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# The Mystery of Killard.

PART III.—ORDEAL BY GOLD.

### CHAPTER III. Continued.

"Pale and trembling, the young man stood regarding the fisherman. "Let me alone!" he implored. "Let me alone, sir, and God may help me through. Here—I'll tell you. No—no. Not now. Not now."

"And now, John Lane," said Martin, with the emphasis of a final determination. "You are never to darken my door, or change word with my daughter, until all is made fair to me, and I am satisfied she will be safe; until you promise me, never again to touch the Island—and I give you two months to think over the matter. If the two months beat you, it must all be as if you had never courted Mary Martin. Now, you may go your way, and I hope you will show yourself fair in the end. I can do no better for you and her."

"Two months! You don't know all. I can't promise not to go to the Bishop's after two months. Give me more time, Edward Martin, out of consideration for all you have done for me in the past."

"No, sir!" said Martin, indignantly. "You have heard what I have said, and I'm not a man to go back on my word." With these words he left the young man, re-entered the cottage and closed the door.

"Mary," said the fisherman to his daughter. "I have been speaking to John Lane. He is going away on business. He will not tell me of, and he doesn't know when that business will be finished. I don't like the change that has come over this young man, and until he explains to me, and satisfies me about himself, he is not to come here again, and you are not to see him or speak to him. He was to have married you in a month, and now he does not know whether this business will be finished in two. In fairness to you I cannot allow matters to stand as they are for more than two months. If at the end of that time he doesn't make all right with me, it must be as if he had never asked you to be his wife. I have no ill-feeling against the young man, but he has not done what he said he'd do, and he will not tell me why. I have a right to take care of your future, and I will not give you to a man who has secrets that have been a scandal to the parish of old, and might be in his case again."

"She listened in a white despair. Her lips were parted, her breath came slowly and softly, the white of her eyes made a perfect circle under the lids. She had no voice to speak, and as her father finished she had no words for more. She had fainted, and but for her mother would have fallen to the ground."

"My child! My child! My poor Mary, is it for this I brought you up? Is it for this you were the pride of my heart? Oh, wake up, my child! Oh, God is too good, too sweet to take you from us, my child! My child, don't you hear the heart of your mother speaking?"

They carried her into her own room, and laid her on her white bed, and chafed her hands, and sprinkled water over her face. In time she revived and sat up.

"What is the matter?" she asked feebly. "You fainted, Mary, at what your father said." Mother and child were now alone.

"Ah! I remember. But, mother dear, why did you wake me? I had no pain then, but now, now, now!" She threw herself down, and lay in a tearful despair.

The mother sat by the bedside stroking the cold young hand. Had it come to this with her child? Had her daughter placed all her affection on a man whose father labored under a curse, whose life had been passed away outside mankind, in opposition to the will of heaven? Oh, it was hard to sit there and think of it, hard on her, the mother of an only child, to sit there and see her stricken darling, pale and tearless, white and silent, wan and beyond cure.

The woman broke down, and leaning her head on her husband's shoulder, said piteously: "Don't mind the wild words I said, Edward. I was mad! I ask your pardon, husband."

He rose, and for a moment held the two in his strong arms; then releasing them, turned away and went out of the house.

That same day John Lane walked from Killard to Clonmore, and in the evening set out from the town for Limerick.

Next day it was whispered in the village the engagement between Mary Martin and Lane was broken off, and in a few days such of the people of Clonmore as took an interest in the village by the sea, and knew the people, had also heard of the difference.

**CHAPTER IV.**  
A RECORD OF WRECKS.

The Spirit of Tears well known all along the southern half of the west of Ireland. She is of colossal proportions and august mien. She is white, and through her transparent form the moon and stars may be seen; but when she floats between the rocky pillars of the coast she appears less vapory. She is composed of spirit and sea-spray. Her figure, one of youth, is clothed in a long loose robe that waves in the wind, but yet is never so fiercely blown as material garments when storms rage. Although the lineaments of her face are also those of youth, the expression betokens maturity, for it is full of inexpressible pity—and pity is no attribute of youth, but comes to the face with experience and observation of sorrow. She is never seen further inland than the edges of the cliffs; but often her white form rests on the black rocks, and her long white robes mingle with the tawny selvage of the green waters. Neither the expression of her face nor the attitude of her figure ever alters. On the face the inexpressible pity ever dwells, she always leans slightly forward, with her arms crossed upon her breast.

In days when history was sung, before it had come to be written down in books, she had been a princess, the most illustrious princess in all Ireland, renowned throughout the land for the beauty of her life, and the gentleness of her character.

To her father's castle came a young prince from the country now called Spain. The young prince was noble in aspect, bold as a lion, and true as evening winds to the lands. He fell in love with this peerless princess, and she loved him with a love warmer than an August sun, and purer than a May morn.

But he was compelled to go back into his own country to obtain his father's consent. He departed, appointing his return in three months. When the time for his coming had arrived, she went down to the mouth of the river Shannon. On the day he had promised to be with her a great storm arose, and as she kept her face towards the sea, a huge ship hove in sight. It was gilt, and covered with flags of the gayest color. The sails were purple silk, the masts white satin wood, the cordage of the finest linen thread twisted into ropes. But all was weather-stained, and marred by the tempests.

As the beautiful ship drew towards the mouth of the river, and had come so near that the princess could see her lover waving his hand to her, a great squall flew out of the wind. For an instant the ship sprang almost into the air, quivered, and then, as swiftly as a hawk striking its prey, sank beneath the waters with all on board. The princess stood motionless, and never spoke. When those around her came, they found her spirit had left her; and in all after time, the spirit of the virgin floated over the waste of waters, and was named the Spirit of Tears.

Her form being composed of vapor, which is present always in the atmosphere, and the vapor of her figure being in contact and communication with free vapor, she is sensitive, through this communication, to everything that goes on over the sea in all the waters of the world. She, being a spirit, can see through all obstacles; and no matter how remote from where she manifests herself, all things connected with ships are known to her. Hence the abiding expression of sorrow; for there is no time of day or night without disaster to ships.

As her life on earth began and ended near the Irish shore which stems the Atlantic, she loves that shore best, and is most frequently seen there.

She is powerless for good; she has no human sympathy but pity. If she could avert evil, she would. She may never precede vessels; if she might do so, no vessel need ever venture into places of danger from which she could guide them. She may follow in the wake, never glide before the prow. She loves all things that float, but the hands of her will are tied; and her will and her impotence conflicting, work the lines of sorrow deeper into her patient face. She might leave the sea forever to abide in brighter realms, but she will not desert the grave of her lover, nor will she shrink from giving lone seamen the satisfaction of feeling that there is one who will watch their last moments with sympathetic eyes.

She has, too, a nobler motive than either of these; she knows sailors and fishermen will try to die well when they feel her spirit is present and aware. She is the recording angel of wrecks, and will on the Last Day deliver an account of how all seamen, since she has come to the sea, have met their fate, and worshipped as they were overwhelmed.

With regard to the Bishop's Island on the coast of the county Clare, her most important record is of a time when British soldiers were fighting against the French in Spain, and half Europe was in arms. She had seen many British ships of war sail for the Peninsula; they had carried soldiers for the war. Then a long interval elapsed, and no more vessels left England for Spain. But towards the close of one year she saw three—two lines-of-battle ships and one frigate, the latter carrying gold for the army—depart from Southampton and steer down the Channel.

No sooner had the three vessels got out of the Channel than a great storm rushed up from the southeast, and for a day the vessels labored desperately against the terrific tyranny of the wind. When the next day dawned, the storm still raged with even greater fury. The frigate was alone, dismasted, and driving fast towards the southern coast of Ireland. She was completely at the mercy of the elements; for not only had she lost her masts, but her rudder had been carried away, her starboard guns had broken loose, and run over to the port side, doing awful havoc to the ship and crew.

(To be continued.)

**A New Theory.**

We care nothing for the Prince of Wales, and much less for royalty. But we fail to appreciate the concentration of public odium upon the Prince of Wales in the Baccarat scandal. It is true Wales gambled on the occasion at Tranby Croft. But does anyone suppose that is the only occasion upon which the Prince indulged himself in that vice? Not a single detractor of his good name imagines so. He undoubtedly gambled then, and will no doubt, in spite of his detractors, gamble again. What is more, the people have all along known it. It has always been known that the Prince of Wales never posed as a paragon of virtue. What then is the reason of the outcry against him? He was found out. The crime in the eyes of his pursuers was not in the gambling but in the being found out. Notice with what wonderful alacrity the dissenting bodies have drawn up resolutions condemning the course of Wales. Here was an opportunity to display their pseudo piety, here was a conspicuous mark at which to publicly discharge the venom of their canting hypocrisy. The newspapers catching the cue, have followed in the puritanical wake and dished up a pretty sensation, because the Prince of Wales has been found out. Meantime, in open contradiction to their hypocrisy, public sympathy leans to Gordon-Cumming, the chief offender, publicly disgraced by the verdict of a jury in open court. The English public are certainly a queer compound. Their virtue is outraged because it is found out that the Prince of Wales has indulged in gambling and yet the man who offends awakens their sympathies and receives their condoleance. The inconsistency of the mob!—*Catholic Progress*, (St. Louis, Mo.)

**A Story of Davitt.**

Here is an interesting bit about Michael Davitt, taken from the current issue of *The Cabinet Portrait Gallery*: "People are apt to think of Michael Davitt merely as fierce and headstrong, and a firebrand; there is a gentler side to his nature, of which a glimpse may be had in the following story: A lady, distinguished by her labors on behalf of the Irish poor, but far from sympathizing with the National party, was stopping some years ago in Rome at the same hotel as Mr. Davitt. One day she was talking about the famous Land Leaguer to an American lady also staying there. "Your Irish demagogue has done me a good turn, at least," said the latter; and went on with characteristic American frankness to refer to the unmanly bearing frequently adopted towards her by her son, a young man of about twenty-five, whose conduct in this respect had been the subject of much remark. "He came to me a few days ago," she went on, "and said, 'Michael Davitt has been talking to me, mother. He told me that I had been a brute to you, and I'm afraid I have; but I'll be a different son to you in the future.' It is a curious reflection that if Ireland ever does obtain Home Rule it will be owing in great part to Michael Davitt's having been convicted of treason-felony. It was in his prison cell that the Fenian had time to realize the futility of all attempts at Irish rebellion, and that the constitutional agitator thought out the main features of one of the most powerful organizations that has ever been known in Ireland. In any case he must have come to the front; but it was by bearing up manfully against the hardships of the imprisonment which had been brought on him by rash and youthful efforts in the cause of his country, and by utilizing that imprisonment for his country's benefit, that he has lived to win golden opinions from men of all nationalities and all creeds. To fight against difficulties and triumph over them, and achieve fame and honor—this has been done by many. But of no other, surely, can it be said, as of Michael Davitt, that the treadmill was his ladder to greatness."

Many young men of the present day talk flippantly about "back numbers." Old people, old memories, old stories, old cheese and even old wine—everything to them is a "back number." The phrase has become irreverently descriptive of all subjects that in their judgment is not fresh and contemporaneous. Neophytes in life's struggle, they forget that it is the "back number" of a fact that makes it history. It is the "back number" in our childhood that gives us character. Our fathers and mothers were "back numbers," yet we owe to them what we possess by heredity, education or influence. The "back numbers" in every man's life are the footsteps in the ladder he climbs to something better—or worse. When he has reached the terminal, and feels that he has performed his duty, they are a part of the legacy he transmits to his posterity. The only "back numbers" are those that have passed into oblivion.

We are generally too low in our aims, more anxious for safety than sanctity, forgetting that each involves the other, and that to rest satisfied with any attainments in religion is a fearful proof that we are ignorant of the very first principles of it.

**In Crowds.**

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FIRST CLASS. Joseph Hart, 1 arithmetic, 1 geometry, 1 algebra, 1 mensuration, 1 book-keeping, 1 typewriting, 2 penmanship. Edward O'Neill, 1 French, 1 grammar, 1 book-keeping, 1 arithmetic, 1 mensuration, 2 algebra.

SECOND CLASS. Andrew Behan, 1st written arithmetic, orthography, book-keeping and mental arithmetic, grammar. John O'Brien, 1st written arithmetic, mensuration and book-keeping.

THIRD CLASS. John Mooney, 1st mental and written arithmetic, 1st mensuration, 2nd application. Peter Dolan, 1st written arithmetic, 2nd mental arithmetic, 1st religious instruction.

Geo. Parker, 2nd arithmetic, attendance and geography. Pat. Moore, grammar, geography and application. Peter Hall, prize for propriety, good conduct.

FOURTH CLASS. Jer. Driscoll, 1 catechism, 1 arithmetic, 1 history, 1 mental arithmetic. John Boles, 1 catechism, 1 arithmetic, 1 geography, 1 mental arithmetic.

FIFTH CLASS. Robert Hart, 1 good conduct, penmanship and religious instruction. John McGrade, 1 home lessons, 2 application, orthography, good conduct.

SIXTH CLASS. Bernard O'Connell, 1 catechism, conduct, reading, spelling, 2 mental and written arithmetic.

SEVENTH CLASS. A. Hartford, 2 home lessons, 1 religious instruction, 2 reading, 1 arithmetic, 3 writing, 3 mental arithmetic.

EIGHTH CLASS. Thos. Cooney, 1 cleanliness, 1 reading, 2 arithmetic. Edw. Kennedy, 1 catechism, 1 conduct, 1 cleanliness.

Owen Kelly, 3 conduct, 1 mental arithmetic, 2 written arithmetic. James Ryan, 2 conduct, reading, mental arithmetic and 1 written arithmetic.

THIRD CLASS. John Supple, prize for arithmetic and grammar. Hugh O'Neill, prize for attendance, application, arithmetic.

FOURTH CLASS. Jer. Driscoll, 1 catechism, 1 arithmetic, 1 history, 1 mental arithmetic. John Boles, 1 catechism, 1 arithmetic, 1 geography, 1 mental arithmetic.

FIFTH CLASS. Robert Hart, 1 good conduct, penmanship and religious instruction. John McGrade, 1 home lessons, 2 application, orthography, good conduct.

