The developments arising out of the gun-boat made a dart towards the "Liffey," but the sudden putting cut of a flect of torpedo boats made them think better of it' and they were glad to get again under the shelter of the ironclads. It was all very exciteing and picturesque, but I don't know how it would have gentleman would on his coming out been if the squadron of the Red had been join the anti-Parnellites. What course hustling iron shells against the gleaming white terraces, or ponderous round shot. I fancy that the bevies of young ladies who crowded to the pier and covered their faces and ears with their hands in delighted affright as the guns of the "Belleisle" boomed out her thunders, would have had other sensations. After that experience I should not care myself to be living in a sea port on which a bat-tery of Her Majesty's 80-ton guns were

International Courtesies.

trained in real earnest.

PORTSMOUTH, August 21.—The French fleet in taking position between the two lines of British warships off Spithead this morning preparatory to the naval review manouvred badly and were swung broadside by the current. The

sea was very rough.

The French ships got so much in each other's way that a series of collisions appeared to be imminent. However, the French men-of-war gradually cleared trol the Paris funds. Parnell is meting each other, although they were obliged out the same treatment to Dillon and to anchor in a curved line instead of the O'Brien which he has already meted out straight line assigned to them between the two lines of British ships.

Queen Victoria embarked at Cowes on the Royal steam yacht Victoria and of Mr. Morley, and on the question of Albert and regardless of the rough water, veracity Parnell stands no chance of passed through the lines of the French ind English fleets. Yards were manned, the sailors cheered and royal salutes were fired by the great guns of both fleets. The water were alive with excursion steamers and the shores lined with people to witness the spectacle. Admiral Gervais went on board the press vainly appeals to the party to leave Royal yacht and paid his respects to the Parnell aione. The clergy are incensed Queen. The admiral and the Queen extantial and Dillon for adhering to the changed international compliments. Afterwards the Royal yacht steamed back toward Osborne palace.

Von Moltke's Memolrs.

London, Aug. 21.—The long expected memoirs of the Count Volke Molke are printed to the extent of five columns in to-days Times. The Count touches very lightly upon political matters but the a circulation of some eighty thousand, cidents surrounding the surrounder of officers at the town hall here to the has dwindled, it is stated to one-half. Metz and the alleged traitorous conduct officers of the French fleet was the most whilst the Weekly National Press, in the of Marshal Bazaine. This disloyaity on brilliant ever witnessed at Portsmouth. course of somethree months since it was the part of the General he rather active than palliates, and goes even on board their respective ships the further than this and introduces the Frenchmen sang "God Save the Queen," name of Cambetta into the possibility of and the British officers sang the "Mar-Bazaine being a part of a political plot sessilaise." Over two thousand people at Bazaine being a part of a political plot which had for its object the throwing of the dictatorship into the hands of Gambetta and his fellow conspirators. Von board her yacht, Queen Victoria said :-Molke's criticism on the battle ef Sedan gives many facts that will be entirely new the to readers of history and gives me to inspect your ships. I hepe you additional interest to that marvellous will have a good yoyage home." Mr. cavalry light. Much space is occupied in and Admiral Gervais respectively thank-william and it will probably excite some of the Queen for the hospitalities and comment that he has passed over with only a cursory mention the connection which Prince Bismark epioyed with the as a daily journal. We shall then have empire. Von Mothe indulges in a three Nationalist daily papers published lengthy discourse concerning the general casamity following all wars and the deation to support him more strongly than the expeit du corps of the Prassian army presuming to dictate to them. At the properly, their lack of stamina for the "Leadership Committee" meeting re- want of a suitable leader. The book is cently words were said which, if uttered written in an easy and therefore a terse twelve months ago, would have caused and purgent style, and the Times, in the speakers to be torn to pieces in the streets of Dubin. Popularity is an extremely fickle and uncertain possession talent.

Home Rule for Walos.

A movement has been recently set on foot which not improbably will eventuate scheme consists in giving Wales a degree-granting university, raising a Welsh town to the rank of a capital town, and the finest sites in the country for the University. Should the project be carried through it would form a fitting crown to the excellent legislation for which Wales is indebted to the present

government.-Western Mail. Home Rule.

