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AN EVENING PRAYER.

The sorrows of Thy servants, Lord, O do not thou despise; But let the incense of our prayers Before the mercy rise; The brightness of the coming night Upon the darkness rise; With hopes of future glory chase The shadows on our souls.

Slowly the rays of the daylight fade; So fade within our hearts The hopes in earthly love and joy That one by one depart; Slowly the bright stars, one by one, Within the heavens shine; Give us, O Lord, fresh hopes in Heaven, And trust in things divine.

Let peace, O Lord, Thy peace, O God, Upon our souls descend; From midnight fears and perils, Thou Our trembling hearts defend; Give us a respite from our toil, Calm and abate our woes; Through the long day we suffer, Lord, O give us now repose!

—Adelaide A. Procter.

YOUTHS DEPARTMENT.

THE HANGING GARDENS AT BABYLON.

Just where the ruins of these gardens are is difficult to tell. The form of the city was a square, each side being about fourteen miles long. The walls were about 220 feet high. The towers were 220 feet high. The towers were 220 feet high. The towers were 220 feet high.

ORIGIN OF ICEBERGS.

Every sailor knows the danger ships run of striking against these glittering mountains of crystal that float southward along the Atlantic coast until melted in the warm waters of the tropics. Where do these icebergs come from? All have heard the expression, "As cold as Greenland." It is steadily growing colder. Five hundred years ago people lived there very comfortably; now human life is almost frozen out.

A SHEWED LAD.

Will Holden was small for his years and lame, and not only that, but just a little peculiar in his ways—"queer," the other boys called him. But, perhaps because of his infirmity, and that he could not play boisterous games. Will was fond of books, and, though only 12, knew a great deal more than to look at him, one would have thought likely.

WILL HOLDEN WAS SMALL FOR HIS YEARS

And stood the bantering, answering so readily as a rabbit to disconcert Tom Hill to the question "Who discovered America?" he gave the answer: "A boy named Kit Pigeon." "Kit Pigeon" burst out Tom. And all in a chorus said "Kit Pigeon" with the greatest accuracy imaginable.

"STOP A BIT! STOP A BIT!" SAID MR. GRAHAM.

"Stop a bit! Stop a bit!" said Mr. Graham, with a smile. "So Will says Kit Pigeon discovered America. Well, he's not so wrong, after all, as you seem to think. Now, who did you say it was, Tom?" "The reply came promptly: "Christopher Columbus."

THUS THEN TOM HAS STOPPED TRYING TO "STUMP" WILL HOLDEN.

"That's a fine almond you're eating," remarked a servant to his friend yesterday. The friend had just bitten into a luscious, ripe peach which could not have cost less than twenty-five cents. He looked up in surprise. "Almond?" said he.

DUBLIN CASTLE.

History of this Old Edifice. Its Architecture, Furniture and Burgesses—some of its More or Less Famous Occupants. The "Coomb" in Dublin is the "Seven Dials" of London, the old "Five Points" in New York city. But Dublin, though smaller, is a city of far wider contrasts, and though it seems a far cry from "Coomb" to Castle, it is, nevertheless, a fact that in this city the black blood runs close to the arterial, the blue sleep very near the silk.

A VISIT TO A NOVA SCOTIA MONASTERY.

In the course of my travels through Antigonish, the pleasure was afforded me of visiting the Abbey of Petit Clairvaux, situated about one mile from the village of Big Tracadie. This abbey was established about the year 1820 by Father Vincent, the rector of whose industry still stand as monuments of former splendor. The present building has not the same situation as that occupied by its founder. It stands farther up the stream, walled in on either side by overhanging hills. Here in a retired spot, so guarded and decorated by nature, where hill and dale, forest and stream land so admirably view, stands this monastery. The buildings, consisting of chapel, dwellings, etc., built in the form of a square, enclosing a court, are constructed of brick and freely faced with stone. These, from their size, structure and situation, present a formidable block. Cloistered within the walls of these buildings are to be found thirty-two industrious monks, most of whom are natives of Belgium. Among these are numbered mechanics of all kinds, each of whom in his respective department, renders valuable assistance to the common good.

STRANGE AND STRIBING.

has been the history of the castle. Certain and recent events have been the late of many a Celtic chieftain who had heard its dungeon doors swung heavily between him and the fresh, free Irish skies. Plot and counterplot, conspiracy and swift revenge, lawlessness and tyranny, rule and maraud, treachery and ruthlessness, this has been the part of Dublin Castle in the history of the land he dominates. The story of the people holds all the deep, deep pathos of the ancestral; the story of the castle all the glory, if the gloom, of the stern and the inviolable. Within this dark and suffering heart has failed the hope of many an ancient line, and on this grim breast has faded the flower of many a chivalrous dream. No plot to take the castle has ever yet availed. Against its black pile King Roderick of Connaught, with 60,000 men, laid unsuccessful siege. In 1641, Monk-hon and Maguire, baron of Inishkeen, conspired to seize the castle, to surprise the garrison and force the northward, as there forces the King to establish the Roman Catholic religion. The attempt failed signally. The castle remained unshaken, though the resulting conflict was a fierce one, and though a great uprising of the Irish in the provinces left at one time only Dublin, Drogheda and a few of the sea-port fortresses in holding for the King. In 1798 Lord Edward Fitzgerald and his republican followers laid plans to storm the castle. But Lord Edward died at Newgate, and the keys of the castle were still in the keeping of the English King. Another Fitzgerald, "Silken Thomas" took up arms for national independence in 1573. In 1581 the castle's courts were blue with the best blood in "the pl," and the crushed bones of the great Fitzgeralds lay beneath its heavy walls. Emmet and his followers desired to take the towers upon the hill. But Emmet died upon the gallows in Thomas street, and the towers still here colors of a foreign state. Smith O'Brien and the nationalists under his leadership, plotted to take the faithful tower from the English Queen. But Smith O'Brien, is dead in a land severed from his own, and the symbol of St. George is still the great seal of the

CASTLE AND THE STATE.

During the reign of Queen Elizabeth the castle became the home for the first time the state viceregal. Since then its destinies have been varied. A French orator of violence it has known since the days of John the King. Most of the great names in English history are found upon its famous roll. That of King John, who did not disdain to rule in person in his Irish territories, and the boy prince, lord of Ireland at 13; Thomas, the great Marshal; Lionel, Duke of Clarence, and the "Gentle Mortimer"; the Earl of Kent and John de Grey, the Earl of Shrewsbury and Richard Plantagenet. Under Henry the Seventh there reigned in Ireland the Earl of Pembroke and Henry, Duke of York. Under Elizabeth came the earl of Sussex and Robert, Earl of Essex; the Earl of Strafford and Robert, Earl of Leicester. Under Charles the First, we find there Philip Sidney and Richard, Earl of Devonshire; and in 1754 the Marquis of Hartington, and John Carteret, Earl of Granville, the "Gentle," from the ocean, Carteret replanted the English prisoners on the Irish bog and beat the swords that were flashed at Drogheda into the ploughshares of Donegal. His son, Henry, ruled in Dublin after the Protector had returned to England, and during the reign of George the Third sixteen viceroys passed across the page of Irish history. Under the last of these the Irish Parliament dissolved, and Lord Cornwallis for the second time in his career bowed to an imperious fate. Of the more recent viceroys; there are the Duke of Marlborough the strong Earl Spencer, under whom the last conspiracy was formed to take the castle, and under whom the air of Phoenix fields was vibrant with a death cry "heard around the world"; the Earl of Abingdon, who entered Dublin Castle a volunteer guarded by the Queen's battalion, and who left its portals an uncompromising Nationalist borne on the shoulders of the populace; the Marquis of Londonderry, the descendant of Lord Castlereagh, through whose unshaken agency the union was established, and who sold his countrymen for the marquisate, his grandson so adorns—Lord Londonderry, who has a pretty wife and a far prettier real root, who had a great and farious power behind the throne of Mr. Balfour, and a rather stiff and starting estimate of his own prowess in what he calls a "firm rule in Ireland," and now—Earl Zetland. Earl Zetland it is now, an English gentleman of the old world school, of the old world polish and the new-world thought, leaning to the side of his traditions.—Boston Transcript.

CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Be always beginning; never think that you can relax, or that you have stained the end. Your place, your crown, your ministry in God's unseen kingdom, are all marked out for you. By practice of our inspirations, ideals, and visions, we convert them into real being.—Father Hecker. To ascertain whether you really love God, examine not only your heart but your actions as well.—St. Gregory the Great. In the eyes of the Sovereign Judge, the merit of acts depends on the motives which prompted them.—St. George the Great, O. S. B. The nature of the word and of its pleasures is to glide away; whilst one believes he is grasping them they slip from his hand like a snake.—B. Henry Suso. In proportion as we advance in faith and piety the heart is dilated, and we are enabled to follow the precepts of God with ineffable sweetness and love.—R. S. Benedict. He is truly faithful who, to keep the law of God, despises both flattery and threats; like Eleazar, who preferred death to the appearance of submission to a tyrant.—B. Albert the Great. What harm can the words or injuries of any man do thee? He burth himself rather than thee, nor shall he be able to avoid the judgment of God, whomsoever he be. Do thou have God before thine eyes, and contend not with peevish words.—Thomas A. Kempis. The unity and universality of Christianity and of the Church in which it is divinely incorporated, and of Christendom which the Church has created, excluded and conyert, are new, fragmentary, and false, all forms of Christianity which are separate and local. There are two lessons taught us by the Saints of God. The one is, that they and we, R. Higgins and Secular, as our names may be, are bound, by law of our supernatural existence, to love each other's perfection; the other is, that we rejoice in each other's works. The life of Our Lord exhibits to us the most perfect example of constant employment. If anything in it be prominent, it is the multitude of works, the never-ending service of all that same or sent for Him, in sick chambers, in homes of sorrow, in synagogues, in Pharisees' houses, in the temple, in the mid-stream of men. We are answerable not only for what we know, but for what we might know. Whenever the light comes within the reach of our sight, or the voice within the reach of our ear, we are bound to follow it, to inquire and to learn; for we are answerable not only for what we can do by absolute power now, but for what we might do if we used all the means we have; and therefore, whenever the Church of God comes into the midst of us, it lays all men under responsibility. There are only two genuine selves for sorrow—prayer and work. Trust in God and doing are the best recipes for every human care. There are no wounds of the spirit which it will not heal. Strength, fortitude, patience, resignation are as sure to be vouchsafed to the unfortunate who earnestly pray for them, and at the same time are diligent in the performance of their temporal task, as the harvest is to follow the plowing of the soil. Duty is balsamic. Peace is the oil of worship. Conscience, indeed, is implanted in the breast by nature, but it inflates upon us fear as well as shame; when the mind is simply angry with itself and nothing more, surely the true import of the voice of nature and the depth of its intimations have been forgotten, and a false philosophy has misinterpreted emotions which ought to lead to God. Fear implies the transgression of a law, and a law implies a law-giver and judge; but the tendency of intellectual culture is to swallow up the fear in the self-reproach, and self-reproach is directed and limited to our mere sense of what is in fact and becoming. Fear carries us out of ourselves. Shame confines us within the round of our own thoughts. Such, I say, is the danger which awaits the civilized age; such is its besetting sin (and inevitably, God forbid!) or we must abandon the use of God's own gifts; but still the ordinary sin of the intellect; conscience becomes what is called a moral sense; the command of duty is a sort of taste; sin is not offence against God, but against human nature.—Cardinal Newman.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court.

No. 1195. Dame Domitilde Masse, of the city and district of Montreal, wife of Eusebe Leclair, laborer, of the same place, has this day instituted an action for separation as to property against her husband, MONTREAL, 8th September, 1896. GUSTAVE LAMOTHE, Attorney for Plaintiff.

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BOOKS FOR OCTOBER

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GRAND Art, Industrial and Agricultural EXHIBITION

In Aid of the Hotel Dieu, Windsor, Ont. From October 1st to October 31st, 1896. An already announced in the public press, this exhibition is to consist of four departments: The Art Department, in which will be seen the finest collection of oil paintings, both old and new, ever exhibited in this province; the Industrial Department, which will be open to all the manufacturers of the county; the Agricultural Department, which will see the products of the farms, orchards and vineyards of the County of Essex; and last, but not least, the Ladies' Department, to which all the ladies of Ontario and Quebec, who are expert in fancy or plain needlework, are earnestly invited to contribute an exhibit. To encourage competition in this department, the old oil painting, from among the 2000 or more which will be presented to the lady whose exhibit will be judged the best, by a committee of ladies appointed for the purpose. The best exhibit will be adjudged a new large engraving case. The names of all the lady exhibitors will be published in the papers, with such favorable commendations as their exhibits may call for, and to each article on exhibition will be fixed a large card, bearing the name and address of the donor. Among the oil paintings already on hand there is a magnificent "Kocis Homo," 4 feet 2 in. x 2 feet 10 in. from the private gallery of the late Pius IX. The grand oil painting was bought at the sale of the personal effects of the late venerated Pontiff, after his death, by a Canon of the Cathedral of Treves, Bohemia, and the very same rare gem, destined to be disposed of to best advantage for the benefit of the Colored Orphanage, attached to the Windsor Hotel Dieu. This beautiful painting will be raffled at the conclusion of the Exhibition, on the 31st of October next, chances, 50c. each. There is also on hand another grand oil painting, 2 ft. 4 in. x 3 ft. 3 in., representing St. Paul preaching in the Acropolis at Athens (Jan. xvii, 1893). This will also be raffled at \$50 a chance. Persons wishing to obtain further information concerning the Exhibition will kindly write to MRS. DEAN WAGNER, Windsor, Ont., who is also prepared to send tickets to all upon demand. READ THIS! Any manufacturer or business firm wishing to advertise at the exhibition, without incurring any expense, will have the privilege, upon payment of \$5, of having a framed advertising card fastened to the exhibition buildings, such advertising card, together with the fee, to be sent to the address of Mrs. Dean Wagner, Windsor, Ont., who is also prepared to send tickets to all upon demand. To save cost of shipment such cards might be ordered at any of the printing offices in Windsor.

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Oct. 15, 1890.

A GLOOMY RETROSPECT.

The Irish Famines of Past Days

The darkest blot on the Shield of Modern Civilization—Famine in the Past to Ameliorate the Condition of the Sufferers.

Inland Ireland on the eve of another famine. In the western counties, from Donegal to Kerry, the potato crop has been ruined, and it is feared that the horrible scenes of former famine periods are about to be re-enacted. There are even those who predict that the famine of '47 will be the direst result of the disastrous crop of '89. The famine of '47 was the direst result of the disastrous crop of '46. The famine of '47 was the direst result of the disastrous crop of '46. The famine of '47 was the direst result of the disastrous crop of '46.

evil then at hand, or actually befallen, they were fatally tardy and inadequate. When the executive did hurry, the blunders of precipitancy outdid the disasters of excessive deliberation. "Again and again," A. M. Sullivan says, "the

not by heedless orators or popular leaders, but by men of the highest position and second repute in Ireland, that even with the very best intentions on their part, mistake and failure must abound in any attempt to grapple with the famine by the ordinary machinery of Government." The action of the Government was most short-sighted, and the all-absorbing question now is, is history going to repeat itself? Balfour knows what it is or not. Up to the present, he has shown no adequate appreciation of the consequences of the impending famine. When the worst came in 1846-47, much precious time was lost through misunderstanding and recrimination between the Irish landlords and the executive, charges of neglect of duty, on one hand and of incapacity on the other, passing freely to and fro. Had the government acted with promptness and decision a million lives might have been saved. At first the establishment of soup kitchens under local relief committees subsidized by the Government was relied upon to avert the famine. "It is doubtful," says the author of "New Ireland," "if the world up to that time saw so huge a demoralization, so great a degradation visited upon a once high-spirited and energetic people." It is a fact, however, that soup kitchens were resorted to during previous famines. All over the country in 1847 large hollers were set up, in which what was called "soup" was concocted; later an Indian meal strait was holed. Around these hollers on the roadside thrived a class of scavengers and fought the scull'd crowd of gaunt, cadaverous creatures that were

VICTIMS OF THE FAMINE.

The Irish poor law system broke down under the strain which the state of general destitution and starvation imposed. Until 1845 the poor-houses were spared and deserted by the Irish poor. They regarded poverty as a misfortune, not a crime. When, however, the famine came, the degrading passage of starvation could not be resisted, and the famishing people poured into the poor houses until they were full. In the Autumn of 1845 relief works were set on foot, the Government having received Parliamentary authority to grant bountiful loans. The result was utter failure. The wretched people finally became too weak and emaciated to work. They tottered at daybreak to the roll-call; vainly tried to wheel the barrow or ply the pick, and on which so many lives were sacrificed, and on which so many lives were sacrificed, and on which so many lives were sacrificed.

FUNERALS BECAME MORE FREQUENT.

there was a rapid decline in the number of attendants, until at length, persons were stopped on the road and requested to assist in carrying the coffin a little further. The time came when neither coffin nor shroud could be supplied. Daily in the street and on the highway, some poor creature lay down as if to sleep, and presently was stiff and stark. It was the fever which supervened on the famine that wrought the greatest slaughter and spread the great terror. For this destroyer, when it came, spared no class, rich or poor. As long as it was "the hunger" alone that raged it was no deadly peril to visit the sufferers, but not so when the fever came. To come within reach of the contagion was certain death. Whole families perished unvisited and unassisted. The heroism and self-sacrifice which this dreadful visitation called forth from the classes in the community—the Catholic clergy and the dispensary doctors, were remarkable. Clergymen of Protestant denominations furnished many instances of devotion fully as striking, but upon the former obviously fell the brunt of the trial. The fatality among the Catholic priests, and physicians was lamentable. The one bright spot on this dark page of Irish history is the true charity and sympathy that came almost spontaneously from every part of the world. England contributed generously, but America, the home then of millions of the Irish race, without seeking to make an ostentatious display, was probably the most generous of all nations. In the United States of America especially active in the work of furnishing relief. A mass meeting was held at Washington, at which the Vice President of the United States, George M. Dallas, presided, on Feb. 9

MEETINGS FOLLOWED

in quick succession in all parts of the country. The railroads carried free everything marked "Ireland." Free storage was also offered. Jonathan Pine, one of the secretaries of the Central Relief Committee, writes to Jacob Haasey, a Quaker, of New York, on December 3, 1846, notifying him of the situation and asking his assistance. Mr. Haasey, himself an Irishman, replied promptly, remarking: "I am proud to say that the Irish and Americans have always contributed more money than any other nation in the world." In a subsequent letter Mr. Haasey said that the sum remitted to Ireland through New York houses from November 1, 1846, to January 5, 1847, with a few houses not counted, amounted to \$150,000, all contributed by laborers and servants. The total receipt of contributions from the American public generally amounted to \$1,676,778 21 in money. The quantity of provisions was 911 tons and its estimated value \$133,847 74, making gross amount of both kind of relief \$140,824 94. Of clothing, 642 packages were received, the value of which was not ascertained. Two shiploads of breadstuffs were carried to Ireland by the frigates Maconedon and Jamestown. The open-handed, open-hearted ways of the rural population were visibly affected by the "Forty-seven" ordeal. Their ancient sports and pastimes everywhere disappeared, and in many parts of Ireland have never returned. The outdoor games, the hurling match and the village dance are particularly seen no more.

