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VOL. XLI., NO. 11.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1890.

PRICE, 5 CENTS.

FATHER MATHEW.

Montreal Celebrates the Centennial of the Great Irish Apostle of Temperance.

Father McCallen's Eloquent Discourse on the Evils of the bunday seller, let him be sent to prison.

Liquor Trade. Liquor Trade.

The Evening's Entertainment-A Splendid Programme-Music and we have a law forming the sale of in-Addresses-Father McCallen, Mr. J. J. Curran, M. P., and Dr. Hingston speak on the Life and Work of Father Mathew.

was fittingly celebrated in Montreal, as will be seen from the following description of the proceedings, On Sunday morning shortly Ann's hall on Ottawa street, and, after some minor preparations, a precession was formed is the following order:

> St. Gabriel's T.A. and B. society.
> St. Ann's T.A. and B. society.
> Pather Mathew banner. St. Patrick's T.A. and B society.

Tue procession was a most respectable and imposing one. The members of the societies wore there badges and the St. Ann's society officers looked well in their handsome new regalia, which was worn for the first time. The route taken was by the way of Young. William and McCord atracts to St. Anna Christian mortification, and, as such, must not abuse your patience—finally, then, have prove agreeable to Him Who, from the crib to we not in the best interests of our people the William and McCord atracts to St. Ann's the R.v. E. Strubbe, and entered the church which was filled to the doors, the organ who has given self abnegation as a characteristic mark of his true disciple. "If any man will and other Irish airs. The sacred edifics was man add shot the total attribute to the sacred self-sacred self-sa and other Irish airs. The sacred edinos was may add that the total abstinence pledge faith-decorated with numerous flags and harmerets, fully observed is the only infallible remedy and the high altar was handsomely adorned with lights, flawers, etc. Seats of honor, arranged in front of the altar ralls, were ranged by the honorary vice-president of easily from the use to the abuse of intoxicating occupied by the honorary vice-president of the convention, the Hen. Edward Murphy; cause can never be advanced by exaggeration and at the sacrifice of truth. Though tool the vice president. Ald. P. Kannedy ; Mr. Joseph Paelan, vice prosident St Gabriel's T.A. and B. society; Mr. J. J. Castigan, secretary of the convention; Mr. J. S. Railly, treasurer; Mr. M. Starkey, vicepresident St. Aun's T.A. and B. society, the delegates of the convention and the other offi se bearers.

The celebrant of the Mass was the Right Ray, N Z Lorrin, Bishop of Pembroke; the assistant priest, Rav. L D. Marechal, V.G., administrator of the archdiocese; the deacons of honor, Ray, Wm. O'Mears, paster of St. Gabriel's and Ray, Father Banckaert, O.S. S.R.: the deacon of office, Rav. J. E. Donnelly; the sub-deacon, Rav. G. L. H. Leolere, of St. Anthony's; master of oere-monies, Ray. C. Martin, of the Palace. There were present in the sanctuary the Rev. Father Dowd, of St Patrick's ; Rev. Father Catula, of St. Ann's and others.

Ray, Father McOall in preached the following elequent sermen, which was listaned to during its delivery with the most rapt attention by the thousands who filled the sacred edifice. It will well repay careful perusal:

THE SER WON-

This day shall be for a memorial to you, and you shall keep it a feast to the Lord in your generations with an everlasting observance.—
[Exodus, ch. xii., 14.]

Very Rev. Administrator, My Lord, Rev.
Fathers, Beloved Brethren: We are gathered here to day to calebrate the gentenary of

Father M thew's birth—a man raised up by God to deliver our people from the modern Pharach of Intemperance, just as Moses was selected for the deliverance of the Israelites from the tyrant Pharaoh of Egypt. It is consoling to reflect that God approves of such celebrations; for they serve to make us remember the blessings which in all times He has deigned to confer by the ministry of His chosen servants upon the human race. The world itself, though generally so cold and heartless and ungrateful, is not unmindful of the birthday of the heroes, of the men who, in the dark hours of the nation's trials, have nobly sacrificed time and health and talents, even life itself, for the uation's welfare. As Catholics, as Irishmen or sons of Irishmen, as members of our societies of Temperance, we would prove false to our faith, our country and the noble cause which we advocate, were we to fail to coleorate this birthday feast and to keep it a memorial from generation to generation with an everlasting observance. However warm our devotion to the cause of Temperance, our efforts in this direction (let us humbly make the confersion) pale into insignificance in the presence of the untiring, unselfish and successful labors of the great apostle whom we honor on this day. Born October the ten h. 1790, ordained a priest on Easter Saturday, 1814, it was on April 10th, 1838, that Father Mathew began the special work of his apostolate. From the hour in which he signed the total abstinence pledge till that of his death, he labored night and day for the success of the cause which he had so much at heart. God crowned his labors as He never before nor since has crowned the labors of any

THE CAUSE OF TEMPERANCE. Ireland, England, Scotland and the United States were the successive theatres of the bateles which he waged against drink. Like Peter, the hermit, and St. Bernard, preaching the crusades for the deliverance of the Holy