LONDON, August 24. — The Morning Post says it is monstrous that Gladstone should excite the electorate against the peers while leaving the country ignorant of the nature of his Home Rule bill.

the cobing tide; the great iron-clad—the ugliest thing probably that ever floated has raised the issue and that Gladstone

Home Rule does not recede to the back ground before this important attempt at steam launce, carrying messages to the shore, had a five-pound carronade in the bow. The torpedo-booms, lowered to the water's edge, supported the lacework of impenetrable iron-netting, while ahead lay a circle of buoys, marking the later of buoys, marking the later of books, while the House of Lords into submission and curb Salisbury's tongue." curb Salisbury's tongue."

Germany is Fully Prepared.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—The Kreuz Zeitung is printing a series of sensational articles on the Russo-French entente and the feverish excitement prevailing in France. It sees in this the forebodings of a storm which it asserts Germany is fully prepared to meet.

Labor Congress.

The International Workingmen's congress at Brussels closed Saturday. The ongress adopted a resolution declaring the absolute equality of the sexes and demanding the repeal of all special legislation for women.

General Obrutcheff, chief of the Russian staff, has arrived at Bergerac. The streets were decorated in his honor and he received a popular ovation. The mayor of the town gave a banquet in honor of the General this evening.

A Fatal Fire Near London.

London, August 22.-Fire broke out early this morning in a tenement house at Shadwell, a suburh of this city. The louse was occupied by ten persons. The flames spread with startling rapidity, and before all the people could make their escape the staircase was a mass of flames. A woman occupying apartments on one of the upper floors, finding all hope of escape by the usual exit cut off and hemmed in by fire, jumped to the stone pavement below. She was instantly killed. Two other persons who jumped received serious injuries. After the fire the stone pavement the firement found the was subdued the firemen found the bodies of two unfortunates who had been unable to reach the windows and were overcome by the smoke.

Parnellism.

LONDON, August 21.—Parnell's letter admitting the inaccuracy of the amount attributed to Mr. Dillon's drawing from the evicted tenants' fund has brought to a pause the wretched controversy in the Irish commoners' ranks which really centred in the desire of each side to conto the Healyites and the Liberal leaders, but he is fighting an impossible battle. Nobody doubts the scrupulous integrity credence. The Tory press and party are lelighted that Parnell has drawn from Gladstone and Morley an admission of anxiety to reach Parnell through secret channels. Long leaders in the Tory papers dwell upon the discomforture of the Liberal leaders, while the Liberal plan of campaign. Altogether the post tion of the Irish problem is extremely perplexing. The only patent fact is that Parnellism is dead. The constant acces-sion of Parnellites to the National federa tion has induced the latter to instruct its registration agents for elections to make no distinction between Parnellites and McCarthyites.

Warlike Preparations.

Portsmourn, August 22. - The ball given last night by the English naval officers at the town hall here to the tended the bail. In conversing with Admiral Gervais, when she received him on "I am delighted with the spectacle and pleased that the weather has permitted courtesies extended, on behalf of the French Government and the French fleet, and withdrew. In repassing the lines of naval vessels on its return to Osborne house, the royal yacht was again enthusias ically cheered, amid renewed salvos of artiflery from the war ships and shore batteries.



Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a billous state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &C. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS STO VETY SMALL and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CASTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.



Recommended as the Best. LE MARS, PLYMOUTH, Co., IA., May, 1889.

I suffered from temporary electicesness from overwork for two years, for which I used Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic, and can recommend same as the best medicine for similar troubles.

F. BORNEORST.

A GREAT BLESSING.

CLEVELAND, O., Sopt. 1, 1887.

I can most truthfully testify to the fact that bere in Cleveland, several cases of epilepsy, which were cared by the medicine of Rev. Father Koenig, of Ft. Wayne, Ind., have come under my personal caservation. In other similar cases great relief was given even if up to this time they have not been entirely cured. It would certainly be a great blessing if the tidings were more whichy circulated that many could be cared by this medicine.

RUG, ALARDUS ANDRESCHECK, O. S. F.

Our Pamphict for safterers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge from us.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Kuenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind. for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIO MEDICINE CO., (HICAGO, ILL.