THE FAMINE OF '79 '80.

The Irish people had some slight periods of distress after the famine of '47, but the next serious crisis of a similar character that they had was in 1879 and 1880. This occasion was grappled with successfully by the almost unaided arm of private benevolence. The lives of half a million human beings hung upon hazard of voluntary contributions systematically applied. The harvest of 1879 was the worst since the great famine years. Two thirds of the potato crop were rotted and gone, and the 250,000 people to whom it

was the staff of life, would, by the beginning of the new year, be without food of the means of buying it. Five hundred thousand more would be on the verge of ruin. "A gloomy foreboding," says the report of the Mansion House committee, "settled down upon the people's hearts. Some vague sense of drifting toward an abyss took possession of them. The portents which preceded the great famine seem to be slowly reproducing themselves; cries of warning, incredulity, reproaches, delays, unpreparedness, and all the while the spectre of a foodless winter drawing near." The money value of the crops in Ireland was over ten million pounds less than it was in 1878. Nearly one-half of this loss was due to the failure of the principal food crop of the poverty-stricken masses. The people felt humiliated when it appeared that another appeal would have to be made for assistance to the people of other countries. "The country," says the Mansion House Committee's report, "formed part of the wealthiest empire in the world. The self-reliance of the people themselves revolted against the idea of national mendicancy." Work, not alms, was the burden of the peoples cry. Alms it had to be, however, and every county on the globe contributed its share. The Dublin Mansion House Fund amounted altogether to £180,000, while about £300,000 were distributed between the Daughters of Marlborough's Committee, the New York Herald Fund Committee, the Land League, the Canadian Fund Committee and Philadelphia Fund Committee. The individual remittances from Irishmen men and women in Australia and America was moderately estimated at £150,000 more. Funds from the other sources brought the R. L. Fund up to almost £1,270,000. This large sum did nothing more than satisfy the immediate cravings of want during seven months' distress.

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The all absorbing topic of the day is the Home Fascinator. Pub. Co.'s great word contest, affording a grand opportunity to see the world. To the person sending the largest number of English words constructed from letters contained in the sentence "GOD SAYS THE QUEEN," the publishers offer "A Free Trip Around the World," also in order of merit the following additional prizes:—A Free Trip to Florida, a Silver Tea Set, \$63; a Domestic Sewing Machine, \$60; Lady's or Gentle's J.K. Gold Watch, \$50. To every one sending a list of not less than twenty-five English words, of four or more letters, found in either Webster's or Worcester's Dictionary, a prize will be given. Enclose them 60 cents to pay for a grand Premium Catalogue and a six month's trial subscription to their beautifully illustrated family story paper, The Home Fascinator. As the person sending in the largest list of correct words may not be in a position, or care to make the extensive trip offered, the publishers give each person the choice of the trip or \$1,000 in cash. Contest is open to any person in the U. S. or Canada. Address, The Home Fascinator, Montreal, Canada. 10 8

A Mysterious Suicide.

Redwood, Cal., October 5.—Last night Louise Eslinger, aged 23, was married to George Wehrin at the residence of U. Grover, her uncle. The wedding was attended by large number of friends. At 4 o'clock a.m. she and her husband went to their residence. She refused to allow him to enter her room and he was compelled to return to the residence of Mr. Grover to pass the remainder of the night. On seeing entering his room at 6 a.m., he was horrified to find his bride curried in bed in the bed were some grains of a crystal substance, the nature of which has not yet been determined. She left no letter of explanation. Miss Eslinger had been in Redwood six weeks, and was engaged to Wehrin only four weeks. It is conjectured that a former lover in Portland, Oregon, proved false to her.

TO MOTHERS PALMO-TAR SOAP

Is indispensable for the Bath, Toilet or Nursery, for cleaning the Scalp or Skin. THE BEST BABY'S SOAP KNOWN. Price 25c.

Physicians strongly recommend Wyeth's Malt Extract.

To patients suffering from nervous exhaustion; to improve the Appetite, to assist Digestion, a valuable Tonic. 40 Cents per bottle.

The most satisfactory BLOOD PURIFIER is Channing's Sarsaparilla.

It is a Grand HEALTH RESTORER. Will cure the worst form of skin disease; will cure Rheumatism; will cure Eczema. Large Bottles, \$1.00.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

For CONSUMPTION, Coughs, neglected Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all diseases of the Lungs. In three sized bottles 25c, 50c, and \$1.00.

FOR HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA, DR. MENTHOL PASTER

For Lumbago, Sciatica, "Cricks," "Tics," "Stitches," Rheumatic Pains, Chronic Rheumatism, etc. Each plaster in an air-tight tin box. 25c.

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CONSUMPTION

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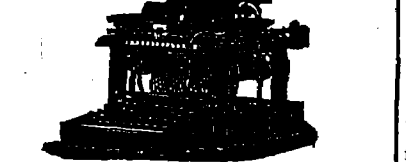
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LANTHIER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF FINE FURS.

SPECIALTIES IN SHOULDER CAPES and SEALSKIN GARMENTS; the NEWEST STYLES OF FUR-LINED GARMENTS; GENTLEMEN'S FUR COATS, CAPS, GLOVES and COLLARS; COACHMEN'S CAPES; SLEIGH ROBES of ALL DESCRIPTIONS; to all of which we invite special attention. 1663 NOTRE DAME ST., MONTREAL.

The REMINGTON TYPE-WRITER

Is still the best Writing Machine made.



"Le Monde" having purchased two more recently invented machines, such "superior to the Remington," (it) have discarded both and find the Remington superior to either. JOHN O'FLAHERTY, 248 St. James Street, Montreal.

Ministerial Statements.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, speaking at Gloucester, stated that the reports as to the potato famine were exaggerated, and that the government had taken measures to prevent any extended suffering on account of the failure of crops and was willing to accept suggestions made in good faith from all quarters for the promotion of comfort and prosperity among the poor in the land. In his opinion the problem must be solved by helping the people to help themselves. The Right Hon. E. Stanhope spoke in the same strain and referring to the new American tariff, said he believed it was directed largely against England and Canada, and that it would do Canada serious injury. The working classes in England would suffer to a large extent, but the greater injury would be done to the Americans themselves. It behoved the Government to find fresh outlets for British capital.

MR. MORLEY'S STATEMENTS.

Mr. John Morley delivered an address at Swindon last night. Replying to criticisms on his recent speech at St. Helena, he ridiculed the idea that because he had been a cabinet minister he should blindfold himself to affairs in Ireland. He said that what pleased him more than being a minister was being an envoy of peace and hope from England to Ireland. Every word he had told Englishmen about happenings in Ireland was true and he was glad to have helped in the exposure of the "magisterial" authorities. Whether rightly or wrongly the government of Ireland was a personal government and therefore, it was undesirable that it should be an absent government. The ministers responsible ought to be in constant touch with the agents. He blamed the ministers for the condition of the crimes acted in Tipperary. After describing the distress in the congested districts of Ireland, Mr. Morley suggested that a remedy was available by renewing the proposals as to the Irish land bill made in 1886 and inviting the co-operation of the Irish landlords.

To Parents.

Never neglect the health of your children. If they suffer from Cholera, Diarrhoea or Teething Pains, use DR. COOPER'S INFANTS' SYRUP and you will give them immediate relief.



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.