The Contenery of the Raw. Father Mathew | Land from the hands of the infidel, Father Mathew, by his earnest, sincere and euchusias tic presching of the Temperance crusade, gathered around the bauner of Local Abstinence legions of m:n, women, and even children, who by word and example were to deliver their land after 9 o'clook the rooleties assembled at St. from the tyrant Intemperance, who had so long held in a bject slavery. His disciples were to be counted not by teny but by hundreds of thousands, and it is his glory, as I hoppit is his crown, that not only was his pledge administered to greater numbers than that of any other T-mperance advocate, but that the pledge which he administered was more universally and faithfully observed. However interesting it might prove to follow the footsteps of Father Mathewas he travelled from city to city and from country to country, conferring the blessings of sobriety on homes made desolate by drink, I shall leave that grateful task to one of the speakers of to-morrow evening's accial cale bration, and content myself on this occasion with a few words on the cause which Father that they will forfeit their license if we can Mashew advocated, and on the best means of prove a case against them. securing its success. That cause is Tota!

Abdingue. Total abstinence is the practice of prove agreeable to Him Who, from the crib to the cross, led a life of mortification and of valuatory suffering for the sine of men, and who has given self abnegation as a characteris object to this reduction. On the one side, the l'quers. Les us remember, however, that our abstineno- is an infallible remedy against intemperance, it does not follow that total abstainers THE ONLY TEMPERATE MEN IN THE WORLD

> Well meaning temperance advocates have maintained that the use and sale of intoxicating quors are in themselves sinful. Neither pro position can be defended by scripture or To my mind such assertions weaken reason. To my mind such assertions weaken instead of strengthening our cause. It is the abuse, not the use, of any of God's gifts which constitutes sin. The efforts of temperance men should therefore be directed to the elimination of the abuse of liquor selling and liquor buying as practised in this city of Montreal. The discussion of this phase of the Temperance question will enable us to place our cause and the true means for making it a success, in their proper light. Our legislators, if they are true to the best interests of their constituents, not only have the right, but are in duty bound to protect us from the adulterated beverages which are manufactured and sold under the name of liquor in the various groceries and saloous of this city. Much of the evil arising from the use of intoxicating drink can be traced to the ingredients which enter so largely into the dulterated liquors sold to our people. rapidly is not the brain affected, the body diseased, the health shattered and an irresistic ble craving created in those who indulge frequently in drink. Why are our legislators so slow in passing an inspection law in this matter. ter? The butcher who disposes of tainted meat, the druggist who compounds an injurious prescription, the baker who adulterates his food products, are set upon by the law and severely punished. And meantime the salconkeeper can send men home day after day mental, physical and moral wrecks, premature victims for the grave, and do this with an impunity which it is simply appalling to contemplate. Why this is simply appalling to contemplate. Why this liberty, (might I not say unlawful license,) to one case of our citizens which is accorded to no other? Let us then demand a law for the inspection of all liquors manufactured and sold in our city. And let the law be rigidly enforced, not only by fines but by imprisonment. It is a just law and as citizens we claim the right to demand it of our legislators. Experience having taught that the liquor trade combined with the grocery offers such facilities to

WIVES, MOTHERS, SISTERS, DAUGHTERS, to procure intextcating drink which so often drags them from the high plane on which man's love, respect and veneration have placed them, down to the lowest depths of infamy and degredation, can our representatives at Quebec turn a deaf ear to the appeals to often made to them for a law separating these two trades? Do our legislators really respect womanhood? so, why mos prohect it, save it from the blighting, withering influence of the passion for drink? If love for our temperance cause has no inflaence with our law-makers let the name of mother, wif, sister, daughter, touch their huarts If we must have drunkards among our men, let it not be said that Quebec and Montreal refused to protect womanhood from this shams. No woman having any self-tespect will enter a saloon to purchase liquor. To the grocery, therefore, may we true to its legitl mate course the passion for drink observed, alas,

crated by the drunken orgies of so many of our citizens? Can we, as Oatholics, look on unmoved at such desecration? Why tolerate this abuse? Why, I again ask, allow the trans-gressors of the Sunday law go to ur punished? What right has the saloon keeper or the grocer to have his side door or back gate in such practical use on Sunday, even during the hours of service in church, while other marchants keep their place of business closed. Why do the officers of the law shut their eyes to these in fractions of the law? Fines for such infractions are of little avail. Imprisonment for first offence and cancellation of licence after third GRAND MASS AT ST. ANN'S CHURCH.

Offence will prove a just and successful check to offence will prove a just and successful check to the desceration of the Lud's, day which all Christian men so earnestly deplote. One party in this city was convicted seven times in one year of selling liquor on Sunday. He paid fines aggregating \$550, and yet never closed his place of the place of a single Sunday. We have a Sunday law. And since fines have failed to check the avarice of gious feelings be not outraged by the sight of men ut der the influence of drink on the Lord's Let the saloons be closed from 7 p.m. Saturday till 7 a m. Monday.