SOLD BY DRUCCISTS.
Price S1 per Bottle. G Bottles for \$5. In Montreal, by E. LEONARD, Chemist 113 St. Lawrence street.

How are you!" "Nicely, Thank You,"
"Thank Who?" Why the inventor of SCOTT'S Which cured me of CONSUMPTION."

Give thanks for its discovery. That it does not make you sick when you Give thanks. That it is three times as

efficacious as the old-fashioned cod liver oil. Give thanks. That it is such a wonder

ful flesh producer. That it is the best remedy Give thanks. for Consumption, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Dis-cases, Coughs and Colds.

Bes re you get the genuine in Salmon color w apper; sold by all Druggists, at 50c. and \$1.00.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

Frightful Mine Disastor.

MERTHYR-TYDVIL, Wales, Aug. 24.-A frightful explosion took place in the Abercanaid pit, near here, this morning while all the men were at work. The number of the dead and imprisoned is unknown. Sixty have so far been rescued amid the most exciting scenes.

A Murderer Apprehended

HANOVER, N. H., Aug. 20.-Frank C Almy, the murderer of Christic Warden, was discovered in Mr. Warden's barn this morning. Almy fired lifteen shots at his pursuers and killed H. Turner, of Norwich, N.H.

Fatal Accident.

Kingston, Ont., Aug. 24.—On Saturday morning Mr. Daniel Osborne, of Montreal, a Grand Trunk Railway brakesman, was caught between the draw-bars of two this afternoon. In moving the second cars at Brockville and the link pin driven through his body. His cries were beard and he was released. He died after two hours' agony. He leaves a wife and two children. His remains were sent to Montreal. through his body. His cries were beard Montreal.

What Is It?

Tonosto, Aug. 24.—A mysterious disease has broken out among hogs in the vicinity of the city, which, it is feared, may be hog cholera. Dr. Smith, of the Veterinary College, thinks it may be a disease caused by feeding with hotel swill, which is very like cholera in its effects, but is not infectious. Some of the diseased pork has been sold in the city, it is said, and pork eaters are naturally much alarmed.

A Bad Break.

Cornwall, Ont., August 25.—At 6.30 o'clock this morning about fifty yards of the canal bank, about eight hundred yards above lock No. 13, sank about six feet. This was caused by the recent heavy rain. Superintendent Ross was immediately notified and navigation was stopped and preparations made for repairs. Your correspondent any superintendent Ross, at noon, and in answer as to when he expected navigation would be resumed, said that he was not in a position to state positively just at present, but that every effort was being made to push the work ahead. Men and carts were at once put on the break, and he was of the opinion that the slide would be checked before any further damage was done, and that vessels would not experience any serious delay.

Live Stock.

Montreal Stock Yards Company, Point St. Charles.The receipts of Live Stock at these

Yards for week ending Aug. 22nd were as

follows :

Left over from previous week 176 Total for week 2770 Left on hand. 109

Fair receipts of cattle for week at these Yards. For Export cattle there was little inquiry Shippers not caring to take chalices on account of high ocean freight and low markets on the other hands unless at a very low figure. For Butchers trade was fair only, with larger supply than demand. The hog market opened strong, 6 cents being paid for the nicer lots, increased receipts toned this down to 5.80 towards close of week.

We quote the following as being fair values :--Cattle export, 41c(@44c; cattle, \$5.80; calves, \$3@\$6.

COMMERCIAL.

GRAIN-The market is strong fairly firm with little business doing, except in a small way for local needs. We quote -No. 1 Manitobs hard wheat, nominal No. 2 Manitoba hard, \$1.10@\$1.12 No. 3 Manitoba hard, 97c; No. 2 North ern, \$1.01@\$1.03; feeding do, 62c@65c. Pens, 89c in store; 90c afloat. Oats, Manitoba, 53c@534c; Upper Canada, 55c@56c. Corn, 72c@77c, duty paid. Barley, feeding, 60c; malting, nominal, at 65c@67c. Ryc, nominal, at 83c@84c.

at 55c(@57c. kyc, nominal, at 85c(@84c. FLOUR.—Values are steady. We quote;—patent spring, \$5.50(@\$6.00; patent winter, \$5.25(@\$5.35; straight roller, \$4.90(@\$4.55; extra, \$4.60(@\$4.70; superfine, \$4.00(@\$4.25; strong bakers', \$5.25(@\$0.00; strongbakers' (Man.), \$5.00 **@\$**5.15.