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FOR 30 CENTS. It is the best book ever published. Every one delighted with this Treasury of facts, of intense interest to all. It has hundreds of pages of matter never before published. No one wants to guess at the thousands of important topics that arise every day, and no one needs to do so when they can buy this indispensable volume for 30 cents. It contains a million items, and over 30 full page colored maps. Single copies sent post paid on receipt of price. AGENTS WANTED. Send 30 cents for a complete copy of the Encyclopedia in limp cloth; or 60 cents for sample in Library style. Complete agent's outfit \$1.00 postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

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A Catholic

Of good habits and fair education wanted in several sections of the United States and Canada. Permanent employment and good pay to industrious persons. References. BENZIGER BROTHERS, 26 and 38 Barclay Street, N.Y. 7 8

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HOW CAN THE LONG

BE THE SHORT

Line may be a very long one and yet be the shortest between given points. For instance the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway has over 3000 miles of road; a magnificent road in a magnificent land. It is one of the greatest railway systems of the country; for the same reasons it is the traveler's favorite to all points in Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana. It is the only line to Great Falls, the future manufacturing center of the Northwest; to the fertile lands of the Milk River Valley; and offers a choice of three routes to the Coast. Still it is the shortest line between St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fargo, Winnipeg, Okeechewan, Moorhead, Dawson, Glynndon, Grand Forks, Bemidji, Devils Lake, and Butte City. It is the best route to Alaska, China and Japan; and the journey to the Pacific Coast, Vancouver, Tacoma, Seattle, Portland and San Francisco will be remembered as the delight of a life-time once made through the wonderful scenery of the Manitoba-Pacific Route. To fat and hungry to view the magnificent scenery of nature; to revive the spirit; restore the body; to realize the dream of the home-seeker, the gold-seeker, the toiler, or the capitalist, visit the country touched by the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway. Write to F. I. WHEAT, G. P. & T. A., St. Paul, Minn., for maps, books and guides. If you want to travel in a lovely land, write for the "Great Reservation," read it and resolve to accept a golden

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Household Medicine ranks amongst the leading necessities of Life. These famous Pills purify the BLOOD and set most wonderfully free the system from all impurities. KIDNEY and BOWEL troubles, urinary and other ailments, are cured by their use. They are recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or debilitated. They are wonderfully efficacious as to all ailments incidental to females of all ages and as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

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 sore and ointment, as well as on the sore throat, Pimples, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all AFFECTIONS of the Throat, Lungs, Pleura, etc., are cured.

Hand of Fortune!

Hand of Fortune! J. GRACE, 51 University Street, HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER. And Paper-hanger. All orders promptly attended to. Keeps in stock, BRUSHES & DYEING. ENAMEL PAINTS. Also an assortment of prepared Paints ready for use. GOLD and PLAIN WALL PAPERS, Window Glass, Oil, Paint Brushes, Paris Green, Kalkamine and Varnishes. Which he sells at the lowest market prices.

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Bells for Churches, Chimes, Schools, Fire Alarms of Pure Copper and Tin. Fully Guaranteed. Catalogue Free. VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

GLINTON H. MENEELY BELL COMPANY,

TRAY, N.Y., U.S.A. Manufacture Superior CHURCH BELLS. This Company is now making a Chime of 15 Bells, to weigh 20,000 pounds, for St. Patrick's Church, New York City.

THE ONLY LOTTERY PROTECTED BY-LAW

MEXICAN

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LOTTERY

OF THE BENEFICENCIA PUBLICA, (PUBLIC CHARITY)

ESTABLISHED IN 1878.

And in review compared with any other Company using the same name.

THE NEXT MONTHLY DRAWING

WILL BE HELD IN THE COLOSSEUM PAVILION IN THE CITY OF MEXICO

November 6th, 1890.

THE CAPITAL PRIZE BRING \$60,000 00

By terms of contract the company must deposit the sum of all prizes included in the entire scheme selling a single ticket, and receive the following official permit. CERTIFICATE—I hereby certify that the sum of London and Mexico has on deposit the necessary funds to guarantee the payment of all prizes drawn by the Loteria de la Beneficencia Mexicana.

Further, the company is required to distribute fifty-six per cent. of the value of all tickets in Prizes—a larger portion than is given by any other lottery.

80,000 TICKETS at \$4. \$320,000

PRICES OF TICKETS—American Money: Whole, \$4; Half, \$2; Quarters, \$1; LIST OF PRIZES:

1 Capital Prize of \$60,000..... \$60,000
1 Capital Prize of 20,000..... 20,000
1 Capital Prize of 10,000..... 10,000
1 Grand Prize of 2,000..... 2,000
3 Prizes of 1,000..... 3,000
6 Prizes of 500..... 3,000
20 Prizes of 200..... 4,000
100 Prizes of 100..... 10,000
400 Prizes of 50..... 20,000
504 Prizes of 20..... 10,080

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.
150 Prizes of \$50, approximating to \$50,000 prize, \$9,000
150 Prizes of \$100, approximating to \$10,000 prize, \$7,500
150 Prizes of \$200, approximating to \$20,000 prize, \$6,000
750 Prizes of \$250, approximating to \$30,000 prize, \$18,750

3,375 Prizes, amounting to \$175,500
All Prizes sold in the United States fully paid in U.S. Currency. Agents wanted everywhere.

Remit by ordinary letter, containing MONEY ORDER issued by all Express Companies, or by registered letter. Consignment must invariably be sent Registered. Address, U. BASSETT, City of Mexico, Mexico.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicious and healthful beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle malefactors are doing around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal ailment by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure and healthful food and properly nourished frames."—Dr. J. C. Epps's Cocoa. Made simply with boiling water and milk. Sold only in Packages, by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

EVERYBODY

Should keep a box of MORGAN'S PILLS in the house. They are a healthy and powerful purgative, and contain nothing injurious. As an anti-bilious pill they cannot be equalled. For sale everywhere. 25c per box.

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This Great Household Medicine ranks amongst the leading necessities of Life. These famous Pills purify the BLOOD and set most wonderfully free the system from all impurities. KIDNEY and BOWEL troubles, urinary and other ailments, are cured by their use. They are recommended as a never-failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or debilitated. They are wonderfully efficacious as to all ailments incidental to females of all ages and as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

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 sore and ointment, as well as on the sore throat, Pimples, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all AFFECTIONS of the Throat, Lungs, Pleura, etc., are cured.

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GLINTON H. MENEELY BELL COMPANY,

TRAY, N.Y., U.S.A. Manufacture Superior CHURCH BELLS. This Company is now making a Chime of 15 Bells, to weigh 20,000 pounds, for St. Patrick's Church, New York City.

THE CLERGY, and our readers in general, are respectfully requested to forward us for publication reports of proceedings of interest to the Church and education that may take place in their respective localities.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

THE LAMONTAGNE MURDER.

Slow Progress of the Trial.

Leda Lamontagne Refuses to Testify in the Evidence Criminating Her.

SHREBROOK, Oct. 7.—The trial of Lamontagne commenced after the publication of the evidence... Leda Lamontagne refused to testify in the evidence criminating her.

Mr. Lamontagne's deposition on August 13, 1888, was very weak; witness asked him whether he killed her or not, he answered, "I do not know."

The first witness for the defence was District Magistrate Dixon, who testified that he had seen the prisoner on August 13, 1888, and that he had seen her on the night of the murder.

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little over an hour, and reviewed the evidence in the case, pointing out the inconsistencies of the Crown's witnesses and the insufficiency of the evidence...

THE VERDICT. SHREBROOK, Que., October 11.—The judge charged the jury strongly against the prisoner. The jury then retired and after some time returned with a verdict of guilty of murder.

Leda Lamontagne, for contempt of Court, was sentenced to confinement in the gaol here for the term of one year and to a fine of \$250.

James Grimard has been arrested on the charge of being an accessory after the fact for concealing Remi Lamontagne.

AN UNEXPECTED COUP. O'Brien and Dillon Slip Away—Their Bail Forfeited—A Huge Joke.

DUBLIN, October 10.—The case of the Crown against William O'Brien and John Dillon was again called at Tipperary this morning. Messrs O'Brien and Dillon did not appear.

Yesterday for the United States. The information thus far received shows that they did not leave by the ordinary channels of passage.

LONDON, October 10.—The flight of Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien is the great sensation of the hour. The Star, Mr. O'Connor's paper, indulges in some severe sarcasm aimed at Chief Secretary Balfour...

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY. Monthly Drawings for Year 1890:—Nov. 12, Dec. 10. THE FIFTH MONTHLY DRAWING WILL TAKE PLACE NOVEMBER 12th, 1890.

DOMINION PIANOS THE LEADING CANADIAN PIANOS.

L. E. N. PRATTE, No. 1076 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Sole Agent for HAZELTON and FISCHER Pianos and ZOLLAN and Dominion Organs.

to secure an adjournment of the case and give time for the ripening of the plot for the escape of Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien.

THE GOVERNMENT HAS CAUSED all outgoing steamers to be searched, but no trace of O'Brien and Dillon has been found.

1. Harrington declares that warrants for their arrest had been prepared on Saturday morning of the 10th of October in Dublin.

At the Tipperary Court yesterday there was a lengthy argument on the request of the prosecuting attorney, Mr. Ross, to appear to the bail bonds of O'Brien and Dillon.

PARIS, October 13.—A private telegram from Havre states that D. L. and O'Brien have landed on the coast of Brittany and are journeying to Paris.

BOSTON, October 13.—The Herald commenting on the recent flight of Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien presumes that Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien knew what they were about when they decided to give bail to the Tipperary court.

Personal. The Rev. V. P. Jutra, parish priest of St. Patrick's of Quebec, and the Rev. M. A. Masson, parish priest of Danville, started on October 2 for an extended trip in Europe and the Holy Land.