SIXTH CLASS. Bernard O'Connell, 1 catechism, conduct, reading, spelling, 2 mental and written arithmetic.

SEVENTH CLASS. A. Hartford, 2 home lessons, 1 religious instruction, 2 reading, 1 arithmetic, 3 writing, 3 mental arithmetic.

EIGHTH CLASS. Thos. Cooney, 1 cleanliness, 1 reading, 2 arithmetic. Edw. Kennedy, 1 catechism, 1 conduct, 1 cleanliness.

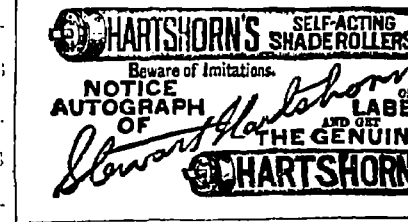
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Temperance is a tree that has contentment for its root and peace for its fruit. The Usual Way. The usual way is to neglect bad blood until boils, blotches and sores make its presence forcibly known.

The Australian Commonwealth. The Australian Commonwealth will have grand results, but the results of using Burdock Blood Bitters for diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels and blood surpass all expectations.

DONALD KENNEDY Of Roxbury, Mass., says Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Horrid Old Sores, Deep Seated Ulcers of 40 years standing, Inward Tumors, and every disease of the skin, except Thunder Humor, and Cancer that has taken root.



SAFE THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER RELIABLE PLEASANT BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA CURES ALL Taints of the Blood. CERTAIN

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

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W. S. WALKER It is still in the old stand, opposite the old Seminary Clock. 1711 1/2 Notre Dame Street. Just received, a direct importation of all new and choice Designs. FINE DIAMONDS set in Rings, Ear-rings, Lace Pins and Pearl Chains. Fine GOLD and SILVER Jewelry, every description. Solid Silver and plated Ware. French Carriage and Watch Clocks in great variety. Crown Derby and Wedgwood Ware in great variety. Gold and Silver, opposite Seminary Clock, 1711 1/2 Notre Dame Street.



SEVENTH ANNUAL... Catholic PILGRIMAGE To Ste. Anne de Beaupre... SATURDAY, 18th JULY, 1891.

The London Universe is somewhat sarcastic, but there is a method in its sarcasm. It says in its issue of June 20: "If he choose, Sir John Thompson can become Prime Minister of Canada."

EMULATORS of Dr. Koch are getting so numerous that it ought to be astonishing if any one should succeed hereafter to consumption. The latest claimants to the distinction of having discovered a lymph more effective than that of the German doctor are two New York physicians.

THE extraordinary manner justice is played with in New York is seen in the verdict on the prisoner called "Frenchy," and said to be the notorious "Jack the Ripper."

THE FALL OF POLAND. The end of Poland is said to be literally at hand unless some vigorous policy revives its ancient spirit. It is an open secret that Bismarck once contemplated the reestablishment of the old kingdom out of parts of Austrian and Russian Poland as a sort of political buffer.

is exposed truly by the Baron Kocielski, that sympathy will speedily be changed to scorn and a feeling that the punishment of the country in its fall is not wholly undeserved.

INSRECTION OF STEAMERS. It is clear that the propeller "Ocean" came very near a lake catastrophe of a most startling character. But, thrilling as the narrative of the narrow escape of the boat is, what is to be said of the statement,—that "the women and children were placed in the first and the men in the second boats. The small boats had not been used for a long time and they were warped and leaky and frequently had to be baled out. Just after three members of the crew had pulled out from the wreck with the women, followed by the remainder of the passengers in the other boat, a thunderstorm came on. Had it not been that the water was shallow and calm at the place, it would have been impossible to avert a terrible disaster, as the shore along that point was very difficult of access." This is a clear violation of the Steamboat inspection act and one so glaring that it is to be hoped the matter will meet with immediate investigation.

THE CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

The very desirable scheme, at present attributed generally to Herr Cahensly, bearing on the nomination of the episcopate in the United States will, no doubt, be practically carried into effect by the Vatican. But it seems to meet with opposition in the United States, and many journals have dealt with it apparently on the supposition that it is an attack in some way on the integrity of the United States. A tactical writer, the Rev. John Gmeiner, has also issued a pamphlet on the subject in which he lashes himself into a fury of the most rabid know-nothing type. It is a remarkable thing that many Americans seem to think their country and institutions so lamentably weak that the slightest action with regard to them by outsiders makes them tremble with anxiety and jealousy.

attempt to reduce that to the level of the social status of the United States, or make it a mere sect among sects, though it must inevitably fall ignominiously, is not likely to advance the cause either of civilization or liberty.

THE PROVINCIAL LOAN.

The announcement has been made that Mr. Mercier and Mr. Sheyhn have succeeded in making terms, with a Belgian syndicate, for floating the Provincial loan of ten millions and for the consolidation of the Provincial debt. It is added, however, that the loan will not be floated till the money market becomes propitious; but meantime the syndicate will advance what money is needed for immediate provincial requirements, at four per cent interest. These terms, no doubt, were the best our envoys could obtain. Added to the consolidated debt, this loan will constitute a burden which must touch the limits of the tax-bearing powers of the province. It also marks the limits of the borrowing capacity of the government. There may be some consolation in knowing that our rulers have reached the end of their tether, but that is all the consolation there is in it. There is room for criticism, however, in the situation created by the present conditions of the loan. Getting what money they may want, from time to time, at four per cent interest, is a hand-to-mouth proceeding very far from satisfactory. As matters stand, it is a high rate, and who knows but the syndicate may find it more suitable to themselves to continue these advances for a long or short period, since they have the right to say when the market will be propitious, and what may be a propitious market to those who have advanced the money may not be propitious to those who have borrowed. In transactions of this kind the lenders may be trusted to look out for themselves first, and we know enough of them to convince us that they will not fail to do so. That is their business. Vast sums of money have been sunk,—lost we may say,—by European investors in North and South American securities of all sorts. The consequence has been a tightening of purse-strings that has made borrowing extremely difficult. Only a few days ago a leading financial paper in London, commenting on the failure to float the Queensland loan, fairly told colonial governments that they would have to enter upon an era of sure economy and endeavor to find what money they wanted among themselves. The probabilities are, therefore, that some time must elapse before the ten million loan can be successfully floated. Meantime we can go on eating our cake, but the day of reckoning must come eventually.

JEWISH COLONIZATION.

Baron Hirsch, who has done so much to improve the condition of his less fortunate co-religionists, the Jews, has given his "views on philanthropy" to the world at the request of the editor of the North American Review. Public interest in these days naturally centres on a man who has amassed a colossal fortune, but who, unlike many others who have done the same, devotes his financial abilities and the money he has accumulated to the benefit of the poor and the oppressed. There is no possibility of doubt, writes, "that the possession of great wealth lays a duty on the possessor." Furthermore he declares that he considers himself as only the temporary administrator of the wealth he has amassed, and that it is his duty to contribute to the relief of the suffering of those who were hard pressed by fate. His grand object is to make human beings who are capable of work out of individuals who otherwise must become paupers, and in this way to create useful members of society. In the miseries and misfortunes that have befallen the persecuted Jews of Russia the Baron has found an ample field for the exercise of his philanthropic designs. The object of his life, he tells the world, for which he is ready to stake his wealth and his intellectual powers, is to give to a portion of his companions in faith the possibility of finding a new existence, primarily as farmers, and also as handicraftsmen, in those lands where the laws and religious tolerance permit them to carry on the struggle for existence as responsible subjects of human government. He combats the idea that the Jews have no inclination for agriculture or manual labor, and shows how the callings to which they are most attached have been forced upon them by exclusive laws and social ostracism. Believing that, if granted the opportunity, the Jews would become good farmers and mechanics, he has established organizations in Galicia and the Orient, which already give promise of success. Colonies of Russian Jews established on the same plan in the Argentine Republic, he says, in spite of untold suffering and many hindrances, succeeded in transforming themselves from wandering trades-people into prosperous farmers tilling their own land. In looking about for available regions for carrying out the same system of Jewish settlements he has come to the conclusion that Canada, Australia and

the Argentine Republic, above all others, offer the surest guarantee for the accomplishment of his purpose. Accepting the Baron's statements as correct, this country, which has given free asylum and lands to Russian Menonites and even to Mormons, could offer no valid objection to Jews.

As a matter of state policy, however, government should not permit any more planting of foreign colonies en bloc in the territories. In the United States the system has become a menace to American institutions where the foreign element gets control of sections and even of states through the rivalries of political parties. Many of these colonies bring their old world customs and prejudices with them, plant them in the new soil and stubbornly refuse to become Americanized or assimilated with the mass of the population. This evil is to some extent apparent in our Canadian territories and should not be encouraged. We have enough divisions of race and language without importing more.

The proposition to plant colonies of Russian Jews in Canada also has another aspect deserving of attention. In Manitoba the Catholic Separate Schools have been abolished by the local legislature, although constitutionally established by act of the Dominion parliament when the province was created. Yet Menonites in Manitoba and Mormons in Alberta have their own schools where they teach their own peculiar religious tenets and no act of legislature or parliament has been passed to interfere with them. No doubt the Russian Jews would be treated with equal generosity and then we would have the curious spectacle of foreign Menonites and Jews protected and encouraged in the preservation of their religion and language while native British-born Catholics and Jews are deprived by special enactment of a similar privilege. Is this the way to build up a united homogeneous Canadian nation in this Dominion?

THE HEALTH LAWS.

The fatal prevalence of diphtheria in Quebec draws attention to the deficiency of our health laws. The unaccountable and culpable opposition exhibited in the Legislature to any effort made in the direction of strengthening the hands of the Provincial Board of Health has before this been condemned in these columns. The why and the wherefore is not easy to explain, but that does not minimize the evil or lessen the danger to the community at large arising from the guilty obstinacy or stupidity, or both, of those who oppose legislation of the class indicated. If the Local Sanctions whose persistence shackles the action of the Provincial Board of Health continue their evil course it will be the duty of the Federal authorities to step in. As a matter of fact we are of the opinion that a Dominion Board of Health should be paramount in matters pertaining to the sanitation of the country, a subject which is certainly not of provincial interest alone. We know how near the folly of Quebec local politics came to spreading small-pox over the country until the strong force of public opinion asserted itself and common sense put its foot down on a most insane course of conduct. The same policy must be checked if it threatens to promote the spread of other diseases. We note in the current number of the Canada Health Journal some very pertinent remarks on the subject of a Federal Board of Health. After alluding to the great interest taken in matters relating to the public health by the late Sir John Macdonald, it says:— We much regret that Sir John had not felt at liberty, although recognizing the value of public health proceeding, to crown his other great works, as we have repeatedly urged him to do, by making provision for a Federal Sanitary Bureau or Department, for collecting health statistics investigating the causes of disease in the Canada, and educating the masses of people in preventive methods. But considering the general apathy of the people in regard to prevention which had until recently prevailed, and the many other more popular demands upon him, it is not a matter of wonder that he did not make such provision; well fitting as it would be for the Federal Government to do so. Last year in the House, in the discussion of Dr. Roome's resolution, Sir John made a most valuable suggestion; that of calling a convention of representatives from the various Provinces for the consideration of the whole question of a Dominion Sanitary system, in association with the Provincial system. Although this suggestion has not yet been carried out, it appears that some months ago he requested a prominent Government official to investigate, consider and report upon the whole subject, especially as relating to statistics. It is hoped that this report will be instrumental in causing such action or beginning, as will culminate in the desired Federal sub-department of health, as advocated in the House by Dr. Roome, and that the credit of the first official act toward the organization of such a valuable department, directly affecting as it would the dearest interests of all classes in the Dominion, will rest upon him who has so long been Canada's greatest, and is now, alas! her most lamented, statesman. Nulli inquit, Fama semper vivat.

Some editorial philosopher says: "If you wish to increase the size and prominence of your eyes just keep an account of the money you spend foolishly, and add it up at the end of the year."

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons things have been quietly advancing, until now some of the more sanguine imagine, they can discern the end of the session within three or four weeks. No details of any importance have taken place during the past week. Mr. M. C. Cameron, who objects to the epithet Ananias with which his political foes now dub him, occupied a whole day in reviewing his speeches of 1886. Sir John Thompson replied in behalf of the Government of that day and the member for Huron took nothing by the motion. All the interest in the House seems to be centred in the Tarte-McGreevy committee. Things seemed prosperous for Mr. Tarte so long as Mr. O. E. Murphy was allowed to tell his story undisturbed. The appearance of Mr. Oster, Q.C., who has the duty of cross examination in hand, has somewhat disgusted that late resident of Uncle Sam's dominions. Mr. Murphy's career has been a very crooked if not a clear one. He admitted having first taken twenty thousand dollars from the people of New York, which he spent electioneering there for his friends, and finding that he was a defaulter to that extent, he frankly admitted having appropriated thirty thousand more, and then taken his departure for Europe, the South American republics, many other lands and finally Canada. He is not anxious to give much information respecting certain transactions of his own in the city of Quebec, lest he should criminate himself. On the whole no reputable person would be willing to convict a man on the evidence of such witnesses as Mr. Murphy.

The Senate is now quite a lively body. Many important measures have been introduced there of late. We are glad to note that Mr. Macdonald's bill for the establishment of divorce courts had to be withdrawn, at the instance of Premier Abbott. Sir John Macdonald always opposed the making of divorce easy in this Dominion, and the present government will not be disposed to depart from his salutary principles.

During the last session of Parliament a case arose regarding the mileage question, of a rather exceptional character. General Laurier, ex-M.P., having taken up his residence in England, came to the House and charged mileage from his new home. The result was rather startling, as the mileage amounted to as much as the sessional allowance. The law as it stands justified the claims of the general, and therefore a bill has been introduced into the Senate, which will be concurred in by the Commons, fixing the charges from the point in Canadian territory from which the member starts to perform his sessional duties.