MEALS—Stand unchanged. We quote:
—Oatmeal, standard (per bag) \$285@
\$3.00; Oatmeal, granulated (bag), \$2.85
@3; Oatmeal rolled (bag), \$285@\$3,000
HOG PRODUCTS.—The The market is firm and a good trade is doing though lard, ranks low. Prices are firm. We quote:—Canadian short cut, same as before, \$17 @ 17.50; Canadian choice family pork, \$16@1650; Short cut clear, \$15@15,50; Chicago extra clear mess \$16.50@\$17; Chicago new mess pork \$15.50@\$16; American old mess, \$14@ 14.50; plate beef,\$15@15.15; city cured hams, 11c@111c; bacon, 10c@11c; lard,

in pails, \$1.55(3)\$160.

CHEESE.—Market is quiet but firm.

Prices steady. We quote:—9\$c@94c
for finest white, and 9c@94 for fine; mediums bring from 8107; lower grades call for 80081c.

BUTTER.—The market shows no signs of changing. Trade is dull. We quote:
—Creameries, 18c@191c; though it is claimed that some is held over at 20c; Fownships, 16c@18c; Western dairy

Eccs.—Receipts are light. We quote: -12c@12lc, extra choice stock, 13c@

FARMERS MARKETS.

Grain.—Oats sell at from 80c @ 90c per bag; peas, 90c@\$1 per bushel; buck-wheat, 65c@75c do; beans, \$1 50@\$2 00

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.-Potatoes, 10c @ 50c per bag; turnips, 40c per bushel; carrots, 85c do.; cabbages, 20c @ 35c per dozen; cauliflowers, 50c@1 25 do.; celery, 25c@30c do; cucumbers,

FRUIT.—Lemons, \$4 00@\$5 per box; oranges, \$5@\$6 the case; apples, \$1 55@\$2.50 per barrel; bananas, 70c@\$1 50 per bunch; blue plums, 50c@60c per gal red plums, 30c@40c per gallon; black currants, 50c do; gooseberries, 50c do.; blueberries, 30c do; tomatoes, \$1.00 @\$1.25 per bushel.

DAIRY PRODUCE .- Tub butter from 15c @20c per lb; prints, 20c@30; packed eggs, 14c to 20c per dozen; fresh, 20c@

POULTRY.—Fowl, 60c@\$90c per pair turkeys, 90c@\$1 25 each; young ducks, 5c@\$1 per pair; spring chickens,

alive, 30c(a 50c per pair. HAY AND STRAW.—Hay, \$6 50@\$8 50 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs; pressed hay, 50c(a70cper 100 lbs; straw, \$4 00@\$5 00 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs each.

THE CATTLE TRADE.

The Premier Makes an Important State ment.

OTTAWA, August 24.—Hon Mr. Abbott made an important statement in reference to the cattle trade in the Senate reading of the Live Stock bill he said :deed, the trade which we have been fortunate enough to foster and carry on in this country has reached such proportions that it is one of the most important branches of the export business that we have had and it has a good many enemies, as we know. There are many people who would gladly stop it, and it is necessary in order that we may protect ourselves to take steps to carry it on in a way that will render it subject to no objections by its opponents or liable to be stopped or embarrassed to any extent.