A GREAT SENSATION. LONDON, October 10.—The flight of Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien is the great sensation of the hour.

DEATH OF MR. JAS. MCOREADY

A Prominent Montreal Merchant Passes Away—Noble Requests in Charity—Sketch of His Life.

In the death of Mr. James McCreedy, which occurred at his residence in this city on the 8th inst., the mercantile community of Canada has suffered a great loss.



THE LATE JAMES MCOREADY.

spent many weeks with Mr. McCreedy in Montreal, where he was engaged in the business of the Blue Ridge range during the visit of that gentleman and his wife to North Carolina last winter.

Mr. McCreedy's self on friends—it might be called Tipperary picnic, carried him through the streets of Montreal, and he was seen with Ellen McCreedy, a most estimable lady.

Information concerning the will of the late gentleman shows that he has disposed of his property in a particularly judicious and impartial manner.

THE WILL. Information concerning the will of the late gentleman shows that he has disposed of his property in a particularly judicious and impartial manner.

To liquidate the debt of St. Patrick's church \$20,000 St. Patrick's orphan asylum 2,500 St. Brigid's home 2,500

French Irritation. PARIS, October 12.—The agitation over the new United States tariff law was greater than ever during the last week.

MONTREAL TO CHICAGO.

Pen Sketches of a Trip from the Commercial Capital of Canada Westward.

After seeing the most interesting sights in Kingston we take the G. T. Ry. train for Kingston Junction, where we again reach the double track.

The first point of importance reached is Belleville which is the centre of the cheese making industry of Eastern Ontario.

After a most pleasant trip we reached Toronto, where we intend to remain a few days. Toronto has improved considerably and the people of that city must be congratulated for the way their bit of sandy soil without natural advantage has grown from muddy York to the Queen City.

After a most pleasant trip we reached Toronto, where we intend to remain a few days. Toronto has improved considerably and the people of that city must be congratulated for the way their bit of sandy soil without natural advantage has grown from muddy York to the Queen City.

THE APPREHENDED FAMINE IN IRELAND. "True Witness" Subscription List.

P. Raleigh, Almonte..... \$10 00 J. J. Carran, M.P., Q.O..... 20 00 Hon. Edward Murphy (Senator)..... 50 00

IRISH NOTES. The position of Superior of the Christian School, Cork, rendered vacant by the appointment of Brother Burke to the post of Associate to the Superior General of the Institute, has been conferred on Brother Moylan.

In the neighborhood of Tullamore there are but slight traces of the potato blight, and the crop it is expected, will be an average one.

The project of erecting a memorial over the graves of the men who fell at Oulart Graigue in '98 and whose ashes repose in "Croppies' Hole" is not being lost sight of by the people of Oulart, meetings being held weekly in reference to the matter.

the tenant complained of the loss of their crops, especially the potatoes, which had been total failures. They started that they were a present suffering from hunger, and awaited with fear the coming winter.

At a meeting of the Cork Corporation on Sept. 26th, the Mayor (Alderman Hogg) presided, on the motion of Alderman O'Brien, ex-Mayor, seconded by Connoisseur O'Brien, the following resolution was adopted:

While attending at 12 o'clock mass on Sunday, the 21st September, in the Lateral parish church, M. M. Marum, M.P., was suddenly seized with an attack of heart disease, and after being removed to the police barracks close by, expired while the Libary was being visited by F. Sheriff, Boston, O. O. Dr. John D. Lee, Dr. Olanoy, Messrs. G. M. Elgott, J. P., and District Inspector Etienne, removed the deceased to the police barracks, and the remains were subsequently taken to McElligott's hotel. Mr. Marum, who was 65 years of age, was educated at Oulart College and at the University of London. He graduated M.A. and subsequently LL.B., and was called to the Bar in Ireland in 1846. He was first elected in 1880.

INFANTILE SKIN AND SCALP DISEASES CURED BY CUTICURA. EVERY HUMOR OF THE SKIN AND SCALP... CUTICURA SOAP.

CASTOR-FLUID! Registered—A delightfully refreshing preparation for the hair. Should be used daily. HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, 122 St. Lawrence Street, Montreal.

DERRICKS AND WINCHES. 1 Ton, 1 1/2 Ton, 2 Ton, 3 Ton, 5 Ton. MILLER BROS. & TOMS, 122 King St., Montreal, Que.

STORAGE. J. WENTWORTH HILL, Warehouseman. Storage for all kinds of merchandise, in bond or free. Also Household Goods, Warehouse and Office William at Queen Street. Bond No. 73. Telephone 31.

SCOTTISH UNION AND National Insurance Co. of Edinburgh ESTABLISHED 1824. Total Assets.....\$37,977,148 51 Invested Funds.....10,933,923 52 Invested in Canada.....1,252,674 51

DECKER BROTHERS GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS. Also the various styles of the famous HEINTZMAN PIANOS. Now on sale at C. W. Lindsay's Piano Rooms, 2268 St. Catherine st. Old Pianos and Organs.

The Haunted Church.

By JAMES MURPHY.

Author of "Fortunes of Maurice O'Donnell," "Convent No. 25," "House on the Rock," "The Forge of Chloé," "The Cross of Glencarry," "The Shan Van Yoch," etc.

CHAPTER XXIX.

"[Earnest. Our aid cannot extend so far. But as far as your own personal interests are concerned, we shall be happy to search them out to the very furthest. We shall get permission from the Government at once to make search in this church referred to, wherever it is. The title is in question, and that being so, we shall have little difficulty. When will you be prepared to call again?"

"Whenever you wish."

"Say the day after to-morrow?"

"Very well."

"By the way, Don Miguel," added the banker, as the three gentlemen were about departing, "your name now occurs to me as being quite familiar. We have had large large transactions with you, and it seems to me your name has turned up in them."

"I am not aware," said the Don, whose mind was wrapped up in the one thought—about his lost daughter—and had room for nothing else.

"Yes, I think so. I think we were the agents for the purchasing or leasing of the silver-mines of Mendoza from you—at least, from one of your names—"

"I am not the person," said the Don. "They are my property."

"Yes, I remember the circumstances now perfectly well. You said, I think, to sell them because you could not establish a title to them—some deeds were wanting, I think."

"Yes, that is so," said the Don. "Those deeds, with many others, were plundered or lost during the sack of the palace of which I told you."

"It was very unfortunate," said the banker; "they were worth immense sums—were had them accurately surveyed by the most expert mineral gists—if a proper title could only be established to them. Therefore it was we had to lease them. Even so, they were bringing in immense profits but for this unfortunate revolution."

"Which will be successful, I fear," said the Don.

"I am not so sure of that," said the banker; "but in any case we shall influence our Government to see that the property is protected and the rights of our English proprietors established upon it. It is a great pity you could not establish a title, as even under the present circumstances, we should be prepared to buy it from you for a very large sum."

"That is impossible for the reason I told you."

"I regret it very much. I am glad to have the pleasure of making your acquaintance, and shall be glad to see you at any time. I suppose the revolution has stripped you of all funds?"

"Completely," said the Don, with a sigh. "Well, never mind. Do not hesitate to draw on me as if this revolution had never occurred."

With which kindly intimation they parted. Outside they were met by Frank Crossley and Orsola, who had been waiting for them, and whose radiant looks testified the good relationship that was already established between them.

"Well," asked the former in a whisper.

"There is no aid or assistance to be found there," said Cantrell; "in regard to Agnese, at any rate."

"Did he know this man?"

"He thinks not. He knew one of the name—merely."

"But you saw him there once, did you not?"

"I did; but how am I to prove that it is the same Phil Driscoll? I tell you, Frank, it is easy enough to believe, but it is much harder to prove it, particularly with a firm like Messrs. Camden and Lewis, who want not beliefs, but facts. What is to be done?"

"Heaven only knows, Charles. We managed our business badly—that she should have been deceived away from us. We must make further search."

But searching was unavailing. The world of London was very large. Agnese had disappeared once more mysteriously, and was nowhere to be found.

"The question could she have gone?"

"The Where was often asked by agonized hearts, for than one now was concerned for her fate.

CHAPTER XXX.

CAPTAIN DOMBRAIN TURNS UP.

Charles Cantrell and his friends had scarcely left the office of the bankers when another visitor was announced.

"Why, Captain Dombrain!" said Mr. Camden. "Is it possible you have come to visit us? It is quite an age since we saw you. And both partners rose to shake hands with the new comer, who apparently was an old friend, and a welcome one."

"Why, yes," said the new comer, "it is a long journey from Dublin, and it—"

"Dublin!" cried both. "Are you residing in Dublin now?"

"Yes; I have been there these two years; and if I had not pressing business, I should sorely have the pleasure of seeing you now."

"We are much obliged for the business that gave us the pleasure of seeing you," said the senior partner. "It is a pleasure in our business life to see you. Why don't you come often?"

"It is a long journey, and my wooden leg is not so well as travelling," said Dombrain pleasantly. "But the business I come on now is so important that it would not brook delay. I suppose we are alone, and shall have some time undisturbed?"

"We are quite alone, my dear Dombrain, and there shall be no one to interfere with or disturb us except at our own option. What is the business in which we can assist you?"