Both the Senate and House of Commons have had their debates on the Prince Edward Island Tunnel question. Hon. member for Toronto, Mr. Cockburn, no doubt feels, by this time, that he would have been wiser to have remained silent on the subject. His soaring speech met with such prompt, vigorous and merited—hauling from the Prince Edward Islanders, more especially Mr. McLean, M.P., who is the most able of the deputations from that quarter, that the lesson is likely to be long remembered by the Torontoian.

EUROPEAN NOTES.

France has been urged to sign the Anti-Slavery Act, formulated at the Brussels Congress. Thus far she has declined. This from a country that spends large sums in helping Cardinal Lavigne in his crusade against African slave traders, does not appear consistent.

Is the Holy Land to be peopled anew by the descendants of the Twelve Tribes? From despatches received, it would appear that large numbers of Jewish families, victims of Russian oppression, are going back to the land of their forefathers. The details received point to a period of intense suffering for the pilgrims. Penitless wanderers are not the class awaited with impatience by those who have learned to look upon all incomers as legitimate prey, who are to help in enriching the country, without claiming prolonged residence.

Mr. Sexton must feel that his parliamentary services are thoroughly appreciated. Archbishop Walsh has just added his testimony to that of many others, and in speaking of what Mr. Sexton has done for his country, the Archbishop says that "although Mr. Sexton did not win success in every point in his struggle against objectionable features in the Irish Land Bill, yet enough has been gained to redeem the bill from being a curse rather than a blessing."

Advices from China via San Francisco continue to detail outrages inflicted upon the Christians. Our readers have already learned of the atrocities committed on the Jesuits and their neophytes. Later intelligence informs us that the attacks have been renewed, this time on other religious denominations,

the Methodists being the chief sufferers. A girls' school was attacked in Nanjing, the building pillaged, then burned, and the inmates forced to flee for their lives. Order was restored by the military, sent after much urging, on the part of the representatives of European Governments. It is questionable how far the report may be credited that "the outbreaks are said to be the work of secret societies; their prime object not being to injure foreigners, but to entangle the Chinese Government in foreign complications, in the hope that thereby a successful insurrection may be started." In other words, a lot of political looters are murdering Christians that European indignation being thoroughly aroused, these Chinese cormorants may prey undisturbed upon the vitals of their own land.

A lesson is furnished to the French Republic by the census of England and Wales for 1891. The increase in ten years has been over 3,000,000, an average gain of over 11 per cent. This, in the face of the fact that large numbers have emigrated to America from England and Wales, while the number leaving France is insignificant. Has not the large standing army of France something to do with this state of affairs? It is a well known fact that France has a diminished population as compared with ten years ago. The evil is assuming vast proportions.

Bachelors of Arts. Messrs. Wm. J. A. Derome, St. Chrysostome, Oscar Gauthier, Montreal, Arthur Guay, Napierville, C. Paquet, Sault au Recollet, Romeo Neveu, Montreal, Auguste Bourbon, Artabascville, were happily proclaimed Bachelors of Arts on the 22nd June. Mr. Derome obtained the highest mark, next comes Mr. Gauthier; those two gentlemen were competitors for the Prince of Wales prize. Mr. Derome intends studying medicine.

Going to Lake St. Peter. The principal business of the monthly meeting of the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit association, on Friday evening under the presidency of Mr. J. O'Brien, was the making of the final arrangements for their annual excursion. The outing is always an enjoyable one, and there can be no doubt that this year's trip will be equally as pleasant as any of its predecessors. It is to be to Lake St. Peter, and it will take place on the 25th inst. The only other business of interest was the balloting for several new members, who were elected.

A Useful Ally.

It is not to be wondered at that the Austrian Emperor at Fiume expressed a hope that if war came the British fleet would be on his side. Admiral Hoskins had under his command when he received his royal gusset the Victoria, Thunderer, Colossus, Benbow, Trafalgar, Collingwood, Infatigable, Edinburgh and Australia, all modern double-screw battle ships of the first class, with crews varying from 400 to 500 men and equipped with the best of heavy guns, besides a number of attendant ships that would be called by any name, not alongside their monster sisters. It was after seeing a similar sight on an enlarged scale at Port-mouth that Francis Joseph's cousin of Germany went home and became England's last friend.—Globe.

Reformed.

Attorney-General Longley, of Nova Scotia, who if not an absolute annexationist some years ago, was at least a separatist—Maritime provinces vs. Canada—seems to have got the rising tide of Canadian sentiment. It is some time now since he repudiated annexationism, but he is even warmer for Canada now. Speaking last week at King's college, N.S., he is reported thus: "It should be the ambition of every man to advance his country's interests. Speaking for himself, he would say without hesitation that no promised remuneration or honors would induce him to leave his native country to make a home in another land. If the universities of the country would only inculcate a love of country into the hearts of their students Canada would in a short time be foremost among the nations." Good man! That is the sort of feeling we want in all our political leaders, whether Dominion or provincial. We would like a chance now to vote for Longley.—Ottawa Journal.

Revising the Lists.

The work of the revision of the Montreal voters' list goes on apace. Mr. J. S. Archibald, Q.C., 181 St. James street, is the revising officer for the western electoral district of the city; Mr. Justice Mathieu, whose office is in the New York Life building, is the revising officer for the eastern district; Mr. H. J. Kavanagh, 3 Place d'Armes, for the central district, and Mr. J. J. Beauchamp, 35 St. James street, for the county of Hochelaga, in which are included the Hochelaga, St. Jean Baptiste and St. Gabriel wards of the city, as well as several outlying municipalities. The revisors are preparing a list of persons to be removed from and to be added to the official municipal roll; and they are patiently awaiting the receipt of applications from gentlemen who vote upon income or as owners' sons. It seems that these persons are very careless as to whether they shall be qualified to vote or not. In the revisors' offices there are posted up a card containing all instructions necessary for the guidance of applicants and copies of the forms of application. The applications, all of which must be affirmed before a justice of the peace, must be in the revisors' offices by the 1st of August. This law applies to all electoral divisions in the Dominion.

It is a great deal easier to get up at six o'clock in the morning the evening before than it is when six o'clock in the morning really comes.



ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION.

A Genuine Surprise Party. On Thursday evening last a number of our representative Irish citizens, headed by ex-Alderman J. E. Mullin, Messrs. P. McCrory, Thomas Doherty, M. Donnelly, Jos. Quinn and others, paid a visit to the residence of Mr. Alex. Scarlett, on Morland Avenue, for the purpose of wishing him a bon voyage on the occasion of a trip to visit his native home in the land of the shamrock, where he goes for a short time to recruit his health. The visit was made a fitting one by presenting him with an address and a silver tea service to his estimable wife, to mark the high esteem in which they regard the Irish citizens of Montreal.

Mr. Scarlett, Montreal. DEAR SIR:—True as the needle to the pole is the heart of the genuine patriot, so true as the land of his birth, and deeper than upon those of any other has native love upon the affections of Irishmen traced upon the sentiment of "Home." While the desire to return to the land of their birth has been presented to that occasion your native land, and of one more treating the fragrant visits of the "Emerald Isle," they cannot but realize that for a brief space the coteries will be broken, and that they will be separated, in the flesh, however, from a gentleman whose sterling qualities have rendered him for him the esteem and admiration of all.

When you reach dear old Ireland, you will be welcomed by the warm hearts of your fellow-countrymen, and will again mingle with the associates of other days, happily time has not rendered them up to the common enemy. They will remember the noble work accomplished by you during your second sojourn there, sufficient of itself to ensure you a most cordial reception and to commend you to the lovers of liberty.

Your fearless advocacy of the claims of the Irish tenant-farmer, through the medium of the Tyrone Independent, has rendered your name dear to those who form the mass of the population, and an inspiration of wholesome fear to the internal enemies and oppressors of your native country. After having clung to you day after day like a true son of Erin you returned to this your adopted country, and continued to assist, with the old-time generosity, those whom the fatality of circumstances compelled to seek these shores. In the distribution of your countless favors some might naturally have sought for a predilection for those who hailed from a particular spot in the "Green Isle," but your charitable hand, guided by the feelings of a heart that knew not how to discriminate between class or creed, was always stretched out to relieve the distressed and the needy.

To know that the applicant was an Irishman and that he required assistance, were sufficient to commend him to the practical sympathy of your generous heart. No marvel, then, that your name is revered by all who have had the pleasure of your personal acquaintance, and who have known you through the medium of your many acts of philanthropy.

We, a few of your numerous friends, have assembled here today to testify to the high esteem and affection we entertain for you. St. Paul has said that "Faith without works is dead." Might we not as truly say that deeds without words are of little value? We have considered it proper, therefore, to present you with slight tokens of our appreciation of your merit, and of your unceasing labors to alleviate the sufferings of our countrymen. Deign to accept from us this token as a souvenir of your intimate friends in the great Canadian Metropolis.

Wishing you and your estimable lady, who has always so nobly seconded your patriotic efforts, God's blessing.

W. G. MULLIN, J. E. MULLIN, THOS. DOHERTY, JOHN FERNANDEZ, JOSEPH QUINN, MICHAEL DONNELLY, P. MCCRORY.

New York State, formerly of Quintown, and Miss C. H. O'Connor of Lyndhurst. The bride and groom were accompanied by the bride and groomsmen Mr. Jas. Bolger. The nuptial ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. J. Kelly, at 10 a.m. The altars were tastefully decorated with many colored lights, and bouquets of sweet scented flowers. Miss Eileen Murphy, of Montreal, presided at the organ, playing some very appropriate marches. Miss M. J. Kelly, of Quebec, who is at present visiting her brother, Father Kelly, sang Lambillotte's Ave Maria, and many other pieces of note.

Montreal Harbor.

OTTAWA, July 2.—In the Senate to-day in passing the bill from the Commons to amend the Act respecting the Trinity House and Harbor Commissioners of Montreal, Premier Abbott said: "I desire to insert a new clause in this bill. There has been for the last three or four years a plan discussed for the improvement of the harbor and the erection of a permanent dyke for the prevention of floods. Within the last few days the financial improvements have been agreed upon. The city of Montreal has voted \$1,000,000 towards the plan, which, I believe generally approved. The Commissioners raised a million dollars in addition. It is nothing new for the Commissioners to borrow money for the enlargement of the harbor. They have done it before and have ample revenue to pay the interest. Their revenue last year was \$60,000 over and above the interest on what little debt they now have. Therefore they have ample money to pay interest on the money they desire to borrow. The legislation necessary consists of a short clause authorizing them to borrow. It proposes a clause authorizing them to borrow \$1,000,000 at four per cent. Their credit is so good they can get any amount of money at that rate." Mr. Abbott then moved a clause giving this authority. In reply to a question, Mr. Abbott said he thought the total interest on the present harbor debt was about \$80,000. The clause was adopted and the bill passed.

A Hint for Canadian Cities.

It should be noted that the question how to dispose of wires—a question that makes so vast and so continually recurring an agitation in all American cities,—never comes up at all in Paris, and is seldom mentioned in any European city. There are absolutely no obstructive wires in Paris. The Government has purchased the telephone as well as the telegraph system, and the wires for these services are placed in the subways of sewers. The wires of the electric companies are buried underneath the sidewalks. Armored cables are laid in simple conduits, or even in the bare soil, with out the slightest difficulty from any point of view. It crosses streets it is forbidden to break the paving, and underground connection is made from the manhole of the sewers. The whole city of Paris will have been laid with a network of electric-lighting cables a few months hence, and traffic on the sidewalks and in the streets will have suffered a minimum of obstruction, while no injury whatsoever will have been done to improvements. All these minor questions of practical municipal engineering that we in our cities are attacking in a fumbling, rude, original way, heedless even of the experience of our nearest neighbors, while densely and contentedly ignorant of the experience of foreign cities, have been thoroughly solved in Europe. Instead of leading the van, we are from ten to fifteen years behind Europe in all these matters. Even in our own field of electrical methods, as a prominent American electrician assured me in Paris last December, we are now five years behind the Continent. He declared that the difficulties our American corporations still complain of made in the United States, were solved in Europe several years ago, and that our fellow-countrymen insist upon remaining in a state of invincible ignorance rather than learn anything from the technical and scientific achievements of Europe. But perhaps he stated the case too strongly. Doubtless he will in time learn to be ashamed when we come to a realizing sense of the fact that the one city of Paris has at its command a larger and more brilliant array of engineering and architectural talent than all the important cities of the United States taken together can show, and that many a small European town is better supplied in this respect than many a large American city.—Cathart.

Murder Over a Dog.

WATERLOO, Ont., July 3.—Johnston Abercrombie and J. C. Cook, farmers, living near this place, quarreled over a mischievous dog two weeks ago. Abercrombie claimed that Cook's dog was worrying his sheep and cattle, and going to Cook's yard shot the dog. Cook immediately went to his horse and procuring a rifle fired at Abercrombie, shattering his knee and lacerating his leg in a terrible manner. Abercrombie had his leg amputated the next day, but inflammation set in and last night he died from the effects of the wound. Both men are very respectable and well-to-do. Cook has been arrested.

A Remarkable Escape.

WINDSOR, Ont., July 3.—One of the most notorious escapes ever chronicled took place near Tilbury yesterday. Just as the Canadian Pacific Ry. approaches that village there is a curve, and as the express turned it yesterday the engineer was horrified to see a little child on the track about 50 yards ahead. He whistled and put on the air brakes, and when the engine was a few yards from the child it stumbled and fell. The whole train passed over, and, strange to say, it was not injured in the least. When it is taken into consideration the closeness the brake rods run to the ties, the escape of the child is more than miraculous. Its name is Brousseau, and its age three years.

The Quebec Mining Law.

OTTAWA, July 3.—A voluminous petition signed by all the mine-owners in Quebec and many persons interested in mining, praying for the disallowance of

the mining act, passed last session by the Quebec Government, was presented this morning to Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice. It was presented by Mr. B. T. A. Bell, editor of the Mining Review, and sets forth the damage the act will do to mining in Canada, and the necessity for repeal.

THE "WAR LORD."

The Young Emperor's Imperious Seatings Cause Anxiety.