> TOXICATING LIQUORS TO MINORS Should it not be rigidly enforced ? The clergy then who dares to unite in marriage without the parents consent two parties one of whom is a minor will be punished by law. How seld in are men punished for selling intoxicating drink to minora! How can anykaloon keeper in conactence deal out to young people still in their teens the liquer that will blast forever lives to full of promise to the young themselves and to their country? There is not a father or mother who gets the breath of liquor from the lips of a child but should at ones prosecute the would be murderers of their boy. As a matter of fact such prosecutions are rare, and we may therefore conclude that the law against selling to minors is little better respected than the Sunday law. We of the clergy who are so often brought face with the evils growing out of the unlimited and unchecked liberty of liquor dealers to sell when and to whom they please would fail in our duty were we not to raise our voice against so crying an abuse. I have said before and I repeat again: Are there ten liquor dealers in this city who during the past twelve months have never sold a glass of intoxicating drink to a minor or to a well known drunkard? If there are let us have their names and the promise

prove a case against them.

Finally—for however practical and useful the subject which we are discussing may be, I must government, because, say they, our revenue will be diminished; on the other the salon keeper, because, say they, you unjustly rob us of our means of a livelihood. To the members of the government I reply: Reduce the number of saloons but impose a higher license tax so as to double your revenues. It has been done elsewhere. It certainly might at least be tried in Monorcal. Pailadelphia in 1837 had nearly six thousand saloons for its million of people. Now for more than a million of people it has only 1300, and yet by raising the tax from \$50 to \$500 it has more than doubled its revenue. I might add to this the saving in court and juil expenses by recalling the fact that in the first year of high licenses in Philadelphia there were 8,000 less convicts than in the year preceding high liceuse. And the same is true of many other cities in which high license has been tried PERHAPS WE ARE ASKING TOO MUCH OF OUR LEGISLATORS.

May they not pay heavily, five years hence, for their courage in passing laws reatricting the liquor traffic if the raloon influence should be exerted to rob them of their seats in the halls of legislation ! I cannot believe, I do not believe, that the majority of our legis laters are to be influenced by such ferra. And while there may be a few who dare to say privately that the saloon keep as have stood by them on the day of election and they in turn will stand by the sale of persons and pullisolan who would make such as wal a one of our daily papers over his own signature would be at once branded as a hireling and coward, certainly he would not deserve the name of a conscientions statesman. sent in Parliament not the saloon keeper but all the citizens of their electoral district. These have rights that must be respected. During five years the seats in parliament cannot be contested. And if to the mass of citizens the legislator gives the protection of a high license law and a diminution of saloons in this city, the increased number of sober grateful men will take good care that their friends in par-liament will not suffer by having followed the dictates of an enlightened conscience and will return them with increased majorities to the halls of legislation. But will not higher license prove an injustice to a number of saloon-keepers who will thus be driven out of the business? Not more so than taxes are to men of other avocations who after a life time spent in one business, find themselves, through the taxes imposed upon their plant and upon the products of their labor, obliged to seek another means of livelihood. Not more so than to the property owner who is obliged by law to abate at his own expense, sometimes very heavy ex pense, the nuisance which endangers the health or well being of his neighbors. Why is it that the saloon-keepers must be always treated as a privileged class? Do not the great majority of the saloons in this city prove a

majority of the satobas is the chip prove nuisance to their neighbors by endangering the health, sye the very life, of both the drunkards who sally forth from these drinking houses and the poor victims of the drunkards fury, in the drunkards own home? What is it robs the laboring man of his hard earned money? Liquor. What is it robs his home of juy and comtern ? Liquor. What is it impoverishes his family? Liquor. What is it steals away his reaminy: Liquor. What is it seems away pre-reamon, his averageh, his manhaod, his self-reamed? Liquor. What crime fills our ornhan asylums, our jails our reformatories? What crime brings so many idlers on our streets? Intemperance.

WHAT CRIME CAUSES MOST TEARS TO FLOW, most hearts to be crushed, most homes to be made desolate? What orime most leads men to other crimes? Intemperance, Intemperance begets impurity, dishonety, sloth, anger, revenge. What crime, in a word, robe man so effectually of the image of his God, and stains mate cause one passion for drink coerved, same in too mady of the women in this drivy. Let us his soul with its own infamy and the infamy of have a law separating the grocery from the liquor trade.

We have a Sunday law. Is it enforced? I and desolation brought upon so many of our we have a Sunday law, as it enforced: 1 and described brought upon so many of our surfaces of Canada, they found as section 14, would like to say yes. But love for truth makes divices by the too numerous saloons and "Alockolic, fermented and other potable licensed places of the city, we are told we will liquors sold or offered for sale shall be deemed the instance in increased in a manner injurious land.

a reduction of the number of exloons, we strive to lessen the temptations of men who want to be temperate, but are too weak to fight the battle with such fearful odds on the side of the enemy. Legislation to be just must consider the needs, the interests of the many, not of the few. Therefore, let us have fewer saloous, as few as passible, and let not all of them be located at the very doors of our labouring people, but scattered at great distances over the city. Tous only can our honest men of boil manage to reach their homes without tempta-tion alluring them from the path of duty at