"You are concerned with the Glenholme earldom and estate, are you not?"

"Why, yes, we are," said Mr. Camden, glancing with a smile at his partner. "We have been discussing that very subject not ten minutes since. You are not laying claim to them, my dear Dombrain, are you?"

"No; but I am concerned in them for all that—in quite a curious way," said Dombrain.

"Indeed! I was merely jesting just now."

"How does your interest arise in them?"

"I will tell you. It is a long story, and you must give me time to tell it my own way."

"Go on, my dear Dombrain; we shall listen to you with the greatest pleasure—setting aside business altogether."

"You know well—I need not tell you—what manner of man the late Earl of Glenholme was. He was a man of great talents, and was turned up to claim either title or estates."

"Perfectly."

"A rough, reckless sailor, who, with some ornate wealth of his nature, not uncommon in many men of his class, preferred to live

among the lowest scum of the sea, to taking his position among those of his rank."

"Yes, that is so. Most people know that. But what most people do not know—what no one knows, and what we wish very much to know—is, what has become of him. Is he living or dead? And if dead, how?"

"That is what I am going to tell you. Late one evening last summer a sailor—wooden-legged, like myself—was in Dublin. He was seen passing along a canal that runs at the south side of the city. He was not seen afterwards—at least, not alive; for his dead body was taken out of the waters of the canal the following morning. That wooden-legged sailor was—the late Earl of Glenholme."

"What!" cried both partners together. "Aburd! Impossible!"

"It is as true as I say it."

"What brought him into the canal?"

"I asked the senior partner, with more of politeness than belief in his manner.

"He was murdered!"

"Murdered?"

"Yes."

"By whom?"

"I'll come to that presently. On the banks of the canal—Heaven knows what brought him there!—lived a man whose name was once a terror in foreign seas. Of all that commanded rover or outlaw during the wars of twenty years ago, there was none with heart so black as he. There were many, Heaven knows, who had crimes to answer for—frightful crimes—but his life was one long crime. His hand stopped at nothing. Human life was valueless in his eyes. Pillage and murder came natural to him as if he were a born fiend. It was to this man's house he came."

"Who was this man?"

"I'll tell you in a moment. I believed the drowned sailor came looking for me. We were old acquaintances. I knew him to be brave, even beyond recklessness. He seemed for years to carry a charmed life. And before he became utterly untamable I saw, I am pleased to think now, some traits about him that distinguished him from ordinary seamen. I rather liked him for that, but I liked him more for his perfectly fearless courage. He was coming, therefore, looking for me when he fell into the hands of this man I speak of."

"What motive had this man for causing his death?"

"Every motive that could actuate a man. The sailor was one of the seamen on board the *Honest George*, when she so suddenly foundered. She was laden with prize-money—taken from French and Spanish vessels. Now, this man, it was thought, but this man, Swarthy Bill, he was called—swarthy, and Swarthy Bill, with his usual marvellous look, got from the suddenly foundering vessel. My only son—a Lieutenant—perished in her. This man, whose house Swarthy Bill called, was her captain, and he was supposed to have gone down in her. Judge what must have been the sailor's surprise to find him living there with every evidence of wealth and riches around him—he who should have been at the bottom of the deep."

"Escaped, too?"

"Yes, but it was clear—it must have been clear—to the sailor how he did, and, with his usual outspoken way, he probably said so."

"How? How did he escape from her?"

"The prize-money, or as much of it as could well be, was abstracted by the captain and another and brought to shore; and whilst the men slept the vessel was scuttled and the crew, every man of them, with the exception of him I speak of, drowned."

"Could that be possible?"

"Everything is possible on board a ship, and nothing evil was impossible to the captain. It was therefore necessary to make away with Swarthy Bill was Earl of Glenholme, as surely as my name is Dombrain or yours what it is."

"How did you come to learn this?"

"Singularly enough. I came across by chance—rather, he came across me—who had been Swarthy Bill's man—my friend, mate they would term it—his *filius Acheris*, so to speak. He knew nearly everything about Swarthy Bill, and it was he told me what he was. They have at different times saved one another's lives in desperate perils, and they were in their rough, savage way much attached to one another. This man's career had not, either, been of the most innocent—in fact, it was likely enough that he was quite as untrustworthy as the other. But he had come to meet Swarthy Bill when he returned to Dublin, and, coming, had arrived in time to see him taken out of the canal. He knew the dead man had abundance of money with him—there was none found on him. That was enough to show he had been robbed. There was a deep indentation on the back of his head—that was enough to prove he had been murdered. He met at the retired captain, the free-booting commodore of whom I speak, and that was as conclusive enough to his mind who had done it. That was the story he told me."

Captain Dombrain paused in his narrative, and there was a long silence.

"After all, my dear Dombrain, there is not much in that to prove he was the missing heir," said Mr. Lewis.

"Wait a moment. This sailor, Sam the Swan he was called, knew all the ins and outs of the drowned sailor's life. He knew that he carried, sewn inside his sailor's flannel, certain documents—which he would entrust to the keeping of no one, and which would be likely to throw a light on his previous life. It was necessary to get at these, and we did—without much difficulty, however. I put myself in communication with a famous surgeon in Dublin, an old college friend of mine, whose habit it was, from difficulty of obtaining them otherwise, to procure 'subjects' for his students by raising the bodies of those recently interred. He readily joined in with us. We had the body raised, not without infinite difficulty and danger; once we essayed it and failed, but the second time we, in the face of great perils, succeeded. Proudly as his friend had said, we found the documents there. We had them well attended to—and here they are. The water did them but little harm. Look at them."

Captain Dombrain took the papers from his valise.

"These are very important documents," he said, after careful investigation. "This is a certificate of the birth of William, second son of the Earl of Glenholme, and is attested by his mother's signature, too. I know the hand-writing of the late countess well—and this is it. This is of vast worth—of priceless worth—at present. The second is the certificate of the birth of his son, now at school—where's this? It is—oh yes; Everton

CHAPTER XXXI.

THE MATABILES.

School, Chelsea—and is dated some twelve years back."

"Who's name does it say," interposed the junior partner.

"Charles Cantrell. Why, this supplies a missing link we have been talking of," said Mr. Camden, addressing his partner. "This is simply a marriage certificate."

"Who was this man if whom you have been telling us," inquired Mr. Lewis—"who was captain of the *Honest George*, and who is supposed to have murdered him?"

"His name is Driscoll—Captain Phil Driscoll."

Both partners fell back in their chairs.

"He is a customer of ours," said the senior, after a long and painful pause.

"I know he is. But I have not quite finished my story yet. I had no doubt, from what Sam the Swan told me, that Swarthy Bill had been murdered. But how reason to trace the matter out, for if this man had—as I had no doubt he had—been the cause of the sudden foundering of the *Honest George*, he was the cause of the death of my own son—my only boy—who went down with her."

The Captain placed his hands over his eyes to conceal the pain these words gave him, and remained so for some minutes; but the quivering of his broad frame gave evidence to the two lookers on of the intensity of his emotions.

It was a painful scene, but the Captain recovered himself.

"I shall ask your pardon for this exhibition of weakness," he said. "But it has caused sleepless nights of sorrow and suffering."

"We can readily sympathize with you," said Mr. Camden. "Take your time, and do not distress yourself with further talking for the present."

"I am all right now. As I told you, I had a double motive now for making further investigations as to the matter and as to this man. But how was it to be done? We struck on a plan. I was nearly of the same size and appearance as Swarthy Bill. Like him, too, I had a wooden leg. Sailors are always superstitious. I determined to personate Swarthy Bill—to represent his 'hot' in fact. The idea did not occur to me until some outward incidents in connection with the raising of his corpse had led to the fact becoming known in the city, and the most extraordinary rumours of his ghost having been seen were spread about. The plan worked admirably. This man Driscoll's attendant—and who I now believe, and know, committed the deed at the instigation of his master—either from that, or from being naturally superstitious, believed strongly that it was Swarthy Bill who was appearing. So did many others as well as he."

"It was a strange idea."

"But a fortunate one. Sam the Swan had informed me of a time when, hiding from the hands of justice, he had endeavored to become sexton of a disused church in Dublin. To do this he had to see his ship was paid off in England, came Swarthy Bill. He brought with him all his loot and prize-money. In one of their roaring paroxysms of drunkenness, Swarthy Bill hid the treasure where Sam did not know or could not remember. They were impressed on board shortly after during a spree in the city, and from that day to the evening when Swarthy Bill stumped along the canal neither had been in the city of Dublin again."

"Yes," said the senior significantly.

"They had never been there again. No one but the two knew of its being there. Now, that made me know independent of other matters, that Swarthy Bill must have been in Captain Phil Driscoll's house that evening was, that he made repeated searches in that church for the purpose of obtaining that treasure. Where could he have learned that it there? How could he have known it? Only this: by Swarthy Bill in his cup, the night he lost his life, having told him; no other way."

"Did he get the treasure?"

"No; I watched him too carefully for that. If he found out where it was, he certainly did not take it away."

"Did you find out where it was?"

"No. We made many searches—fruitfully and uselessly, but still carefully, yet we could not find it out. But that it is there I believe to be unquestionable."