LONDON, July 3.—Before Emperor William left Rotterdam to-night the latest phase of the official programme for his reception in England had not received his approval. Since the first draft was submitted to him he has busied himself with upsetting arrangements from the moment of his arrival at Port Victoria to the date of his farewell on the 13th. In his latest imperious intimation, telegraphed to-day, he declines to review the volunteers at Wimbledon, the greatest popular function in his honor after the progress to the Guildhall. The report says his refusal is absolute and that he had dropped a remark which was repeated to the official circle here that he did not want to look at tradesmen masquerading as soldiers. As the abandonment of the review is likely to be resented as an indignity by the volunteers, 20,000 of whom were invited to take part in the review, it is proposed to substitute for the review a march past at the Horse Guards if his Kaiserlyship can be induced to tolerate the spectacle, but the ceremonial aspects of the visit trouble the Government less than the political. The first five days of his sojourn in England passes within comparative seclusion at Windsor. Lord Salisbury goes to Windsor to-morrow and will remain there until the 8th. The pageantry associated with the Emperor's visit will conceal a fact of serious political import. On the eve of his starting on his tour the Emperor declared that the Dreibund had been renewed and Premier Ribot proclaimed an

ENTRETIEN WITH ENGLAND.

The Government here refuses to give explicit responses to questions in the House of Commons on the nature of the commitments of England, but the universal accepted belief in diplomatic circles is that Lord Salisbury is pledging the country farther than he cares to reveal, and that his stay at Windsor is likely to involve the gravest political consequences to the nation. The Opposition, dissatisfied with the emptiness of the explanations of the Government, mean to go thoroughly into the question when the Foreign Office estimates are received, but they will probably fail to draw out the desired information. Some inkling of the real position, it is hoped, may be got from the speeches at the Guildhall banquet. If the Emperor is permitted to exercise his tendency to utter frankness something will become known, but the official opinion is that Lord Salisbury will succeed in tutoring him into some formal declaration that will disclose nothing. The growing popular impression that the Emperor's visit will result in complications in England's foreign relations will moderate the warmth of the Emperor's reception. Press comments indicate this.

A WATEROUS ESCAPE.

Sketches the Designs of Train Wreckers on the Cape Breton Railway.

HALIFAX, July 2.—A dastardly attempt was made to-day to wreck the express train on the Cape Breton railway. When conductor J. D. Sturtevant was running his express at thirty miles an hour, a few miles out of Bridgewater, Dr. Ver McLellan noticed the switch open connecting a siding with the main track. He immediately reversed the engine and applied the brakes to stop the train, but just before the train, with the exception of the parker car in the rear, had left the rails. The section men passed over this same track a short time before the express arrived and found the switch closed, proving beyond doubt that the opening of the switch was the work of some fiend of the night. On examination it was found that a bolt, secured to the end of which was a nut, had been removed and carried some distance away. Had not driver McLellan observed the switch open when he did and acted so promptly the whole train would have run into the gulch, and not only would the train have been wrecked but lives would have been lost.

Immigration Statistics.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The immigration into the United States from 1820 to 1890 is the subject of a special report which has been prepared by Major Brock, chief of the bureau of statistics of the treasury department, and will soon be published. No official record was made of the influx of foreign population to this country before 1820, but the immigration from the close of the revolutionary war to that time is estimated at 225,000. The arrivals of immigrants from 1820 to 1890 have reached 15,641,688. The following figures give the arrivals of each nationality during the entire period from 1820 to 1890: Germany, 4,551,719; Ireland, 3,301,683; England, 2,460,031; British North American possessions, 1,029,084; Norway and Sweden, 943,330; Austria-Hungary, 464,435; Italy, 414,513; France, 370,162; Russia and Poland, 350,353; Scotland, 329,192; China, 292,378; Switzerland, 174,333; Denmark, 146,237; all other countries, 606,006.

Kept It From Being a Curse.

LONDON, June 3.—Archbishop Walsh has written a letter to Thomas Sexton, M.P., expressing the prelate's gratitude for the splendid services rendered by Mr. Sexton and his colleagues in Parliament during the discussion of the Irish Land bill. The Archbishop says that although they did not win success on every point they still gained enough to redeem the bill from being a curse rather than a blessing.

Salisbury Warns the Irish Peers.

LONDON, July 1.—Lord Salisbury has informed the Irish peers that the government will oppose further amendments to the Irish land bill. The amendments already introduced in the house of lords

would, if accepted by the commons, deprive the will of some of its most valuable provisions, including Parnell's clause confining the state loans to the smaller tenants. It is the landlords who have estates to sell who have been introducing the amendments to give them control of the market.

A SAD AFFAIR.

The Parish of Maskinonge Troubled by a Schism—Parishioners Divided as to a Church Site.

Serious difficulties in the parish of Maskinonge are reported. The parish church is situated over two miles from the railway station, which has become practically the centre of the parish, having around it all the business places and professional men. The church building is an old, as well as a small one, and about three years ago a movement was inaugurated by the villagers to have a church erected in the village, on the east side of the Maskinonge river, which now divides the parish. With this object in view the majority of the residents on the east side of the river clubbed together and secured a site for a new church. The Bishop, Mgr. LaFleche, accepted this, promising a church on the spot. He also issued a decree to the same effect. From this there arose the difficulties which have caused much feeling to be exhibited. According to the statement of the Cure LaFleche, the Bishop "allowed his decree to remain in force for two years, but finally he saw that the majority of the landowners who keep up the church were in favor of its being erected on the west side. He had to submit and the decree was revoked. This was in conformity with the civil law, and though His Lordship had given the majority on the east side all possible opportunities it was only natural to believe that when the majority were for the west side he should go with them. Owing to his reluctance from the village to the present parish church His Lordship gave his permission for the opening of a temporary chapel above the cheese factory near the residence of the annexed part of Louisville, and the villagers who had no horses. I attended to the requirements of this chapel until May 1, when it was closed, and His Lordship decided that the church should be erected on the west side." The result of this was that a number of people headed by Dr. Sylvestre, Mr. Gallipault, Mr. Marchand and other leading people in the place raised a subscription and, at the cost of \$3000, erected a wooden chapel where a kind of service has been held. The building contains ecclesiastical furniture, but of course no priest and the so-called "Service" has been led by one of the congregation. This act of schism was checked on the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul, by the appearance of the Rev. Father Hendricks, of Montreal, who placed the building under a ban and pronounced the customary ecclesiastical formula. A retreat is being conducted by that gentleman, and in his address on Sunday, he spoke as follows of the sad affair:—"To-day is a day of prayer, and we must pray very much for these poor unfortunate who are separated from us by an unfortunate circumstance. They need our prayers and we must ask God to grant them the grace to leave their evil ways and return to the fold. Many of them would have returned ere this but they could not do so. We must ask God to touch the hearts of their leaders and ask that he render them good for evil. They are committing a great, a mortal sin in rebelling against the church. They are now all in a state of mortal sin, and what a terrible end for all eternity for men if they should now be called before God. They have committed a sin, the greatest of all against the church. They persist in remaining away from the House of God. Their sin is the kind which has produced protestants, heretics, and schismatics—all who refuse to obey the church. Their conduct has given great scandal and it will need a public reparation. A general communion was held for the purpose of inducing the wanderers to return to the fold."

Montmartre's Great Church.

The Church of Sacre Cœur, at Montmartre, Paris, embodies the sacrifice of nearly \$5,000,000 (24 million francs). The crypt is the most spacious in the world, having the same dimensions as at the church. In the middle is a long, dark chapel, where the service for the dead will be celebrated. There is also a chapel dedicated to St. Peter, with a copy of the celebrated statue of the apostle in Rome. There are vaults underneath, one of which is to contain the coffin of the late archbishop of Paris, Cardinal Guibert, who laid the foundation stone of the church on June 16, 1875. The upper edifice rests on four pillars, forming a square of twenty metres. It is surmounted by a dome which has the dimensions of the choir. The stalls are as many as there are dioceses in France, besides sixteen attached to the Basilica. The pillars are of granite of the Vosges, and it is remarkable that in the whole construction there is no iron or wood. The front facing Paris has a grand staircase leading up to the church, and a terrace which will be ornamented by two equestrian statues. There will also be a niche reserved for the statue of the Sacred Heart, a work in white marble by M. Thomas. The church will contain 5000 persons, who will be able to hear the preacher, a privilege which is enjoyed by few sacred edifices in Paris. Among the offerings is a "pillar of smoke," being presented by former devotees of the weed who have renounced their pet habit. The Pope has presented the building which was given to His Holiness for his jubilee. Savoy has cast an enormous bell of 16,000 kilogrammes, which will require eight men to set it in motion.

The Ballynae Picnic.

Dominion Day dawned brightly, gladdening and encouraging the hearts of the generous parishioners of the Mission of Yonge. So soon as the rich morning dew had vanished the neighboring farmers, accompanied by their wives, sons and daughters, could be seen wending their way to the picnic grounds, to put in readiness their respective dinner tables. By 10 a.m. an unusually large crowd had congregated, from Brockville, Gananoque, Brewers, Mills, Mallorytown, Lansdowne, Athens, Delta, Kitty, Caintown, and Potsdam, N. Y., and even Montreal, to enjoy themselves at the Ballynae picnic. The picnic of this present, was the largest, most respectable, and most successful ever held since the formation of the Mission of Yonge. The large concourse speak in laudable terms of the exquisite dinner served them by the devoted and generous ladies of Ballynae, and desire to gratefully thank them for their attention. The sum of \$400.99 was realized.—Communicated.

For Behring Sea.

New York, July 5.—Sir George Baden Powell, the English Behring sea commissioner, arrived by the Euroria to-day. He left on the 7 p.m. train for Montreal. He will spend a few days in Ottawa in consultation with Premier Abbott and Minister of Marine Tupper. Thence he will proceed to Vancouver, where he will be joined by the commissioner on behalf of Canada, Dr. Dawson, and the course will then be direct for Behring sea.

New South Wales Protectionists.

SYDNEY, July 2.—Complete returns for the election for New South Wales show 57 Opposition to 51 supporters of the Ministry 26 labor, 8 Independent. Grouped according to tariff policy, 75 for protection and 26 for free trade.

Parnell's Mock Marriage.

When Julius Caesar, in spite of all orders from his masters in Rome, crossed the River Rubicon, he exclaimed "Alea jacta est." ("The die is cast.") Such

might have been the exclamation of Mr. Parnell on last Thursday morning when the County Registrar of Steyning pronounced him and Mrs. O'Shea to be man and wife. "The die is cast, the mask is off, let the truth be blazoned forth to the world, that I, O. S. Parnell, defy all Church authority, whether in Rome or elsewhere, and that I hereby set at naught, and don't care one pinch of snuff for public feeling, or public opinion in Ireland."—Catholic Record.

Very Much to the Point.

"That inexhaustible reservoir of platitudes, Mr. Goldwin Smith, has brought out a book, Canada and the Canadian Question," to prove—will it be believed?—that Canada would do well to sever its connection with England and amalgamate with the United States. This is the sleek, canting professor who is continually charging the Irish with treason and what not. Mr. Smith's loyalty to Britain being mere lip homage, or rather hypocrisy, breaks down when it comes in collision with self-interest. He reckons not of Britain's loss if there be gain to Canada and especially to its adopted citizen, Mr. Goldwin Smith. His opposition to Irish Home Rule is, of course, also pure hypocrisy. It is really a consuming hatred of the Irish because they believed the Pope is somewhat of a better authority than Mr. Goldwin Smith on religious subjects.

Meeting Our Own Prayers.

In eternity it will be a terrible thing for many a man to meet his own prayers. Their very language will condemn him, for he knew his duty and he did it not. Those fervent prayers which the good man labored to make effectual will be "shining ones," in white raiment, to conduct their author into the banqueting house of the Great King. But the falsehoods uttered at the throne of grace will live again as scorpions on the day of the Lord's appearing. "Be not rash with thy mouth, nor let thy heart be hasty to utter anything before God" is an obligation that forbids more than irreverence in prayer. It forbids us, by implication, to ask for that which we do not desire. Above all, it forbids the asking from God those blessings which we are hindering by our neglect or thwarting by our selfishness or unbelief.

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What is called trouble is, after all, only a deepened gaze into life, like the sight of the darker blue and the thickening host of stars when the hazy effect of twilight is gone.

King of Medicines

A Cure "Almost Miraculous."

"When I was 14 years of age I had a severe attack of rheumatism, and after I recovered had to go on crutches. A year later, scrofula, in the form of white swellings, appeared on various parts of my body, and for 11 years I was an invalid, being confined to my bed 6 years. In that time ten or eleven sores appeared and broke causing me great pain and suffering. I feared I never should get well. Early in 1881 I went to Chicago to visit a sister, but was confined to my bed most of the time I was there. In July I read a book, 'A Day with a Circus,' in which were statements of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla. I was so impressed with the success of this medicine that I decided to try it. To my great gratification the sores soon decreased, and I began to feel better and in a short time I was up and out of doors. I continued to take Hood's Sarsaparilla for about a year, when, having used six bottles, I had become so fully released from the disease that I went to work for the Flint & Walling Mfg. Co., and since then

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MARRIED.

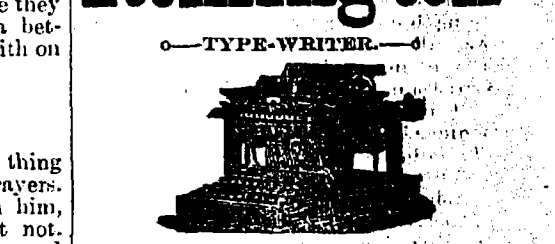
CLARK-MURRAY.—On Wednesday 1st July, at St. Francis de Sales Church, Smith's Falls, Ont., by the Rev. M. J. Stanton, Mr. Richard Clark, of Oak Grove, to Miss Mary Murray, of Franktown, Ont. DOYLE-PAQUA.—At the Roman Catholic Church, Mattawa, on the 8th of June, by the Rev. Father Pointe, Terrence Doyle, to Miss Lydia Paquet, both of Eau Claire.