O my brethren, awaken from the dreadful apathy in which the liquor traffic, as practised in Montreal, has left so many of you, its citizens. In this Father Mathew centenary year lend us a helping hand in our efforts to make you a sober, presperous people. Let it not be said that while your brethren across the sea, in your own dear island home, are rallying under the banner of their bishops and their priests (with an enthusiaem like to that manifested by their futbers fif.y years ago,) to do battle against the demon, drink; while your brethren in the United States are making efforts greater than were ever made before to lessen the evile caused among our people by intemperance; let it not be said that you alone will be found unworthy children of the great Temperance apostle and light priest, Father Mathew, the centenary of whose birth you are to-day celebrating. O glorious Apostle of Temperance, if in reward for your life's labors in this grand cause you have already received your crown, deign to look down upon the people of this fair oity, and touched by the wos and desolation and sin which your eyes behold, pray that we may one and all arise in our might and overthrow the power which has so long enslaved the neblest, the b st, the most virtuous of our citizens. Pray that we may have the courage to do as thou hast done, if not for our own protection, at least as an example to the weak and wavering, and in thy very words to promise with the divine assistance to abstain from all intoxicating drink, and to discountenance the cause and practice of intemperance. Then indeed will the birthday be a glorious memorial for us, a true feast to the Lord, to be kept in our generations with an everlasting observance.

THE EVENING'S ENTERTAINMENT.

The gathering in the Queen's hall in the Q.C., M.P., Ald. Kennedy, and Mr. H. J. Cloran. There were also on the platform rep resentatives of the Young Irishmen's Literary & B-nefi: Association, St. Authony's Young Meu's society, Notre Dame, St. Peter, and S James' Temperanos societies, Rev Luke Callagan, Rev. Fa.bers Guict, McGinnis, Braule, Guillette. Major E. L. Bond, Dr. Guerin, Messrs. J. M. Duff, Wm. T. Costigan, C. J. Doherty, Owen McGarvey, James Counaught on, John Power, B. Connaughton, P. Donovan, M. Conway, Rev. Bro. Director of St. Patrick's school; Rev. Bro. James J. Rowan, Messrs. A. Calina M. Laura M. Sharker, P. Donota. Culion, M. J. Ryan, M. Sharkey, P. Doyle, A. Brogan, W. P. Kennedy, J. S. Reilly, James Milloy, John, Coffer, Thomas K.ne, J. McGuire, Thomas Letimore and T. E. Moore, Occupyed the private bex in the hall were His L rd hp N Z Lorrain, Bishop of Pembroke; Very Rev. L D Marochal, V. G; Rev. J. E. Donnelly, Rev. C. ? of Springfield, Mass.; Rev. Father Binkheart, C.S.S.R., and Rev. Father O'Donnell.

The Rev. Father McCallen, after a few introductory remarks in which he thanked those present for their attendance proceeded to express his regret that such uprestricted license should be permitted to reign in the city as it did at present. If the present demonstration served to remove the dark cloud which bung like a faneral pall over this city, causing gloom and grief and eadness to so many hearts, and added to the ever noble virtues of the citizens a more universal sobriety than was now observed. the light, life and gladness it would give to the city would be a grand reward. The name of Father Mathew, he said, should be dear not only to the Irish Catholic heart, but to the whole cuman race, which was always ready to hour and acknowledge a benefactor of humanity. The work which Father Mathew undertook of saving society from the curse of drink had what might be called phenomenal success. Three months after he signed the total abstinence pledge at Cork on August 10, 1883, he had enrolled 25,000 persons Two months later this number had been in creased to 131,000, four months later to 150,000, and in less than a year he had gathered into his temperance society 200,000 members. In Limerick a similar success attended his preaching, and in a few day 150,000 new discipes were added to the honorable roll of total abstinence. In Waterford, at the end of three days 80,000 received the pledge at his hands, nun hers of whom had come throm the neighboring villages and towns. In Scotland 80,000 per none were enrolled in the total abstinance cause and in England 100,000, whilst in the United States 600,00 more total abstinence pledges were administered by this indefatigable and zealous priest. In conclusion the rev. chair-man expressed a hope that the memory of Father Mathew would ever live in the minds of every Irishman, of every Catholic and of those who were grateful to a friend and benefactor of humanity.

Dr. Hingston, at some length detailed the life and work of the great apostle of temperance and specially dwelt upon his incense zeal and earnestness for the cause he had at heart. He made his labor subservient to any other purpose, even to a religious purpose, always keeping aloof from political objects, always keeping to his mission of a priest and a temperance teacher, his unbounded charity, his love for his people, his moral elevation of character, and his tact and discrimination.

Mr. J. J. Uurran, Q.O., M.P., was greeted

with pronged applause, and said they had hoped to hear the elegaent and scholarly Bishop Mahoney, of Toronto, but his feeble health prevented his attendance. Referring to the platform of the Catholic Temperance convention, which had been so eloquently spoken upon the day before by the Rev. Father McCallen, he said the plank referring to the analysis of liquor would meet with general approbation. No man ought to wish to sell drugged liquors, and certainly no same man wished to drink and cereainly no same man wished to drink them. (Hear, hear.) The law on the question was good enough as it stood. Consulting the Adulteration act 49 Vic., cap. 107, Revised statutes of Canada, they found at section 17, "Alosholic, fermented and other potable liquors sold or offered for sale shall be deemed to have hear adulterated in a manual informa-