"Though the probabilities of the case," said Mr. Camden, "are clear enough, there is still a difficulty in connecting him with the murder."

"There is something more. Owing to my disguise and the fear it caused, I found ready entrance to the house during Driscoll's absence. We there found the instrument with which the blow had been given. It fitted exactly into the wound. No other could."

"What became of the body of the drowned man?" asked Mr. Lewis, for the first time interfering in the conversation with a direct question.

"Seeing the heavy lines that depended upon its careful and perfect preservation, we had it embalmed. Now what do you think of my story?"

(To be continued.)

A Narrow Shave.

NEW YORK, October 10.—A Winnipeg special to the *Times* says:—"The Canadian Pacific express which left Winnipeg last night ran into a herd of cattle about sixty miles from the city. Engines, baggage and express cars and three colonist cars were thrown into the ditch and badly wrecked, but the sleepers and dining cars remained on the track. In the dining car was the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen, who received a pretty severe shaking up, but were not injured in the slightest. The train hands saved their lives by jumping. The Earl and Countess of Aberdeen were at dinner at the time, and her ladyship was the first to proffer assistance to the injured, but fortunately her services were not required. When the wreck was being cleared away the Countess stood out in the rain and made a sketch of the wreck, the Earl aiding her by holding a lantern to light up the surroundings. The Earl also played the good Samaritan by dispensing stimulants to those injured."

Trouble in Africa.

LONDON, October 8.—Disquieting news has again been received regarding the British column now invading Mashonaland, in Southern Africa, a rich country which the British South Africa Company claims to have been ceded to it by Lobengula, King of the Matabeles. The main force of the expedition numbers 500 men, with a pioneer force of 150 men, and many are commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Pennington, of the *Louisville Dragoons*, who has had much experience of native warfare in Zululand. The force is well armed, and equipped also with light artillery. While King Lobengula himself has not been altogether unfavorable to white occupation, his leading warriors have been anxious for war, and there is too much reason to believe the report from Cape Town that the Matabeles have attacked the expedition, causing a loss of about 100 men. Altogether the Matabeles can muster about 25,000 men. The British force is to march 400 miles, and make a stop at Mount Hampden, in Mash-

onaland. Fortunately for the British, the Matabeles have no better weapons than assegais and bull's-horn shields. When in war they attire themselves in black ostrich plumes. The Matabeles are brave and warlike savages, who have been accustomed for ages to attack and enslave the neighboring races, and do not care to acknowledge even the whites as masters. The more turbulent spirits have flung themselves against the King's policy in favor of the white men and may have forced him into war. His men are not an undisciplined herd, but regularly trained and drilled into companies. One of his measures of warlike preparation was to strengthen his forces of Amas, as by compulsory recruiting, many married women having been compelled to leave their husbands and homes and join in the ranks. Much discontent prevailed at the King's severity, but an open sign of disloyalty was met with instant and terrible punishment. In other parts of Africa the natives are practicing effectually against the parcelling out of the continent by European power. Some chiefs on the Gold Coast made forcible resistance to the Germans, and compelled them to withdraw. In Dahomey the French have found it advisable to conclude a treaty of peace which is highly favorable to the King of that country. It is said that the King in menacing the French settlement; was encouraged by the Portuguese, who are afraid of French life's lessons.

A VISION.

It was but a fleeting—
A gleam of the land—
An instant's delaying
On Tom's shifting sand:
But never can memory
Lose the bright
Of that explanation
That glanced on my sight.

Oh, lovely ideal
Of beauty and youth!
Transformed by purest
Dove, and to spunk;
And love's heavenly light
That beamed from her eyes,
And her voice was the music
We dream of the skies.

Oh, genius had lowered
That beautiful head,
And love had lit the softly
The path for her thread.
Life's fairest promise
Unfolded to charm,
While G. hood's glad pulse
In her bosom beat warm.

The glow of the dawning,
The day's bright gleam,
The dawn-beaten rocks,
And the meadow girt stream;
The winds and the waters,
The hill and the vale,
Had nature's light warring
To tell her tale.

But, I thought, on the canvas
Transferring to us
The far hidden meaning
Earth spoke to her thus,
A something divine
That beauty had made
A sweet sacred message
Of color and shade.

For purer and deeper
Than genius might know
The fountain that nourished
Her soul's overflow;
With the spirit of heaven
It flashed in the light!
And the stars of the midnight
Within it shone bright.

Oh, Love never weary
Of life giving grace!
And love's heavenly light
In loneliness placed,
Shall He to His children
Their bright deny,
And mock with His bounty?
Her faith made reply.

The warmth of the eyes
Rose dark on her brow,
But the glory of sunrise
Was piercing it thro',
And the dawn of her life,
Like a rose opening bright,
Glowed fresher and fairer
To welcome the light.

Oh, heart full head,
With treasures of gold!
God love thee, and keep thee
For blessing untold,
A guardian, unwon
By self seeking shall be
The life's best protection
Of Art unto thee.

It was but a moment—
A moment how brief!
That gave me my vision
That memory sees,
But is lived—unbasking
To live or to die;
Heaven's pure inspiration,
Cradling and fair.

Francis M. Milne.

A VALUABLE REMEDY.

CHICAGO, July, 1888.

I am very nervous and would awake at about 2 o'clock every morning and be unable to go to sleep again. Had several of our best Chicago physicians prescribe for me but nothing relieved me and in many cases the medicines produced results that were more injurious than my disease. The first dose of Koenig's Nervine Tonic had the desired effect. I slept soundly until six in the morning and awoke refreshed and feeling splendid. I have not taken any of the medicine for over two months but sleep like a baby every night. It has simply been invaluable to me.

E. H. CAMPBELL,
Manufacturer of Ladies and Children's Furnishing Goods, 481 W. Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

A Terrible Explosion.

WILMINGTON, Del., October 7.—Several startling explosions in quick succession at 3.30 p.m. announced a disaster at the Dupont Powder works, on the Brandywines. An Associated Press representative hastened to the scene and was just wired that the whole section of the works known as the "Upper yard" is a complete wreck, and that at least six lives have been lost. One of the magazines went first and the rolling and drying mill went by at six. The concussion followed in rapid succession. There were at least seven successive explosions. Every dwelling in the neighborhood is reported wrecked or unroofed and buildings within a radius of half a mile are reported more or less damaged. A messenger has brought in the following dispatch:—"Don Killea, twenty wounded; Koenig and a couple wrecked; none of its houses left standing." Rockland is a village on the Brandywine, a mile above the scene of the explosion. It comprised a large paper mill owned by the J. S. and M. Co. and about fifty dwellings in which chiefly resided the mill employes. Its population is about 200.

Proposed New See.

It is claimed that a letter has been received from Rome stating that the Montreal Diocese has been finally divided and that the new Bishop of the northern portion, to be known as the Diocese of St. Jerome, is Rev. Abbe Routhier, Vicar-General of the archdiocese of Ottawa. Mgr. Labelle's friends, however,

still claim that he will be appointed to the new see. The letters add that the parishes in Argenteuil, Effinger, and the Ottawa diocese, have been attached to the new diocese, and that as a compensation the Rigaud district is added to Ottawa. In some quarters it is claimed that the Rev. Abbe Routhier is supported by the Archbishops of Ottawa and Montreal as against Mgr. Labelle.

FATHER KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC

A NATURAL REMEDY FOR Epileptic Fits, Falling Fits, Hysteria, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hay fever, Picochondria, Melancholia, Inebriety, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

SOUND ITS PRAISE UNTIL DYING.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., July 1888.

The trouble with which I suffered for ten years was nervous exhaustion. I tried many remedies and many doctors with varying results, my most trouble was insomnia, being unable to get scarcely any sleep, but got the most substantial benefit from Koenig's Nerve Tonic. I will sound its praise until my dying day.

Mrs. MARGARET EMMET,
774 Chapel Street.

Our PAMPHLET for sufferers of nervous disease will be sent FREE to any address, and POOR patients can also obtain this medicine FREE of charge from us.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Father Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the KOENIG MEDICINE CO., Chicago.

IN MONTREAL

By E. LEONARD, Druggist, 113 St. Lawrence Street.

Agents:—E. E. MCGILL, No. 2123 Notre-Dame street; JNO. T. LYONS, Cur. Eglise St. Charles; F. G. GAGNON, Cur. Eglise St. Louis; J. B. DUBOIS, Cur. Eglise St. Catherine; St. Catherine street. Price \$1.25, or six bottles for \$6.00. Large bottle \$2.00, or six bottles for \$11.00.

EMILE BOISVERT, General Manager
Province of Quebec, 11 Gouffard St., Montreal.



JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF

ALL THE FLESH-FORMING AND STRENGTH-GIVING ELEMENTS OF PRIME BEEF ARE SUPPLIED BY

Johnston's Fluid Beef

It is a valuable food for the sick, an invigorating and stimulating beverage, nutritious, palatable and easily digested.

MAGIC LANTERNS AND STEREOPTICONS

Pay Well

McALLISTER, Manufacturer of Optician, 40 Nassau St., New York City

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY.

Under the Patronage of Her Majesty's Government, established in 1894 under the Act of Quebec, 52 Vic., Chap. 96 for the benefit of the Disfranchisement of Colonization of the Province of Quebec.