The mode which the Government have

thought advisable is that it should be made subject to an inspection at the time the vessel leaves the country. The difficulties that have occurred refer prin cipally to the space which is occupied by the cattle and, also, to the mode of feed ing and attending them and the provisions that are made for ventilation. The principal one, as I have said, has refer ence to the space occupied by them. That is a problem which is not susceptible of immediate and final determination because a good deal depends on the size of the cattle. A smaller space is suffi-cient for one animal than for another. For the purpose of procuring the regulation of this trade in a way that is most desirable, the Government contemplates making special rules and regulations respecting it, by which the space to be occupied by the cattle will be regulated and by which rules will be made with reference to all the contingencies which arise upon an ocean voyage in carrying cattle and, also, permanent arrangements for the proper ventilation of the spaces in which the cattle are placed in when from any cause those spaces are shut from the outer air, either temporarily or the whole voyage, as may be the case when they are placed below decks. This bill is for the purpose of enabling the Government to make and enforce these rules. It establishes an inspection and provides for the payment of inspectors and makes careful provisions as to all the details on the departure on the ship so that the rules may not be evaded. There is nothing speci side, but few cattle of this class changed The first important clause gives the Government power to make the rules and regulations. The remaining clauses are for the appointment of inspectors and providing means of enforcing the regula-

: : Posters, Hand-bills, Business Cards butchers good, 44c (a 44c; cattle, butchers med., 34c (a 34c; cattle, butchers heads, Statements, and every description culls, 3½c; sheep. 3c@3/c; hogs \$5.75@ of plain and ornamental printing, done at The True Witness ffice.

S. Carsley's Column

EARLY CLOSING FOR RECREATION

In order to give a little more time recuperation our stores will be closed 5.30 p.m. every day during August ecept saturdays, when they will be closed at one o'clock.

S. CARSLEY

Mantle Department . FIRST SHIPMENT.

Just received, two cases of Ladice New Waterproofs, "English Fabric," in all the leading shades and patterns, to be sold at moderate prices, on Monday 24th instant.

S. CARSLEY These New Waterproofs are made of the best materials, warranted all wood and perfect fit.

S. CARSLEYS

Mantle Department BARGAINS.

In order to clear the balance of our In order to clear the onlance of or Ladies' Ulsters, Dolmans, Jackets, firm have decided to make an extra reduction for next week only.

The reductions will be as follows FIRST LOT.

Long Ulsters, with capes extra good material, now reduced to \$2.50 for part week only. S. CARSLEY.

Mantle Department

SECOND LOT. Plain Black Ulsters in Serger Glace Melton, Fancy Materials, now reduced to \$2.00 for next week only.

THIRD LOT.

Colored and Black Paletots in different sizes, now reduced to \$1.25 for next that only.

S. CARSLEY.

Mantle Department

Great Bargains For Next Week 150 Cloth Dolmans trimmed with Tith Lace and Jets suitable for Old Ladies to be sold at Great Reduction next week

S. CARSLEY. 65 Princesses Capes make of Silk Plub and trimmed with Silk Lace and real now offered at Great Reductions former

S. CARSLEY.

MANCHESTER DEPARTMENT New Colored Skirting Flannels 1850

New Patterns. Fancy Stripes.

Good value.

All Wool Flannels for shirtings Fancy Checks, New Flannels for Shirting....... Novel Patterns in ' Cal

Good designs: " S. CARSLEY.

MANCHESTER DEPARTMENT.

FOR BOYS' SUITS.

otch Ginghams, just recei One and a quarter yard wide."

New Unbleached Table Cloths, 7-4 test for

for With borders all round, 8-4, for 1960 S. CARSLEY.

MANCHESTER DEPARTMENT.

In various lengths. With fancy boarders.

Fancy Worked Sideboard Covers. \$190 Large Checked Glass Towelling...... 17 inches wide. Large Checked Glass Towelling...... 220

27 inches wide. Large Checked Glass Towelling. 86 inches wide. Green and Red Table Coverings, 76c and

\$1.05. Blue and Red Table Coverings, 76c and Red and White Table Coverings, 766 and

S. CARSLEY. MANCHESTER DEPARTMENT

Good Unbleached Sheeting, 2 yards

Sheetings for heavy wear, 21 yardaya Strong and Durable.

Good Unbleached Sheetings, 21 yds Special Make

Heavy Bleached Sheeting, 11 yard Extra Value.

S. CARSLEY.

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, Notre Dame Street, Montreal

CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON Always use Clapperton's Thread. Then't are sure of the bost Thread in the marketing. Clapperton's Spool Cotton never bread nover knots, never rayels, and every spool warranted 300 yards. Always ask for Clapperton's Spool Cotton