to health if they are found to contain any c. the articles mentioned in the schedules to this act." The law was all right. Under it the Health officer had prosecuted the vendors of diluted milk, the grocers had their starch and pepper and other articles analyzed and the analysis appeared in the blue books, but neither the municipalities nor the officers of the local Government would undertake to have the law enforced with regard to adulterated liquors that were poteoning the people, and for his part he would bring the matter under the notice of his friend, the Minister at Justice, who was not in the habit of standing any nonsense, and he hoped as a result of the Father Mathew celebration that the officers of the Dominion Government would be instructed to analyze the liquors manufactured and offered for sale. (Prolonged applause.) The life and labors of Father Mathew had been sufficiently dilated upon, his winning manners, his sympathy and bismagnetism. Mr. Curran concluded an able and elegaent speech with a brilliant peroration in which he said, Ireland was again going thrugh a great crisis. Providence had sent a successor to Daniel O'Connel in the person of Charles Stewart Parnell (prolonged applause) who was guiding the people in constitutional lines. Would to heaven that Phonix like, the spirit of Fathew Mathew would take possession of a new appeals of temperance and with constitutional freedom and sobriety the old land would be truly great, glorious and free free from all degradation, regenerated socially and politically (Applause). He hoped in this free and happy land the movement would go on, and that in days to come, as to night, the name, and proclaim the virtues, and imitate the example of the great apostle of temperance, who was the glory of Ireland and the benefactor of the buman race (Great applause)

Archbishop Oleary.

KINGSTON, October 13 .- A meeting of the laity of she Cathelio Church of St. Mary's was held last night to make arrangements for the invest ture of Archbishop Cleary with the pallium on the 26th inst. Archbishops, ulshops, priests and laity from all parts of the Dominion and the United States have been invited to take part. The Archbishops of Ottawa and Montreal being in Europe, coclesiation representatives will be sent in cheir place. On the 27th inst, all that take part in the proceedings here will go to Alexandria to take part in the consecrition of Bishop Macdonald.

The Oondemned Birchall.

WOODSTOCK, Ont., October 11.-John Entwhistle, the guard who has been watching over Birchall ever since his confinement in goal, has been discharged. Jaoler cameron makes a practice of viciting the gaol once or twice during every night since the prisoner has been under his charge. During one of his visits of in-pection on Thursday night he found Lab whistle seleep in Birchall's cell. He notified the sheriff and the guard received his release last evening. Entwhistle has been with the prisoner more than any other individual, and, in is said, had become quite attached to him Up to last night, however, he had kept watch diligently. No one places anything this drawed were invited by the writer to come to mere carelessness to his conduct on Thursday the general port office to get the other letters night. Some of Birchall's friends in England are endeavoring to get somebody here to get up a petition for a reprieve.

A Oruel Joke.

QUEBEC October 14.—Some wag pasted up a notice, "No Irish need apply," on the door of the room where the Cabinet council meets. It did not remain there long. The occasion for this is said to have been the formal announce ment by Mr. Mercier on Saturday that for the present the Irish would have no representative in the Cabinet, the stumbling block being Mr. McShane. It Mr. Laurier was as anxious for the Irish vote as he is for the Protestant, Mr. Mercier would find some means of getting over the "stumbling block."

Why Not.

LONDON, October 13.-Mr. Gladatone bas declined to receive a deputation which waited upon him from the Scottish Home Rule association of Edinburgh this association recently tent a circular to the various Scottish Liberal associations protesting against the policy of the Liberal officials toward the Scottish home rule movement and explaining the reasons for their protest. This document was submitted to Mr. Gladstone.

Object to go Abroad

LONDON, October 13.—There has been an ther mutinous outbreak among English troops, this time in the ranks of the East Surrey regi ment, stationed on the island of Guernsey. The trouble arose from a detachment of the regiment being ordered to India. The men refused to prepare for their departure, totally disregarding the commands of their officers. As things were assuming a threatening aspect, the recalcitrants were disarmed. Finaully, however, all embarked on the waiting vessel, but in a very sulky and menacing mood.

Retaliation.

MADRID, October 13.—It is announced that the Spanish Government will request the United States to admit the products of the Spanish possessions in the West Indies, especially obacou and sugar, without the recently imposed tariff restrictions. In the event of a refusal, Spain, it is said, will exclude American products especially breadsbuffs.

The Comte de Paris.

A meeting of leading citizens, presided ove by the Mayor of Montreal, was held on Monday, and a committee struck to arrange for the reception of the Count de Paris, head of the United Royal Houses of France, Bourbon and Orleans Three of those presents, Mesers. Beaugrand, Frechette and Rapul Dandurand, opposed the prop sition on the ground that they were "reproducate" and threatened a counter demonstration.

Obituary.

By the death of the late Mr. John Costello an old citizen of Montreal, has been removed. He was a resident for nearly half a century and was well known for his charities and good disposition. All his children were with him at his death, three of them being nuns.

Mr. Gladsbone has promised to speak on fund." He also demands that the me the labor question at West Calder, in Scot- in prison for these offenses he released.

GUILT AND TREACHERY.