CLASS D.

THE THIRTY-NINTH MONTHLY DRAWING WILL TAKE PLACE WEDNESDAY, Oct. 15th, 1890, at 7 P.M.

PRIZES VALUE, - - - - - \$50,000.

CAPITAL PRIZE—ONE REAL ESTATE WORTH \$5,000.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Real Estate worth	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00
1 " " "	2,000.00	2,000.00
1 " " "	1,000.00	1,000.00
1 " " "	500.00	2,000.00
10 Real Estate	300.00	3,000.00
30 Furniture Sets	200.00	6,000.00
60 " " "	100.00	6,000.00
200 Gold Watches	50.00	10,000.00
1000 Silver Watches	10.00	10,000.00
1000 Toilet Sets	5.00	5,000.00
2307 Prizes worth		\$50,000.00

TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

It is offered to redeem all prizes in cash, less a commission of 10 p. c. Winners' names not published unless specially authorized. Drawings on the Third Wednesday of every month.

A. A. AUDET, Secretary. Offices: 18 St. James Street, Montreal, Can.

The Only Appliances HAVING ABSORBENT QUALITIES.

A New Lease of Life. A Cure Without Medicine.

All diseases are cured by our Medicated Electric Belt and Appliances. On the principle that Electricity is Life, our Appliances are brought directly into contact with the diseased part. They act as perfect absorbents, by destroying the germs of disease and removing all impurities from the body. Diseases are successfully treated by correspondence, as our goods can be applied at home.

READ OUR HOME REFERENCES:

REV. CHAS. HOLE, Halifax, N.S., is happy to testify to the benefits received from our Belt and Actina. Senator A. E. BOTSFOORD, Sackville, N.S., advise everybody to use Actina for falling eyesight. HENRY CONWAY, 44 Centre Street, cured of intermittent fever in ten days, one year's standing; used Actina and Belt. MRS. E. M. W. HITEHEAD, 578 Jarvis St., cured of rheumatism in ten days, one year's standing, with our Electric Belt. MR. J. FULLER, 44 Centre Street, coughed eighteen months, cured in two treatments by Actina. J. McQUAID, grain merchant, cured of rheumatism in the shoulders after all others failed. JAS. WEREA, Parkdale, sciatica and lame back, cured in fifteen days. WM. NELLES, Thebeson, cured of lame back, pain in breast and dyspepsia, after being laid up all winter. MRS. J. SWIFT, 27 Queen Street, cured of sciatica in six weeks. D. K. BELL, 135 Simcoe Street, cured of one year's sleeplessness in three days by wearing Lunk Shield and using Actina. L. B. MCKAY, Queen Street, tobacco-cured, cured of headache after years of suffering. MISS ANNIE WEAVER, Manning Avenue, music teacher, find Actina in valuable. E. RIGGS, 229 Adelaide Street West, cured of catarrh by Actina. G. S. PARDEE, 51 Beverley Street, cured of lame back after all medicines had failed. MISS DELLA CLAYTON, Toronto, cured of paralysis after being in the hospital nine months. JOHN THOMPSON, 109 Adelaide west, cured of a tumor in the eye in four weeks by Actina. MISS E. M. FORSYTH, 18 Brand Street, reports a lump drawn from her hand 12 years' standing. MRS. HATT, 342 St. Clarence Avenue, Toronto, cured of Blood Poison.

"Your Belt and Suspensory have cured me of impotency," writes G. A. "I would not be without your Belt and Suspensory for \$50," writes J. M. "For general debility your Belt and Suspensory are cheap at any price," says Mr. S. M. O. These letters are on file. MR. M. CLINCHY, Thebeson, cured of rheumatism in back and legs, very bad case; laid up a long time. Many more such testimonials on file.

Catarrh impossible under the influence of Actina. Actina will cure diseases of the eye.

Send for Illustrated Book and Journal giving full list, Free. No Fancy Prices.

Combined Belt and Suspensory, only \$5.00—Certain Cure. NO VINEGAR OR ACID USED.

W. T. BAER & CO.
MENTION THIS PAPER, 171 Queen Street West, Toronto.

GUILT AND TREACHERY.

(Continued from first page) As to these matters Mr. Hoare had nothing to say, beyond the general statement that they were absurd.

Mr. Hoare's statement, Mr. Van Oort, postmaster of New York, said that there was a private detective named Newcombe employed in the Post Office about the time mentioned by Davitt, but he had never heard of any such charges being brought against him.

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MCLAREN'S GENUINE COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER

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

ALL THE BEST GROCERS SELL IT.

Dermot was here that two infernal machines were found in the Court House window, the powder in one of these proving sufficient to blow a log on Logan's Park to splinters.

A Valuable Derelict. HALIFAX, Oct. 13.—The Gloucester fishing schooner Derelict, of Grand Bank, arrived at North Sydney on Monday morning.

A Man-of-War Founders. LONDON, Oct. 10.—Particulars of the loss of the Turkish frigate Erzurum on the coast of Japan were received by steamer.

Attempted Murder. A young man named Alfred Morin was on Thursday night shot in the arm, assaulted by two unknown men, and robbed of a gold chain in Montreal.

The first joint session of the British Iron and Steel Institute and the American societies of Engineers and Steel Manufacturers was held in Carnegie Hall, Pittsburgh, Pa., on Thursday morning.

FURNITURE! For the Finest and Best assortment of FURNITURE in Montreal, go to the reliable House of Renaud, King & Paterson, (Successors to Wm. King & Co.)

652 Craig St., Montreal. JOHN FOSTER, Practical Sanitarian, PLUMBER, GAS AND STAMKITTER, TIN AND SHEET-IRON WORKER. 117 College Street. Telephone 2582

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE

HALIFAX, Oct. 13.—Sir John Thompson arrived at Antigonish today and was presented with an address. In reply he spoke of the R. C. agitation, the dual language question and the J. S. G. debate.

Kingston Dry Dock. KINGSTON, October 8.—In view of forty feet of the dam at the dry dock was washed away and in depth fifteen feet.

This Week's Openings. Consist of a Choice Selection of Mats and Rugs. Fine Wilton and Axminster Carpets. Best Brussels and Broderie Carpets.

THOMAS LIGGET'S 1884 NOTRE DAME STREET, (Glennora Building)

TEN POUNDS IN TWO WEEKS THINK OF IT! As a Flesh Producer there can be no question but that SCOTT'S EMULSION OF Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites Of Lime and Soda is without a rival. Many have gained a pound a day by the use of it.

Great Fire in Montreal. The Pillow-Hersey Manufacturing Company's Rolling Mills on Conde street were totally destroyed by fire on Friday night.

For Home Industry. The architects of the Province of Quebec have taken steps to protect themselves against the competition of American and Canadian architects.

Acquitted. L'ORIGINAL, Oct. 16.—In the Monette murder trial the prisoners Lamoureux and Mrs. Monette charged with the murder of the latter's husband, were acquitted.



DR. SEY'S REMEDY

DR. SEY'S REMEDY, the Great French Remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious Affections, Constipation and all diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels.

S. LACHANCE SOLE PROPRIETOR 1538 & 1540 ST. CATHERINE STREET, MONTREAL.

COMMERCIAL. MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.

FLOUR, GRAIN &c. Flour.—Receipts during the past week were 20,837 bbls against 20,563 bbls for the week previous.

PROVISIONS. PORK, LARD, ETC.—Receipts of pork during the past week were 18,000 lbs against 18,247 lbs for the week previous.

DAIRY PRODUCE. CHEESE.—Receipts during the past week were 41,384 boxes. The price of the market close was steady on fine quality of August and September cheese.

COUNTRY PRODUCE. EGGS.—The market is firm under light receipts, this week 297 cases. During the week prices went up to 17 1/2c.

MONTREAL STOCK YARDS. The receipts of live stock at these yards for week ending Oct. 11th, were as follows:—Ox, Sheep, Hogs, Calves.

FRUITS, &c. APPLES.—A cable has been received from Glasgow quoting a sale of Canadian Fall fruit at 17 1/2c, equal to \$25 per bushel.

has been in good demand at 15c to 17c. Extracted in 5 lb tins at 11c. Sales of mixed honey in comb have been made at 13c.

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CARSLEY'S COLORED SILK PLUSHES

Our Gray Cotton Sale is causing attention among cotton mill owners and speculators on buying these goods.

ANOTHER BIG LOT. Just bought, another big lot of Colored Silk Plushes, cheaper and better.

DRESS DEPARTMENT. EVERY WEEK A NEW LINE OF DRESS GOODS.

REMEMBER THE PRICE. REMEMBER THE PRICE. REMEMBER THE PRICE.

NEW HABIT CLOTHES. NEW HABIT CLOTHES. NEW HABIT CLOTHES.

HANDSOME COSTUME LINE. HANDSOME COSTUME LINE. HANDSOME COSTUME LINE.

AN EXTENSIVE PURCHASE. A short time ago our silk buyers made a large purchase in Lyons.

S. CARSLY. 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773. NOTRE DAME ST. MONTREAL. BELL No. 3260. FEDERAL.