EVERY HUMOR OF THE SKIN AND SCALP OF infants and childhood, with their torturing outbreaks of itching, burning, scaly, crusted, pimply, blotchy, with loss of hair, and every impurity of the blood, whether acute, profuse or chronic, is speedily, economically and permanently cured by Cuticura. It is the best medicine for the treatment of the skin, and is used by the best physicians and the most successful remedies in the world. It is used by the best physicians and the most successful remedies in the world. It is used by the best physicians and the most successful remedies in the world. It is used by the best physicians and the most successful remedies in the world.

Remington

TYPE-WRITER



"Le Monde" having purchased two more of the Remington (7) having discarded both and the Remington superior to either. SPACKMAN & CO., Ottawa Building, 285 St. James Street.

NEW AND ASSORTED STOCK OF

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GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Also the various styles of the famous HEINTZMAN PIANOS.

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OLD PIANOS AND ORGANS received at low prices. Pianos and Organs sold on easy monthly payments and lowest prices for cash. Orders for tuning and repairing receive prompt attention. Only experienced and reliable workmen employed. Telephone, Bell 4168. Federal 1208. Mention this Journal.

INFORMATION WANTED

Of Margaret Sloden. Five years ago she resided in Montreal, doing house-work. She is 44 years old. Any information of her will be thankfully received by her sister, Mrs. Mary A. Howe, Sharon, Windsor Co., N.Y.

The Church in India.

A missionary journal, published in France, has devoted a series of articles to the progress of the Catholic faith in India during the present century. In 1800 the number of Catholics in India was estimated at 475,000, and of this number no less than 200,000 were to be found in the Portuguese province of Goa. In 1850 the number of Catholics was 986,000, and in 1890 they had increased to 1,701,337. Of this number about 470,000 are found in Goa, and over half a million in Pondicherry, which at the beginning of the century contained only 42,000. Malabar is credited with nearly 335,000 and Ceylon with over 230,000. But on the assumption that the total population in India is 257,000,000, the writer points out that only one man in every 151 in India is Catholic. The number of the clergy and of the church's agencies have of course greatly increased during the last 90 years. In 1800 there were only three resident bishops, in 1890 there were 26; in 1800 there were 22 missionaries, in 1890 there were 645; in 1800 there were, except in one province, no native clergy, in 1890 there were 616; in 1800 no members of any religious order assisted the clergy, in 1890 there were 150 belonging to European brotherhoods and 200 belonging to native orders; 600 European and about 2,000 native sisters were at work in 1800, as against none at the beginning of the century. As to the work undertaken by the Catholic church, it can point now to some 2,200 schools of every grade, from institutions affiliated to the universities down to elementary schools, in which about 100,000 scholars receive instruction. In 1800 the work of education was non-existent. In works of charity and piety the same increase is noted, and, generally speaking, the writer, M. Louvet, thinks that if due allowance be made for the weaknesses of human, and particularly of Indian nature, the Indian Catholics do honor to their faith.—London Times.

TO COLORADO VIA BURLINGTON ROUTE

ONLY ONE NIGHT ON THE ROAD.

Leave Chicago at 1.00 P.M., or St. Louis at 8.25 A.M., and arrive at Denver 6.15 P.M. the next day. Through Sleepers, Chair Cars and Dining Cars. All Railways from the East connect with these trains and with similar trains via Burlington Route to Denver, leaving Chicago at 6.10 P.M. St. Louis at 8.15 P.M. and Peoria at 9.20 P.M. and 5.00 P.M. All trains daily.

Tourist tickets are now on sale, and can be had of ticket agents at all roads and at Burlington Route depots in Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis.

There is no better place than Colorado for those seeking rest and pleasure.

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WARRIOR MONKS.

THE NEW CATHOLIC RELIGIOUS MILITARY ORDER.

What Cardinal Lavigerie Has Done Toward Their Organization.

Cardinal Lavigerie has lived in Africa long enough to learn that the sword is indispensable to the gospel...

to her children; and lo! ere famine's night had passed from Ireland, the Church of Patrick arose o'er all that vast New World of America...

AN APPEAL.

SMITHVILLE, Ont., June, 1891.

DEAR FRIENDS.—I have been charged by His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto with the building of a church at Beausville, but find it impossible to raise the necessary funds...

SEEDS OF CIVILIZATION. It is the elements of civilization which are to prepare the ground for the seeds of Christianity.

The headquarters of the order are at Biskra, on the Algerian borders of the Great Sahara Desert and were solemnly consecrated by Cardinal Lavigerie in the early part of 1st month.

A well was sunk to the depth of 53 metres. The water of which, declared to be practically inexhaustible, rises naturally to within 22 metres of the mouth of the well, and is thence raised by pumps to the surface.

The choice of Biskra for the headquarters of the order, is a fortunate one, for the town, which is situated in an east command one of the principal routes of the Sahara...

A LOVELY TRIBUTE.

Many eloquent eulogies have been written concerning the stability with which the Irish people cling to the Catholic faith and zeal with which they transplant it in every soil...

A ROMAN VIEW.

Rome, July 2.—The Osservatore Romano today strongly rebukes the President as disturbing the public mind...

GRAND DUEL.

The grand duel which took place Wednesday morning at Le Havre, a interesting history of the duel has been told...

THE MOUNTAIN AND THE SEA.

I love the mountain, rude and high, Its bare and barren majesty, And in its peopled solitude...

THE MOUNTAIN AND THE SEA.

I love to mark the billows rise, And fling their spray into the skies— To mark the bold, impetuous shock They deal upon the rugged rock...

THE MOUNTAIN AND THE SEA.

With healthy pulse and sinew light— Towards! upon the foaming tide Cast your glances, far and wide, And in the dark hill sail with me...

A PATRIOT'S HAUNTS.

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A PATRIOT'S HAUNTS.

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A PATRIOT'S HAUNTS.

With healthy pulse and sinew light— Towards! upon the foaming tide Cast your glances, far and wide, And in the dark hill sail with me...

A PATRIOT'S HAUNTS.

Doubters! ascend a mountain height, With healthy pulse and sinew light— Towards! upon the foaming tide Cast your glances, far and wide, And in the dark hill sail with me...

A PATRIOT'S HAUNTS.

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proportions have been set aside for the fixed charges just specified is equally divided among the members of the different bands in the ratio in which the bands share in the capital.

EXCELLENT LAND.

six miles in depth on each side of the Grand River, extending from the head of the stream to its entrance into Lake Erie, and comprising 694,910 acres.

The other principal tribes in this province are the Ojibwas, Ottawas, Oneidas, Algonquins, Mohawks, Mississagies, and Delaware.

AMBITION—CANADA.

The political economist who has closely observed the progress of our neighbor across the Canadian border since the several provinces have been federated, must be impressed by the intelligent patience with which certain lines of commercial policy formulated years ago have been followed.

A REAFFIRMATION.

Prague, July 2.—The Irish Roman Catholic Bishops at a meeting held yesterday reaffirmed their former declaration that Mr. Parnell was unfit to be the leader of the Irish people...

WITH LEADS.

The interest on the trust fund, which is at four, five and six per cent., amounted last year to \$162,257.70, and the collections on the same account to \$115,710.41.

How-way's Pills.—Any dyspeptic sufferer aware of the purifying, regulating, and gently aperient powers of these Pills should permit no one to cloud his judgment or to warp his course.

BUCKEYE BELLS!

Bells for Churches, Chimes, Schools, Taverns, Hotels, etc.

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THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY.

Drawings in JULY, 1891.—1st and 15th July.

3134 PRIZES WORTH \$52,740.00. CAPITAL PRIZE WORTH \$15,000.00.

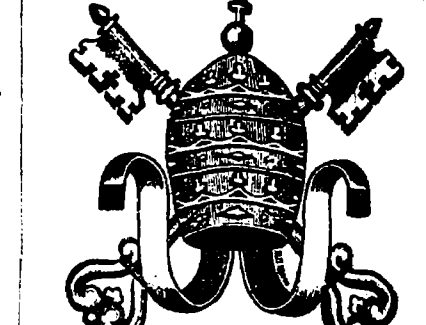
11 Tickets for \$10.00. Ticket \$1.00.

LIST OF PRIZES: 1 Prize worth \$15,000 - \$15,000.00, 2 Prizes worth \$5,000 - \$10,000.00, 3 Prizes worth \$2,500 - \$7,500.00, 4 Prizes worth \$1,000 - \$4,000.00, 5 Prizes worth \$500 - \$2,500.00, 100 Prizes worth \$100 - \$10,000.00.

S. E. LEFEBVRE, Manager, 81 St. James Street, Montreal, Canada.

THE TURKISH BATH.

Is a great luxury and a wonderful remedy. Scores of Montreal citizens have been cured by the Baths.



FRECHON & CO., 1645 Notre Dame St., Montreal. Will sell, at a reduction of 20 per cent. until New Year, all their well assorted Church Vestments and CHURCH ORNAMENTS.

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF EDINBURGH.

ESTABLISHED 1824. TOTAL ASSETS... \$37,277,443 51. INVESTED FUNDS... 16,934,923 52.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Commencing Monday, June 22, 1891, TRAINS LEAVE MONTREAL. Windsor Street Station for Ottawa 7:50 a.m., 11:45 a.m., 4:15 p.m.

BELLS! BELLS! BELLS!

PEALS & CHIMES FOR CHURCHES. JOHN TAYLOR & CO., Loughborough, Leicestershire, England.

GLINTON H. MENEELY BELL COMPANY.

The Company is now making a Chime of 15 Bells, to weigh 20,000 pounds, for St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City.

BUCKEYE BELLS!

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BUCKEYE BELLS!

Bells for Churches, Chimes, Schools, Taverns, Hotels, etc.

DO YOU KEEP IT IN THE HOUSE? ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

NO BETTER REMEDY FOR COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, CONSUMPTION, &c.

All the Nutritious Constituents of Prime Beef are preserved in



AN INVALUABLE FOOD for all who need STRONG NOURISHMENT in an EASILY DIGESTED FORM.

Best Body Brussels Carpets.

Since my announcement of best, choice, five-frame Body Brussels at special prices, salesmen have been booking large and numerous orders...

THOMAS LIGGETT.

1884 NOTRE DAME STREET. Advertise in THE TRUE WITNESS and your business will increase.

Painting.

J. GRACE, 51 University street, House and Sign Painter and Paper-hanger.

ELECTRICITY IS THE Life Force.

ALL ORGANIC FORMS. Properly applied will often cure the most painful and obstinate diseases...

G. STAUNTON HOWARD, Electro-Therapeutist.

209 St. Antoine St., MONTREAL. CONSULTATION FREE.

BRODIE & HARVIE'S Self-Raising Flour.

AS THE BEST AND THE ONLY GENUINE article. Housekeepers should ask for it and see that they get it: all others are imitations.

DR. FULTON Cures, by Letter or Interview, Piles, Pimples, Catarrh, Skin Diseases, Nervous Complaints, Tumors and Enlarged Glands without operation.

Hours, 1 to 10 p.m. Residence, 244 St. Catherine street, near Mountain street, Bell Telephone 3361.



HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD.

A THEORY.

I am convinced that one secret of woman's comparative lack of success in business careers lies in the fact of her business careers lies in the fact of her business careers...



"Get Wisdom."

When you get that you will get Pearline. A million wise women have got it already.

Beware of imitations which are being peddled from door to door. First quality pearls do not require such desperate methods to sell them.

over the top of the crust, roll out another layer the same size and lay on top, bake in a quick oven. Have ready some fresh, ripe strawberries, washed and cut once in two (a quart will do), but the more berries the better sprinkle over them a heaping cupful of sugar, mix well and let them stand until the shortcake is out of the oven, then lift off the top layer, spread the inside of each with butter and pour on the strawberries and put the top crust on. Before taking it to the table set the plate on a larger one to prevent the juice from running over.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

THE AUSTRALIAN BOOMERANG.

The peculiarity of the boomerang is that, when thrown, it will return to the feet of the thrower.

To bring about this result, the savage strikes an attitude which is singularly graceful. He always carries several weapons in his left hand. When he wants to make a throw he draws one out at random and fixes his eye on the object which he desires to hit.

Any one with a mechanic's eye can make a fairly good boomerang, and I have known boys to become adepts at throwing the weapon short distances, but the best result can be obtained only with the genuine Australian boomerang.

The boomerang is generally thrown against the wind, for if thrown with it is not likely to come back to the thrower, but will sail on and on, and reach a great distance before it stops.

Boomerangs are powerful weapons, and fly with great force. One traveller relates that he once saw a dog cut nearly in two by a boomerang as it fell, and that a brass spur was cut off the heel of a horseman by one of these curious weapons in its flight.

The very largest game of Australia is killed with the boomerang. Cormorants are brought down from the trees along the rivers, and a boomerang plays havoc in a flock of water fowl.

Strawberry Dumplings. Sift a pint of flour, add two teaspoonfuls of hard butter through the flour, add enough sweet milk to make a soft dough, roll out until half an inch thick, cut with a biscuit-cutter, lay on top five or six strawberries, wet the edges and double together, pinch tightly, spread a thin cloth in the bottom of steamer, set it over a kettle of boiling water, when hot lay the dumplings in and steam about twenty minutes or half an hour.

Strawberry Shortcake. Take a coffee cupful of sour cream, add one fourth teaspoonful of salt, dissolve a teaspoonful of soda in boiling water and stir it in the cream, pour it into a dish and thicken with sifted flour until you have a soft dough. Roll out enough to cover the bottom of a pie plate, grease the plate with butter before laying it on, spread a little butter

It is a common idea among the country people that they will not talk unless their tongues are out at a certain tender age. Be that as it may, I have heard crows talk excellently that never had their tongues out, and some whose tongues are cut never will talk at all.

To be sure of having a good, affectionate crow, take him from the nest as soon after hatching as you can find him. If he is the first of the brood hatched, all the better. How are you to tell that? Why, if you find one baby crow and four eggs in the nest, does not that settle the question beyond dispute? Name him as soon as you get home. It is a good plan to have a family consultation on the subject, for a rechristening is fatal to the proper education of your cawling charge.