Michael Davitt's Revelations

As to the True-Character of "Film McDermott" -Where he Obtained his Money-The " Post's " Exposure,

LONDON, October 9 -The Labor World to-

day asserts that Mr. Hoare, the British con-

sul at New York in 1883, sent James Mc-

Dermott from New York to Montreal for tha

purpose of getting a dynamite agitation in that city, and supplied him with money and means to carry out his purpose. Mr. Hears communicated with Dublin Castle about the t me stated, and asked the Home Government to requost the Canadian Government to iscilitate the performance of the work which MoDermott was to carry out. The reply which the Canadian Government sent to the r quest from Dublin Castle and Mr. Hoare was that the Canadian Government considered it its duty to provent and not to en-courage or abet it. While McDermott was in Montreal endeavoring to oppnare Irishmen in that city in dynamite plets he was supplied with funds by Mr. Heare and encouraged by him to keep up communications with O'Donovan Rossa and such men in New "We will prove by sworn testimony York. if required," says the Labor World, "that James McDermott was exposed and denenneed in Montreal by a cable sent y Mr. D. witt to the editor of the Montreal Evening Post. Mr. Hears supplied McDermott with money to travel back from Montreal and sent him from New York to Liverpool. We further charge bim with having at the present moment in his employment "Bob" Pinkerton in New York and Willie Pinkerton in Chicago, together with the notorious McFarland, the agent who, at a coally sum to the Secret Service fund, manufactured any number of secret conspiracies against England in America. We further charge Mr. Hoars with having in 1883 employed Mot: O'Brien on enter the service of the Post office in New York in order to tamper with letters going through that Post office, and that through Mr. Hosre's is fluonce with a federal post office official named Newcombs O'Brien had charge of the keys and stamps, which enabled him to open what bexes he pleased in the building and use the state stamps of the department for the purposes of the British secret service. We can prove that O'Brien opened I trees by the score, and wrote letters to Irishmen in New York which purported to come from Fenians and dynumiters is California, St. Louis and Chicago, and that he stamped these bogus letters ee as to make the recipients believe they were communications which came through the post office. which were written by O'Brien, as if coming from Fedians and dynamiters from other cities that would be represented by the stamps which he put upon the envelopes. This was done in order that O'B ien should see and know the men who were suspected by Mr. Heare and himself of being enemies of the English. All this was done by Mr. Hoare's direct and explicit last uctions, and we charge that this flagrant outrage upon the law and state of New York and the fode al authorities of the United States was performed by Mr. Hoare's instructions, and by the aid of the scoret service fund of England. We are prepared to prove that the beginning and the end of the Cork, Liverpool and London dynamite conspiracies of 1883 was James McDermott and the money expended by him for the purchase of nitro-glycerine was given to him for that purpose from the secret service fund. Several men are now undergoing the horrible fato of penal servitude, not because of the actual deeds done, but because the agent of Dublin Castle put dynamite and documents into their hands, which were accented as proofs of their guilt by the judge and jury. We demand in the name of justice and fair play that there men be released."

MR. HOARE SPEAKS.

Mr. Hoare, was promptly seen by representatives of the New Yerk press at his office, 24 State street. He emphatically denied all of the important statements cabled but did not speak in detail of any of the obarges. He thought it very absurd that any of Her Maje ty's consule should be surpacted of inciting men to commit dynamite outrages for political effect, and was very indignant that he should be se accused. "I must decline to enter into the discussion of any such matter with the editor of the Labor World," said Mr. Hoare. "It can safely be left in the hands of the Government, and I do not feel called upon to become a partner to the dis-pute. "At the same time I will ear, that I nover supplied McDermott with funds to be used by him in dynamits agilation or otherwise, and I never even so much as saw him. I did not send him to Montreal, nor do I know why he went there, but it may be true, as was reported at the time, that he was alraid be would be killed if he remained in New York. As to the statement that I got a man named Matthew O'Brien appointed in the New York Pe terffice, and that he asted as a spy for the British Government, that also is fel e. I never saw a post . ffi is official named Newcombe, ner did I ever get any other official to let O'Brien have a chance to tamper with the maile. As to the alleged action of O'B ion in opening letters and forwarding begus letters, with forged stamps, to certain Irishmen, I know nothing at

Mr. Davitt declares that he has proof that "the begining and the end of the Cork, Liverpool and London dynamite conspiracies of 1883 was James McDermott, and the money expended by him for the purchase of nitre-glycerine was given to him for that purpose from the English secret service fund." He also demands that the men now

(Continued on eighth page.)

7

AN EVENING PRAYER.

The sorrows of Thy servants, Lord, O do not thou despise; But let the incenss of our prayers Before the mercy rise;
The brightness of the coming night Upon the darkaness r lis; With hopes of future glory chase

The shadows on our souls.

Slowly the rays of the daylight fade; So fade within our beart The hopse 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 subdue our woes Through the long day we suffer, Lord, O give us now repose !

-Addaide A. Procter.

YOUTHS DEPARTMENT.

THE HANGING GARDENS AT BABYLON. Just where the ruins of these gardens are it is difficult to tell. The form of the city was a square, each side being about fourtien miles long. The walls about ancient pacyton were 230 feet high. Just think of that for one minuts. Why, Banker Hill menument is early 221 feet high. Some say that these walls were one of the Saven Wonders, and walls were one of the Saven Wonders, and the might be. They were supported by The walls about anoient Babylon were well they might be. They were supported by arobes built one over the other. Each stery or tier of the foundations or supports was held up by solid platferms, from which the plers of the story above arose. The gardens them-selves were on top of this structure, which was seventy five feet high. The summit was covered wish earth, and not only the most beautiful flowers and shrubs grow there, but also trees of the largest size. These gardens were watered by means of a great reservoir which capped the atrnoture, and which was filled from the river Euphrates, on the banks of which Babylon seed. These gardens figurished about two thousand years B. C., and are certainly the oldest (with one exception), if not the greatest of all the won-ders. The name of the monarch who built the hanging gardens is not generally known. Some say Semiramis and some Nebuchad-

ORIGIN OF ICEBERGS. Every sailor knows the danger ships run of striking against these glittering mountains of crystal that float southward along the At-lantic coast until melted in the warm waters of the tropics. Where do these locherge 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. Greenland is twelve hundred miles long, and six hundred miles wide, covered all over by an ice sea, on an average five bundred feet deep. This los is constintly moving, though very clowly. In the valleys it forms wast for rivers, that are nearing the sea at the rate of a few inches a day. The weight of the overhanging mass and the action of the waves causes large pieces to break off. These first away. An Another traveller who with the careful of the careful of the waves of the careful of the car Arotic traveller, who witnessed such a sight, says that a separation of the losberg from the land mass was preceded by crackling acquis, followed by ethers like deep-mouthed thunder. Then there was a sound as of a heavy gun fired near by, and an immense fragment part-ed from the land mass, careening in the water, and sending huge breakers against the

Will Holden was small for his years and lame, and not only that, but just a little poculiar in his ways-" queer," the other been called him. But, perhaps because of his infirmity, and

that he could not play belaterous games. Will was fend of beeks, and, though only 12. knew a great deal more than, to look at him,

one would have thought likely.

The other boys found this out, and quite often used to tease him with questions more or less difficult—"to stump him," as they One day at recess Tom Harris, a trifle on-

vious of Will for being the leader in almost every study, began plying him with perplexing questions - mental arithmetic, capes, capitals, boundaries, facts in history, and so

Will was good-natured, and stood the bantering, enswering so readily as rather to dis-centert Tom till to the question "Who disoovered America!" he gave the answer :
"A bay named hit l'igeon."

"Kit Pigeon!" burst ent Tom. And all in a chorus said "Kit Pigeon" with the greatest moorn imaginable.
"Siumped," said Tom. "You are stump-

ed far ence, Will Helden."
"Oh, no," said Will.

But the others declared he was, and made such a noise jeering, that the teacher came to the door to see what it all meant. "As if everybedy didn't know better than that," said he exultantly. "Kit Pigeon, in-

"Stop a bit i Step a bit i' said Mr Grahım with a smile. "So Will maps 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 promp'ly : "Christopher Celumbus.

'Ah, just se," said Mr. Graham. "But Columbus was a bey once, wasn't he?" Yus.'

They all agreed to that.

"And so I suppose they called him some-thing besides Christopher for short once in a while. Isn't that lively?" The boys thought it was, and one of them

whose name, it happened, was Christopher—said most of the boys nick named him "Christy," but that his Unule Jack always called him "Kit." "That accounts," said Mr. Graham, " for part of Will's extraordinary statement. As fer the Pigeon, that dees seem rather strange, but Celumbus' ree! name was Colon, which means pigeon. Se, you see, it was the boy Kit Pigeon who grew up to be known, as the fashion was in those days,

by the Latin name of Christopher Colum-

Sluce then Tom has stopped trying to "tump" Will Halden, A LESSON IN FRUIT.

"That's a fine aimend you're eating," remarked a savant to his friend yeaterday. 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 be.

"Certainly," replied the sarvant, "the peach is an almond. It belongs to the family of Amygdalus. Its own particular name is Persicus I will explain: From Persia eriginally eame the almend. Strange as it may appear, the peach of te-day represents the evolution of the almond. Scientific cultivation and anyleoment have changed the day

rich pulpy mass in which you have just om-bedded your teeth. The almend is the peach cultivated for its kernel; the peach is the almend outsivated for its other covering or skin. There are two kinds of almonds, to bitter and the sweet. Every peach kernel is a bitter almend. Death lurks in the almond and the peach, yet both constitute good, wheleacus food. A healthy boy can eat a quart of peach kernels without any detrimental effect. Give me but two of these kernels and he any laboratory I will extract there-from a tea of pressio or hydronyanic acid, a twentieth part of which would kill that bey in the twinkling of that eye. From the pulp of a bushel of peaches I can extract enough of this deadly poison to stop forever the heart heats of a doz.n men. The sweet almond is incomes, but in the bitter variety the fatal sold, is very abundant. There is a species of out of that is very popular among weman-king. It consists of a mass of sweet, slokly dough, thinkly strewn with almends, and is called neugat. This monament of Indigestion is usually out into slices and thus sold. Thanks to good constitutions, those who eat it generally manage to survive a dose of it. French nougat is the mest popular, Formerly it was made in bittsr almonds. One day a lady entered a shop in Paris, purchased some nougat, tasted it and fell dead. The autopsy disclosed the fact that she was killed by the Prussic sold in the almonds. A law was then passed making it a feleny to

use bitter almonds in French confectionary. "There are some people," continued the eavant, "who claim that the peach is ludigenous to America, but I think the peach is either derived by evolution from the Persian aimend, or it is not. I believe that it is."