Feed until half flegged on meal and water—regular "chicken dough"—and if any "chicken sickness" comes on consult the "chicken doctor." In other words, the young crow must be raised on about the same diet as a young chicken. Feed plenty and feed often. A crow's nest is the best thing to keep him in during his infantile days. If you haven't one make a substitute. As he grows in strength and is able to travel about a little he needs more variety in his food, but be careful he does not swallow anything that is very salt. Dump a handful of gravel down his mouth occasionally and give him minnows and frogs once in awhile. Swallowing his first live frog seems to give a young crow a most agreeable new sensation. Do not be in a hurry about making him bathe.

He will wash himself whenever it is necessary, and if taken and plunged into cold water while the pinfeathers are full of blood it may cause him to literally "catch his death o' cold." As soon as he is well on the wing his language lessons should begin. Shut him up in a darkened room when well fed, and begin by whispering the word or phrase you wish him to learn. If he seems to listen, repeat it a little louder, and continue until he either grows restless or goes to sleep. It will be but a few minutes. Repeat the same lesson and nothing else every time you visit him or pass within hearing for a week or ten days, and if your crow doesn't talk in that time he probably never will.

Generally they will begin to practice to themselves the first or second day of their imprisonment, but once a word or phrase is learned others will quickly follow. If really talented you can make your crow appear to answer any question. For instance, call his name gently and add "What" in a loud, emphatic tone. Soon when his name is called, he will respond "What" with just the same emphasis and inflection that he has heard you give. Then, again, if you say "It's dinner-time" whenever you feed him some day he will walk into the house hungry and gravely announce "It's dinner-time."

As he grows in years and knowledge your crow will develop a variety of thievish and amusing tricks too numerous to mention. He will cultivate the most friendly acquaintance with some people and show an unaccountable animosity towards others. He will attend you part way whenever you leave home and, if your hour of return are regular, will probably meet you at the same spot and welcome you exuberantly. Every time he fails to do so look for him at once; he will either be in some utterly entrancing bit of mischief or else dead.

For Many Years.

"We have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for many years in our family and find it an excellent medicine for all forms of summer complaint." John A. Valens, Valens, Ont. Fowler's Wild Strawberry. Price 35c. Sold by all dealers.

Canadian Treasury Bills in London.

LONDON, June 27.—The Canadian Government has placed treasury bills in the London market sufficient to offset recent withdrawals of savings bank deposits. The bills are to run twelve months. This success is due to the finance department having at the instance of their London advisers followed in all its details Mr. Goschen's example in the case of British treasury bills.

It Saved His Life.

Gentlemen,—I can recommend Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, for it saved my life. We have used it in our family when required ever since, and it never failed to cure all summer complaints. FRANCIS WALSH, Dalkeith, Ont.

Amelioration.

VIENNA, June 27.—In the Reichstag yesterday the Austrian Premier Viscount Taaffe announced that he would insist upon an immediate discussion of the Socialist bill, as the number of Anarchist offences had diminished and the labor movement had been diverted into legal and peaceful channels.

In learning what others have thought, it is well to keep in practice the power of thinking for oneself. When an author has added to your knowledge, pause and consider if you can add nothing to his.

DIRECTLY TO THE SPOT. INSTANTANEOUS IN ITS ACTION. For CRAMPS, CHILLS, COLIC, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA MORBUS, and all BOWEL COMPLAINTS, NO REMEDY EQUALS THE PAIN-KILLER. In Canadian Cholera and Bowel Complaints its effect is magical. It cures in a very short time. THE BEST FAMILY REMEDY FOR BURNS, BRUISES, SPRAINS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA and TOOTHACHE. SOLD EVERYWHERE AT 25c. A BOTTLE.

Perry Davis' PAIN-KILLER. STRIKES THE FOOT OF THE DISEASE. It is used both internally and externally. It acts quickly, affording almost instant relief from the severest pain.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Mr. John Gahagan, of Quinville, P.Q. The deceased was born in the County of Mayo, Ireland, in 1812, and came to Canada when quite a young boy, establishing himself in the County of Ottawa. The funeral took place on Thursday last from his late residence to the Gattineau Point Church, where a requiem mass was sung by Rev. Father Champagne, P.P., assisted by Rev. Father Cousineau, P.P., of Sarfield. The deceased leaves one son, Mr. M. Gahagan, who resides on the old homestead. The pall bearers were Messrs. W. Burke, Richard Burke, Patrick McDermott, Jas. McDermott, Francis Burns and M. McNulty. The funeral was one of the largest seen in that part of the country for some time.

We regret to have to record the death of Mr. Patrick Brennan of Eganville, Renfrew, Ont., one of the most respected residents in that locality. The deceased was a native of County Kerry, Ireland, and came to this country in 1859. He was the father of Mr. Timothy Brennan, who was a student at the Ottawa University some years ago. His funeral was very largely attended, among those present being Dr. Dowlin, M.M.P., T. R. Donovan, Jas. McDermott, Jas. Gorman, Ed. Helferty, Morgan McGrath, John Foy, Jos. Bonsfield, E. Levy, Patrick Furlong, John McGrath, Thos. Gorman, N. Bulger, Jeremiah O'Neill, P. C. Donegan, John Foley, J. McKernan, John Casey, W. Seanson, John McCann, T. Corley, J. Kelly, J. Conahan, Jas. Harwood, B. Gallagher, W. Hagerly, P. McNamara, T. Maney, D. Doherty, John O'Brien and W. Baisley. Rev. Father Byrne officiated at the burial service.

Brazilian Attractions.

CHICAGO, June 28.—A young Irishman named Francis Yourell has, he says, just escaped from the clutches of an immigration agency in Brazil. Four months ago Yourell was working as a laborer on a farm near Dublin. Attracted by promises posted around the neighborhood in which he lived he decided to take ship for Brazil. The showy posters promised a free passage and free farms and Yourell and 18 companions jumped at what they regarded the opportunity of the r lives. The fourteen Irishmen started from Liverpool, March 11th, on the steamship Arcania. The ship touched at two obscure French ports, where 100 more passengers were taken on and at Lisbon, where 400 Portuguese were brought on board, making 1,300 passengers, all told. After 24 days sail from Liverpool the Arcania arrived at an out-of-the-way seaport in Brazil.

From the time the passengers landed on Brazilian ground they were subjected to treatment, according to Yourell's statement, which no Christian ever suffered before they were thrown into dense woods, where Russians and Italians were dying with yellow fever, benten and starved almost to death, and yet some of the unfortunates were cast into prison for complaining. The promises about free farms was found to be a sham and humbug. The object of the immigration agency was to get workmen for the coffee planters, who find it difficult to get enough hands owing to the prevalence of yellow fever and other diseases. After weeks of hardship and privation Yourell and three others escaped from Santos on the ship Bancroft as firemen, bound for Santiago. From Santiago Yourell sailed to Baltimore in the Bancroft.

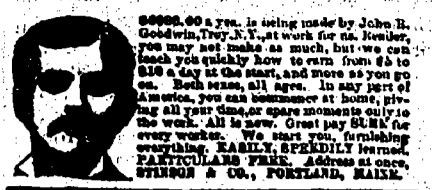
To be free from sick headache, biliousness, constipation, etc., use Carter's Little Liver Pills. Strictly vegetable. They gently stimulate the liver and free the stomach from bile.

Cruelties in U. S. Institutions.

Dickens in "Oliver Twist" is commonly supposed to have killed "Bumble-dick" for ever. But however effective his satirical exposure may have been in England, there seems ample and painful proof that the evil tendencies of the Bumble family still live and with great force and power on this side of the Atlantic. The public charities of the United States appear to be much in need of some Dickens to lay bare their mismanagement and hold it up to the anger and derision of humanity. The New York Catholic Review has the following burning article in its last issue:—

"The death of a poor woman a few days ago through the heartlessness of state charity officials, and the charges of the Sun against these officials, because of numerous other instances of inhumanity, bring up prominently before the public the whole question of State interference in certain matters. It may be put down as a practical principle that the charity of State institutions is a travesty on that virtue. From the physicians in charge to the meanest scullion in these institutions, all are, with exceptions not worth mentioning, as officially insolent and cruel in their treatment of poor patients as they are permitted to be. The stories that have been told of the American poor-house, orphan asylum, insane asylum, and hospital are shameful enough and numerous enough to indicate the character of these institutions and to condemn them utterly; and it is not to be questioned that if these places could be well investigated there would be sufficient justification found to change their management. The instances of irresponsible and conscienceless physicians passing sentence of death on a patient like Mrs. Freeman, amputating legs, arms, fingers, with complete disregard of a patient's chances to preserve these members by care and nursing, and playing any other tricks that bad temper, laziness, indifference and ignorance suggest are very numerous. State charity is not only a failure, it is an abomination. Whatever the erratic may think of the union of Church and State in other matters, in this it is imperative that both should work in harmony, the State supplying the funds, and Christianity supplying true vocations for nursing the sick, and caring for the helpless. Humanitarian humbugs have long ago demonstrated that while they can write books on charity, they cannot run an hospital on any other than a money-making basis."

CONSTITUTIONS and By-Laws of Societies, also General Job Printing, done at THE TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.



UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.



Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes. Its franchises made a part of the present State Constitution, in 1879, by a vote of overwhelming popular vote.

Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING takes place Semi-Annually (June and December) and its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING takes place in each of the other months of the year, and are all drawings conducted at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

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The O'Gorman Mahon.

The O'Gorman Mahon, who died on the 16th inst., was one of the most distinguished figures in public life. He was eighty-eight years old, and had been identified with his country's cause for more than sixty years. A follower of O'Connell in the fight for Catholic Emancipation, he also devoted himself with so much zeal to the cause of Reform, that the Government annulled his election to Parliament in 1830, and when he was again and again elected to the same body, he was refused his seat until finally admitted in 1847. He served with distinction in Bolivia, Chili, Costa Rica, and Brazil, attaining at one time, it is said, the chief command of the army and navy in one of those republics. On the Continent he was even better known, having the entrée of every court, and being famous for his wit, courage and manly beauty. He was, in short, the typical Irish gentleman—not the bastard imitation who calls himself a West Briton and rejoices in his lack of patriotism. His title of The O'Gorman was derived through his mother, the only daughter of the head of that family. No man in our time has borne the princely Irish title with more becoming grace or honor. The O'Gorman Mahon sided with the majority of the Irish Parliamentary party in the recent division, and his death leaves a vacancy in Carlow which will probably be filled by a successor of the same principles; but it will be long ere the British Parliament holds another such gallant and striking personality as his.

"Hunger is the Best Sauce." As a rule, a person who has a good appetite has good health. But how many there are who enjoy nothing they eat, and sit down to their meals only as an unpleasant duty. Nature's antidotes for this condition are so happily combined in Hood's Sarsaparilla that it soon restores good digestion, creates an appetite, and renovates and vitalizes the blood, so that the beneficial effect of good food is imparted to the whole body. Truly hunger is the best sauce, and Hood's Sarsaparilla induces hunger.

Jamaica Does Not Want Reciprocity. Sir Henry Arthur Blake, governor of Jamaica, who is in London writes to the Times to contradict a cable dispatch from New York stating that Jamaica was anxious for reciprocity with the United States and asserting that the inhabitants of that island were holding public meetings to advocate reciprocity. The acting colonial secretary at Jamaica has cabled to the governor that no such meetings have been held and that every statement made in the New York dispatch is untrue. Governor Blake says that the merchants and people of Jamaica are anxious to extend their trade in any and every direction, but that Jamaica is not prepared to concede differential duties to the United States.

Unbearable Pain. DEAR SIR,—I suffered for three days very severely from summer complaint, and could get no relief, but kept getting worse till the pain was almost unbearable, and I was very weak. After everything else had failed I tried Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. The first dose gave relief, and it did not fail to cure me. WM. T. GLYNN, Wilred, Ont.

There are so many things wrong and difficult in the world that no man can be great unless he gives up thinking much about pleasure or rewards, and gets strength to endure what is hard and painful. Every tissue of the body, every nerve bone and muscle is made stronger and more healthy by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. The more one lives the more one learns to act toward people as if they were inanimate objects—namely, to do what you can for them, and utterly disregard whether they are grateful or not. One often loses the spirit of humility by being excessive in the outward act. The beautiful sentiments in the world weigh less than a single lovely action.

PERSONAL—LEGITIMATE DEFECTIVE WORK in connection with burglaries, forgeries, blackmailing schemes, mysterious disappearances, and all detective work in criminal and civil cases, promptly and successfully handled by the Canadian Secret Service. Offices, Temple Building, Montreal. Office Telephone: 2181. Private Telephone: 4181 and 4182. A. G. GIBSON, Supr. Commercial Work; SILAS B. CARPENTER, Supr. Criminal Work.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Household Medicine ranks amongst the leading necessities of Life. These famous Pills purify the blood and remove all impurities from the system. They are especially recommended as a powerful remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious as a general family medicine, and are sold by all druggists and chemists.

Holloway's Ointment. Its Searching and Healing properties are known throughout the world for the cure of Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. This is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the neck and chest, it will cure all cases of Croup, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and all other affections of the throat, chest, and lungs.

Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has been found to be a most powerful and effective remedy. The Pills and Ointment are manufactured only by Holloway & Co., 533 Oxford Street, London. They are sold by all vendors of medicines throughout the civilized world, with directions for use in almost every language.

The Trade Marks of these medicines are registered in Ottawa. Hence, anyone throughout the British Empire who may keep the American counterfeits of these pills will be prosecuted. Purchasers should look to the Label of the Pills and Ointment. If the address is not on Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

Derricks & Winches. 1 Ton—1 1/2 Ton—2 Ton—3 Ton—5 Ton. HAND AND STRAM POWER. MILLER BROS. & TONS. 127 King Street, Montreal, Que.

Irish Catholic Religious and Charitable Societies, also Literary and Benevolent Associations, will find it to their interest, to favor THE TRUE WITNESS OFFICE with their orders. 156 - Printing.



MR. GLADSTONE

Loses His Eldest Son - A Great Blow for the Veteran Statesman.

LONDON, July 5.—William Henry Gladstone, eldest son of W. E. Gladstone, the great English statesman, died here on Saturday morning, aged 51. He was for several years in Parliament and was a Lord of the Treasury from 1869 to 1874, and was a deputy lieutenant and justice of the peace for Flintshire at the time of his death. Of recent years W. H. Gladstone has lived practically in retirement. For some time he had suffered from brain disease and paralysis of the right side. His physician on Thursday removed a tumor which had been pressing upon Mr. Gladstone's brain. The patient, however, sank rapidly after the tumor had been removed. Mrs. Gladstone, Miss Gladstone, and the deceased's two brothers, Herbert and Stephen, were present at his death, which occurred at the residence of Lord Blantyre, his wife's father. In the morning his father left Lowestoft, where he had been recuperating for London, being summoned to the sufferer's bedside. Unhappily Mr. Gladstone reached the city too late to be present at his son's death. Mr. Gladstone's grief upon reaching the death chamber was really terrible in its intensity. On account of the father's enfeebled health and advanced years his relatives and friends feel anxious as to the result. Many persons called on Mr. Gladstone on Sunday to condole with him upon the death of his eldest son. Mr. Gladstone has received telegrams of condolence from the Queen and Prince of Wales. Mr. Gladstone manages to retain his health in spite of the severe shock caused by the news of his son's death.

A Terrible Fate.

ROME, July 2.—Despatches from Naples give meagre details of a terrible accident which occurred yesterday on Mount Vesuvius by which a Brazilian traveller lost his life and another Brazilian was rescued with difficulty. Mount Vesuvius has for some months been showing signs of activity at intervals, but within the last week or so it has been somewhat quieter. Yesterday renewed signs of activity were noticed and travellers were warned that it would be dangerous to ascend to the crater. In spite of this warning two Brazilians, accompanied by a guide, determined to make the ascent. They did so and reached the top of the mountain in safety. There they were noticed to be standing near the crater, gazing into it. Suddenly the whole party was enveloped by a dense cloud of sulphurous smoke which so stupefied the travellers that one of them reeled about for a moment, then staggered forward and fell head foremost into the crater. The guide who accompanied the two Brazilians had in the meantime caught hold of the second traveller and half dragged, half pushed him into a position where the fumes could not affect him, thus saving his life. The victim was Dr. Silva Jardim. He was a highly esteemed journalist of Rio de Janeiro. He fell 170 feet sheer into the glowing lava. He left a wife and family in Paris.

Truth From Chile.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 5.—H. M. S. flagship Waratah, from South America, arrived early this morning, and will dry dock for repairs. Reports from here are that the reports of the bombardment of Iquique have been greatly exaggerated. Two hundred would be an outside number of those killed, among whom there were no women or children. Only two squares of the city were burned or destroyed. It is also stated that the Etata landed two thousand cases of arms, and was not under detention when the Waratah left. When the Waratah was entering Caldera the merchant ship Acateagua, belonging to the Congressional party, was engaged with but one gun in fighting the torpedo boats. The latter, sighting the Waratah and thinking it the Esmeralda or some other other Congressional warship, made off. The Waratah's officers state that the reports sent out about the engagements are greatly exaggerated.

The Boer Incubus.

CAPR TOWN, July 3.—A body of armed Boers composed of about 100 men and their families crossed the Limpopo yesterday, thus raising Mashonaland and taking the first steps towards the founding of the so-called "Republic of the North." These men were the pioneers of the "big trek" which has long been talked of and to prevent which President Kruger promised to use his utmost endeavors when he was informed that the British Government would consider such an invasion as an act of hostility against the Queen. The pioneers of the "big trek" seem, however, to have met with a reception somewhat different from what they expected. They were not met by police and troops in the employ of the British South Africa company, who drove the Boers back and arrested their leaders.

The Late Promoter.

KINGSTON, Ont., June 30.—A public meeting was held last night and the movement for a national monument to the late Sir John Macdonald endorsed. Messrs. Hazen and Davin, members of Parliament, spoke. They endorsed the proposal and promised support from their provinces. Many local men of both political parties gave short addresses. The Honorable G. A. Kirkpatrick said a cablegram received from Sir Charles Tupper announced that English subscriptions would be solicited to erect a statue in St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

Bad News.

Mr. Johnstone, M. P., sails for Canada on the 10 inst., on the "Parisian," on a special mission to Canada at the request of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland. Mr. Johnstone, in Parliament, with major Saunders, is the leading representative of the Orangemen.

Postal Proposals Rejected.

LONDON, July 3.—The Times' Vienna correspondent referring to the postal congress, says it is regrettable that, owing to

Germany's opposition, two American proposals were rejected. First, for the creation of international postage stamps and second for the free carriage of mails from country to country. Germany opposed the first proposal on the ground that the difference in exchange might lead to wholesale speculation in stamps.

IRISH NOTES.

The Rev. Dr. Doyle, Bishop of Grafton, N.S.W., landed in Queensland recently. Bishop Doyle is a native of Kilmurphy. He left Ireland in 1874, and has been head of the Diocese of Grafton four years.

"Quis Separabit?" (the motto of the regiment) is the title of a monthly journal of the "Sayings and Doings of the First Battalion Royal Irish Rifles," of Fermoy. Lieut. Thorpe is the editor, and contributions are received from all the men.

The Very Rev. Matthew Finn, P.P., of the parishes of Kilmacduff and Meelick, Dean of Achonry and Vicar-General, died at Swinford on June 7. He was sixty-eight years old, and was born in Kilmurphy. He came of the ancient family of Finn, who gave the barony of Coolavin its name. When fifteen years old he entered the Diocesan Seminary at Ballaghaderin. Three years later he was sent to St. Patrick's College, Maynooth. He was ordained priest after an exceptionally brilliant college career, and remained a year at the college as Dean. Only six months of his priestly life was spent in Kilmurphy, his learning and piety being so great as to cause his promotion to the curacy of Ballaghaderin. Shortly after he was appointed secretary to the Bishop. After seventeen years' labor in Ballaghaderin he was made parish priest of Kilmacduff, but by the Bishop's urgent request, he returned to his old parish. He was later given pastoral charge of Ballymote, and on the death of Dean Durcan, was appointed pastor of Swinford, and Vicar-General and Dean. Father Finn was an eloquent preacher. He built a number of fine churches, namely, the Cathedral at Ballaghaderin, the churches of Ballymote, of Kilkilly, of Meelick, and of Swinford, the latter his latest and greatest work, and some splendid schools, of which there are six in Swinford.

The See of Waterford.

It is rumored that the See of Waterford and Lismore, vacant by the death of the Most Rev. Dr. Egan, may possibly be filled by the translation thereto of one of the Irish coadjutor Bishops. The Waterford clergy, it is said, favour the selection of the Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly, titular Bishop of Canes, and assistant prelate to Archbishop Walsh. After the obsequies of the late Bishop Egan the parish priests of the diocese held a meeting in the sacristy of the Cathedral for the purpose of electing a Vicar Capitular. The Most Rev. Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel, presided, when the Right Rev. Mgr. Byrne, P. P. of Lismore, was elected.

Irish Priests Honoured by the Pope.

A very striking instance of the Pope's goodwill towards Ireland, the Irish hierarchy and the clergy is the simultaneous conferring of high ecclesiastical distinctions on five of the most prominent priests in the archdiocese of Dublin. At the request of his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, the Holy Father has been pleased to promote the following distinguished ecclesiastical to the position of Private Chamberlain to his Holiness with the title of Monsignor:—The Very Rev. Dr. Molloy, Rector of the Catholic University of Ireland; Very Rev. Dr. Browne, President of St. Patrick's College, Maynooth; Ven. Archdeacon Walsh, V.G., P.P., Kingstown; Very Rev. Canon Fitzpatrick, V.G., Rector of the Diocesan Seminary of the Holy Cross, Clonliffe; and the Very Rev. Canon Plunkett, V.G., P.P., Blackrock, Dublin. The learned Rector of the Catholic University, the amiable and accomplished President of Maynooth, and Archdeacon Walsh, to his Holiness, with the title of Right Reverend, the rank of Prelate and the privilege of wearing the episcopal robes in the choral services of the Church. There are now eight Monsignori in the diocese, the others being the Right Rev. Mgr. Kennedy, P.P. of St. James's; the Right Rev. Mgr. Low, P.P. of Bray; and the Very Rev. Mgr. Howlett, Chaplain to the Magdalen Asylum, Gloucester-street.



CURE SICK HEADACHE. Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious 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 while others do not. Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured. Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head.

A JUST TRIBUTE.

Testimony from all Quarters as to the Noble Work of the Catholic Sisters of Charity.

A most interesting article of the Journal des Debats describes a remarkable scene which recently took place in Jerusalem, and which might be very well recommended to the serious study of the "laicisers" of the Paris hospitals. It is to the following effect: The need of a municipal hospital for the reception of all the sick of the city had long been felt in Jerusalem. The Pasha, an excellent man, has just carried out his important work which had already been begun by his predecessor, Rahouf Pasha. But whom to put in care of the sick? Jewish nurses?—for half the population is Jewish, and 14,000 more Jews from Russia are daily expected. Or Muslims?—for Greek Schismatics, or Armenians, Copts, or Catholics? The question long remained without a solution. Finally a few months ago, the President of the Municipal Council, accompanied by two Effendis, presented himself before Sister Sion, Superiress of the Daughters of Charity, and asked her to give some of her nuns for the service of the hospital. She at once asked from her superiors the permission to accept the invitation, and a few days later the Municipality itself came to thank the Sisters for their consent, and beg them to at once arrange the house for the reception of the sick. There was no time to lose. In early May they received their notice, and on Sunday, May 19, the opening was to take place in the presence of Ibrahim Pasha and the Seraglio, that is to say, the Council composed of a member of each nationality, the heads of all the religions, and the municipal council. For three days and three nights the nuns had

At midday on Sunday the nuns were all summoned in order to meet at 6 o'clock in the large reception room. They had barely time to return to their convents and change their costumes. At one o'clock the Pasha arrived in state and all the dignitaries took their places. But the Superiress and the Sisters, where are they? A carriage heard approaching. "Here they come!" At once a serenade began and a thousand voices cried aloud: "Long live the Sisters of Charity!" The soldiers presented arms, the crowd pressed forward, so that the dignitaries had difficulty in making a way for the Sisters. But at length they ascended the main steps, preceded by the Pasha.

On their entry all arose. "You are welcome, Sister," said the Pasha in excellent French, "I am so much astonished at the appearance you have given to this house, in which you have been working for only three days, to be able to congratulate you as I might. 'Your Excellency, we have done our duty,' said Sister Sion. 'I am delighted,' replied the Pasha, 'and we can only congratulate ourselves on our choice.' The whole meeting testified to their profound sympathy and agreement. 'Do you mind anything wanting, gentlemen, or is everything as you wish?' said the Pasha turning to the authorities. 'For my part,' said the Grand Rabbi, 'the most beautiful thing I see in the hospital is the Sisters of Charity. For five years we have watched them at work, and they have

NEVER SALES REPORT of their professions, they have been mothers and sisters to all, who ever they might be." "Long live the Sisters of Charity," was the cry on all sides, in the words the crowd, etc., all were full of emotion. After the presentation, the Pasha returned to the Divan to take part in a Turkish religious service. Allah! Allah! cried out the assistants, opening wide their arms, and invoking blessings on the Sisters and the sick. The military doctor, on being presented to Sister Sion, said: "Sister, I beg you to employ all your influence with the Pasha to obtain me eight beds so that my poor sick soldiers may be properly nursed." Sixteen doctors of the city, who had been invited to the opening were presented by the physician of the hospital to the Pasha and the Sisters. The Rabbi, the Mussulman, and Schismatic Chief came also to address their congratulations to them. Finally, the President of the Municipal Council assembled all the members of the establishment before the Sisters. A moving scene then took place. He caused all to swear respect to the Sisters: first of all the medical staff, then the pharmacists, the nurse, cooks, gardeners, and porters. Each came up according to his rank and swore in his own language and manner what was asked. "When the last had retired, the President said: 'Sister, I confide this house to you; you are at home. I need not beg you to act as mothers among your children.' This long ceremony, which began at 1 o'clock, did not terminate till 6 p.m.—Lecton Tablet.

AWAITING ELECTRO-CUTION. ALBANY, July 2.—Warden Brown, of Sing Sing prison, said today it was possible he would not execute any one at Sing Sing next week. "You see," he remarked, "it is more than possible a stay may be asked for and granted to produce new evidence. Still there may be some sensible judge who, after this delay, may not grant it, and in that case some of the convicted men will have to die." In response to queries, he said everything was in readiness. The warden said, in regard to the execution, "The law shall be implicitly obeyed, and no newspaper reports shall come from the inside of any prison walls. The information which the law allows shall be given and that is all." Warden Brown is determined in the matter, and says he will even swear his jury to secrecy. It is believed he is supported by higher State authorities. Warden Brown says there is no foundation for the rumor that Jugiro, the Japanese murderer, has gone mad.

United Trade Interests.

LONDON, July 2.—Col. Howard Vincent, M.P., will sail on the 15th inst. to confer with the Canadian parliamentary adherents of the United Empire Trade League before the adjournment of Parliament. Premier Rhodes, of the Cape of Good Hope, telegraphs heartily, wishing the League success.

FATHER KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC. St. Vitus Dance Cured! SAN ANTONIO, CAL. CO., CAL., Febr. 1890. My boy, 13 years old, was so affected by it, that he could not go to school for 2 years. Two bottles of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic restored his natural health, and he is now attending school again. MICHAEL O'CONNEL.

Extract From a Letter of the Rev. W. C. Kampmeier, Lowell, Wash., Co. O. After the second dose of the Nerve Tonic which I ordered for my little son upon the advice of Rev. E. Koenig, the spasms disappeared and no symptoms have since four weeks although the attacks came from 15 to 20 times each day before. The child was so delicate that it could hardly stand or walk, now it is playing in the yard and has gained 34 lbs. in weight. Although the Rev. Koenig had expressed but little hope that the Nerve Tonic would help, I thank God that I followed his advice and shall recommend the remedy to all sufferers. Our Pamphlet for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain the medicine free of charge from us. This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the KOENIG MEDICINE CO., CHICAGO, ILL. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price \$2 per Bottle. 6 Bottles for \$5. In Montreal, by E. LEZARD, Chemist 113 St. Lawrence street.

BRUSHES. Brooms, Whisks, Feather Dusters, Hairbrushes, etc. R. F. ROY & CO., Importers and Manufacturers, 761 Craig Street (opposite the Tuxedo Warehouse) Telephone 61190.

GAIN ONE POUND A Day. SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda. A GAIN OF A POUND A DAY IN THE CASE OF A MAN WHO HAS BECOME "ALL RUN DOWN," AND HAS BEGUN TO TAKE THAT REMARKABLE FLESH PRODUCER.

BARLEY AND IMMIGRANTS. Discussed by the Agricultural Committee.—The Exodus From Dakota—How Canadian Barley should be grown.

OTTAWA, July 2.—Mr. W. A. Webster, Dominion immigration agent in Dakota, gave testimony before the Committee on Agriculture and Colonization on Thursday. Mr. Webster stated that his description of the situation of the farmers in Dakota given to the committee last year was under rather than overdrawn. He travelled through South Dakota last summer and came to the conclusion things were in about as bad a condition from an agricultural point of view as it was possible to imagine. The farmers estimated that they would get an average of four bushels to the acre, but they got only about two bushels. He communicated with a number of the farmers, and Mr. Lansbury was appointed a delegate on their behalf to proceed to Manitoba for the purpose of examining the country and reporting on it. In company with Mr. Webster he travelled through the grain growing and non-grain growing districts, and brought back with him a collection of vegetables and roots, which were exhibited in several parts of Southern Dakota. This, together with the glowing report made by the delegate, resulted in hundreds of letters being sent to Mr. Webster making further enquiries about the prospect of settlement.

Mr. Webster described the movement of settlers to Yorkton, Manitoba, that afterwards set in, and gave a graphic picture of the impoverished condition of the farmers in Dakota, and their intense joy at being able to leave a country where they had been so unfortunate. There were now about 257 persons in the colony at Yorkton, and competent authorities in Winnipeg estimated that over a thousand persons had crossed over the frontier.

Mr. H. Stokes, chairman of the British committee of Experts who examined the two rows of barley sent to England by the Canadian Government, was then introduced by Hon. John Gilling, and in a short address spoke highly of the quality of the samples submitted for their inspection. It appeared quite evident to him, he said, from the nature of the samples submitted that the soil and the climate for that portion of Canada from which these samples came were singularly capable of producing the very best quality of barley ever offered in the English market, and if a little more skill and a little more care was paid to the ripening of the barley he had no hesitation in saying that they might be grown in this country the best barley the world has an opportunity of examining. Care must be taken in preparing the ground, and in seeing that it was sufficiently ripe, because neither over-ripe nor under-ripe barley would make good malt. After being out, under no circumstance should barley be threshed speedily, but it ought invariably to be stacked so as to acquire a little natural warmth, producing the effect known to English masters as sweating. Barley sweated out in the stack made malt of a very much higher quality than if not sweated, and the after effect on the beer was very considerable. He was certain they could produce in Canada barley which, even if not the cheapest to the English brewer in the sense of so many cents per bushel, would

nevertheless be the cheapest possible barley, for the simple reason that the constituents of barley, when rightly grown here, would be of such a class that it would be the cheapest possible material for the brewer; in other words, the albuminous and nitrogenous matters present in the grain were, from the nature of Canadian soil and climate, exactly those best adapted to produce beer of the best quality. That being so, he need not be a prophet to tell them that they would be in a position to knock the bottom out of the English market.

At the close of his remarks Mr. Stokes was tendered a hearty vote of thanks, on the motion of Lieut.-Col. O'Brien, seconded by Lieut.-Col. Tyrwhitt, to which he responded by saying: "You have a magnificent future, and I should like to see it equal to what it can be." The committee then adjourned.

The Triple Alliance.

LONDON, July 2.—The News Berlin dispatch says it is rumored that the German Government has promised to influence German financiers to assist Italy in her financial difficulties as an inducement for her to adhere to the Dreibrund. The adherence of England is out of the question, but her tacit support is recognized as extremely valuable in the event of war.

The Post's Berlin correspondent says: "The new alliance is based upon three treaties, the new one being between Austria and Italy. It is probable the German-Italian treaty will be published, but the Austro-Italy treaty will remain secret. It is reported the latter does not take the form of a regular treaty yet."

COMMERCIAL.

GRAIN.—The markets are dull and no change is reported. We quote: No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat, nominal; No. 2 Manitoba hard, \$1.14 @ \$1.15; No. 3 Manitoba hard, \$1.04 @ \$1.06; No. 2 northern, \$1.06 @ \$1.08; corn, 76c, duty paid; peas, 89c @ 91c in store; 94c @ 95c; 92c @ 94c; Manitoba mixed, 50c @ 51c; Upper Canada, white, 50c @ 52c; barley, milling, 50c @ 55c; feeding, 60c @ 62c; rye, 50c @ 57c, per bushel.

FLOUR.—We quote: Patent spring, \$5.70 @ \$5.80; patent winter, \$5.35 @ \$5.60; straight rollers, \$5.00 @ \$5.25; extra, \$4.75 @ \$4.85; superfine, \$4.50 @ \$4.65; fine, \$4.00 @ \$4.40; strong bakers', \$4.00 @ \$5.50; strong bakers', (Max.), \$4.75 @ \$5.25.

FEED.—We quote: Shorts, firm at \$24; feed wheat, nominal; 75c; feeding barley, 58c to 60c per bushel. Hog Provisions.—The market shows a better feeling in the trade, and business is expected to improve. The demand for barrelled pork is a little stronger. Prices remain unchanged. We quote: Canadian shortcut, \$16 @ 16.50; Western clear mess pork, \$19; short cut, western, \$16.50; lard, city cured, 10 1/2 @ 11c; do., unadvised, 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2; lard, in pails, Fairbanks, 8c @ 8 1/2; bacon, 8c @ 10c.

CHEESE.—There is no change in the market and fair business is being done. We quote at \$4 @ \$5 for large lots; and 4c for jobbing lots.

BUTTER.—The market is steady. The export business, so far, is very small on account of the high prices asked by the holders. We quote: Creamery, 18c @ 19c; Township, dairy, 16c @ 17c; Morrisburg and Brockville, 16c @ 17c; Western dairy, 16c @ 17c.

Eggs.—Market firm and steady. We quote at 13c @ 14c.

FARMERS MARKETS.

GRAIN.—Oats sell at from \$1.25 @ 1.40 per bag; peas, 90c @ \$1 per bushel; buckwheat, 65c @ 70c; beans, \$1.50 @ \$2.00 @ 30.

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, \$1.50 @ \$1.80 per bag; cabbages, 10c @ 12c per dozen; asparagus, 20c @ 25c per bunch; radishes, 15c @ 20c per dozen; lettuce, 15c @ 25c; chutney, 15c @ 20c per dozen.

FRUIT.—Lemons, \$4.50 @ \$5.00 per box; oranges, \$3 @ \$4 do.; \$4.50 @ \$5 per barrel; bananas, according to size and quality, 75c @ \$1.25 per bunch; pine apples, 6c @ 12c each, according to size; strawberries, 7c to 12c per box; tomatoes, 7c per basket, containing about a peck.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Tab butter from 14c @ 17c per lb; for dairy best creamery 22c per lb; prints, 16c @ 20c; packed eggs, 15c to 18c per dozen; fresh, 20c @ 25c.

POULTRY.—Fowl, 60c @ 75c per pair; turkeys, 90c @ \$1.25 each; young ducks, 60c @ 70c per pair; spring chickens, alive, 40c @ 60c per pair.

FISH.—Fresh salmon from the Lower Ports, 12c @ 15c per lb; halibut, 10c @ 12c; halibut and cod, 5c @ 6c; trout and white fish, 8c @ 10c; dor, 10c; pike, 8c; pickerel, 8c @ 10c; lobster, 10c @ 12c; sturgeon, 10c; perch, rock bass and little white fish, 15c @ 30c per bunch.

HAY AND STRAW.—Hay, \$7 @ \$8.50 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs; pressed hay, 45c @ 60c per 100 lbs; straw, \$1.00 @ \$1.50 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs each.

LIVE STOCK. The receipts of Live Stock at the Montreal Stock Yards for the week ending July 4th were as follows: Cattle, Sheep, Lambs, Hogs. 218 235 613 718

The week large receipts of export cattle for the week, but a small number changing hands, with no material change in values. Butchers trade during the week was slow, with large offerings of an inferior class cattle for which there was but little demand. Of anything that would have brought better prices little was offered. There were large receipts of Sheep mostly for export purpose. Trade was brisk. Hogs steady, 57 best values. Prospects lower. We quote the following as being fair values:—Cattle export, 54c @ 55c; cattle butchers' meat, 4c @ 4 1/2c; cattle butchers' culls, 3c @ 3 1/2c; sheep, 4c @ 4 1/2c; lambs, \$2.00 @ \$2.50; Hogs, \$5.50 @ \$5.75; calves, \$2 @ \$7.

Very slight deeds and words may have a sacramental efficacy, if we can cast our self love behind us in order to say or do them.

S. Carsley's Column. July Cheap Sale. MANTLE DEPARTMENT. Ladies' Travelling Cloaks, \$4.85; Ladies' Travelling Cloaks, 6.50; Ladies' Travelling Cloaks, 8.10; Black Ulsters, special, 4.18; Black Ulsters, extra value, 4.85; Misses' Mantles, 4.95; All-wool Paletots, 1.69; Ladies' Cloth Paletots, 2.25; Long Plaid Cloaks, 8.00; Long Plaid Cloaks, 9.50; Long Mantles, 2.25; Long Mantles, 3.15; Long Mantles, 4.50; Long Mantles, 5.75. For July Cheap Sale. S. CARSLY.

JULY CHEAP SALE. Ladies' Short Jackets, \$2.09; Ladies' Short Jackets, 2.75; Ladies' Short Jackets, 2.75; Special line Short Jackets, 3.15; Short Colored Jackets, 4.50; Short Colored Jackets, 5.25; Cloth Dolmans for Ladies, 5.10; Ladies' Cloth Dolmans, 5.65; Ladies' Cloth Dolmans, 6.25; Ladies' Dusters, 2.55; Ladies' Dusters, 2.95; English Walking Jackets, 3.75; English Walking Jackets, 4.50. July Cheap Sale. S. CARSLY.

JULY CHEAP SALE. Silk Dolmans "Special", \$5.00; Silk and Lace Dolmans, 41.25; Lace Dolmans, 36.50; Lace Dolmans, 30.75; Long Lace Paletots, 22.50; Long Cloth Dolmans, 18.50; Long Cloth Dolmans, 20.00; "Fichus", 21.00; Beaded Silk Dolmans, 25.00; Beaded Silk Dolmans, 30.00; Beaded and Lace Dolmans, 31.13; Embroidered and Silk Dolmans, 25.00; Short Embroidered Jackets, 12.50; Short Embroidered Jackets, 14.40. July Cheap Sale. S. CARSLY.

JULY CHEAP SALE. Cashmere Shawls, \$2.50 each; Large Size Shawls, 2.15 each; Velvet Shawls, 1.50 each; Velvet Shawls, 3.75 each; Beaded Capes, 1.00 each; Beaded Capes, 1.50 each; Better Quality, 2.50 each; Beaded Visites, 4.25 each; Beaded Visites, 4.75 each; Beaded Visites, 5.50 each; 52 inch Costume Tweed, 1.10 yard; 52 inch Costume Tweed, 1.30 yard; 52 inch Costume Tweed, 1.55 yard; Colored Jacket Cloths, 1.75 yard. July Cheap Sale. S. CARSLY.

JULY CHEAP SALE. LACE DEPARTMENT. White Lace, 1c yard; Cream and White Lace, 1c yard; Oriental Lace, 2c yard; Oriental Lace, 3c yard; Silk Oriental Lace, 3c yard; Wide Silk Oriental Lace, 15c yard; Antique Lace, 3c yard; Fashion Lace, 3c yard; Colored Spanish Flouncing, 35c yard; Cream Oriental Flouncing, \$1.05 yard; Cream Oriental Flouncing, \$1.75 yard; Black Silk Flouncing, 60c yard; Black Spanish Flouncing, 40c yard. July Cheap Sale. S. CARSLY.

JULY CHEAP SALE. Ladies' Colored Collars, 5c; Ladies' Collars, 5c; White Chemisettes, 10c; Colored Chemisettes, 10c; White Embroidered Collars, 10c; Colored Embroidered Collars, 15c; White Lace Fichus, \$2.00; Black Lace Fichus, \$1.00; Cream Fish Net, 15c; Black Fish Net, 15c; Colored Fish Net, 15c; Spotted Fish Net, 60c; Colored Spot Veilings, 10c; Embroidered Veilings, 10c. July Cheap Sale. S. CARSLY.

JULY CHEAP SALE. Handkerchief Department. Hem-stitched Handkerchief, 4c; With Printed Borders, 4c; Scallop-edged Borders, 6c; Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 9c; Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 12c; Lace Handkerchiefs, 13c; Lace Handkerchiefs, 23c; Hem-stitched Handkerchiefs, 30c; Hem-stitched Handkerchiefs, 10c; Colored Borders, 5c; Mourning Handkerchiefs, 5c; Mourning Handkerchiefs, 10c; Linen Handkerchiefs, 10c; Linen Handkerchiefs, 15c. July Cheap Sale. S. CARSLY.

S. CARSLY. 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779. Notre Dame Street, Montreal. CLAPPERTON'S POOL COTTON. Always use Clapperton's Thread. Then you are sure of the best Thread in the market. Clapperton's Pool Cotton never breaks, never knots, never ravel, and every spool is warranted 30 yards. Always ask for Clapperton's Pool Cotton.

S. Carsley's Column