In the course of my travels through Autigenish, the pleasure was afforded me of visiting the Abbey of Petit Ciairvaux, sitnated about one mile from the village of Big Tracadie. Tals abbey was established about the year 1820 by Father Vincent, the relice whose industry still stand as menuments of former splender. 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 overhauging hills. Here in a retired sp. t, so guarded and decerated by nature, where hill and date, forest and stream land se admirable a view, stands this monastery. The buildings, con-sisting of chapel, dwellings, etc., built in the form of a square, enclosing a court, are con-structed of brick and freely faced with atone. These, from their size, structure and sixua-tion, present a formidable block. Cloistered within the walls of these buildings are to be found thirty two industrious menks, most of whom are natives of Balgium. Among these are numbered mechanics of all kinds, each of whom in his respective department, renders valuable assistance to the common good. A little removed from the Abbey stands their barn, a building 220 feet in length, and which is deserving of special mention. Built on the one side of a bill, it is afforded excellent facilities for a cellar: under the entire building extends this immense cellar, magnificently walled up with stone which nature has so bounteenely wrapped up in the surrounding hills and from which it is quarried in abundance; one-half of this his grantied in abundance; one-half of this highestructure, extending the entire length, is devoted to stable, the fivor of which is laid of brick and coment. Here the late the state apartments, and have an interest the late of brick and coment. laid of brick and coment. Upon this, however, immediately under the steck, is laid a plank fleor also, to afford them a softer bed. The object of this tight floor is to save all the liquid manare, a valuable fertilizer which too many of our farmers fail to recognize. This is all drained off with a huge tank in another part of this cellar, where it is securely kept until the season fertilizing, when it is pumped up and carried off in puncheous to render both food and drink to the forthcoming crops The day upon which I visited this atable there stood here more than thirty thrifty cows, afair preportion of which were theroughbreds. The milk of these is manufactured by the monks into butter and chasse of such excellent quality as to command in market a price much exceeding that obtained by the ignoble vulgus. Here etood alse fifteen as handsome berses as one seldom sees together, eight of which are constantly employed in larger amount of machinery than is common to them. Here are found thresher, mewer, reapers, cutter and sewer, together with the huge machine for pumping up the liquid man-

ure, which is driven by steam. All of these it against the ravages of time. Here is to be found all the machinery common to the ordithe eye can reach. Here also are engaged the tailor, the cobbier, and from the forge may be beard the heavy blew of the hammer,

aw up by the brawny arm.

This in brief will give you some idea of an establishment of which eastern Nova Spotta may well be proud, but of the existence of which few of the western part have ever yet heard. In paying a visit to this part of our province, one would fall to see all of the places of interest, did he fall to see this rare yet valuable tastitution, the history of which alone is sufficient to commend it, but the industry of which is even more commendabla. Here one is most cordially received and pleasingly entertained, and hence cannot fall to carry away many pleasant recollections as also much that is highly instructive.— Louis

A TRAVELLER'S EXPERIENCE. Mr. William Leavitte, representing Mesers. Ames, Holden & Co., Montreal, states :for catarry, my own case being of the worst kind; and after trying every semedy offered without relief, I was induced to try Nasai Balm, which afforded immediate rel et. The rapid manner it relieves etoppage and clogg Henry, Dake of York. Under El zab thing of the nasal passages, stops the droppings oame the earl of Susacx and R. bert, Earl of ing of the nussi passages, stops the droppings of poleonous secretion from the head into the shroat, is truly wenderful, and should be knows to every sufferer from catarrh or cold in the head.

The disagreeable sluk headuche, and fent John of Badford in 1757. Under the "restemach, so frequently complained of, can be public," from the castle, Cromwell replanted tion and environment have changed the dry speedily relieved by a single desc of McGale's and unattractive skin of the almond into the Butternut Pilis.

DUBLIN CASTLE.

History of this Old Edifice.

Its Architecture, Furniture and Bungeonstome of its More or Less Famous Oc. cupants,

The "Coombs" in Dublin is the "Sev n Disli" of London, the eld "Five Paints" in New York city, But Duvin, though smaller, is a city of far wider centrasts, and though it seems a far cry from "Coomba" to Castle, it is, nevertheless, a fact that in this city the black blood runs close to the arterial, the slume sleep very near the silks. Cork Hill, which was built upon the bog, is made land. Upon this land rested the old Danish fortress, and from it the stately warrier pile of Dublin Castle now looks down. From the castle on every side run the strange, dark, tangled etreets that mesh and hold the peer light fishes in a net. The castle dominates Cork Hill, as in Ireland the Norman holds the Celt. It is the actual seat and centre of Irish official life, and its history is the history of English domination in the island of St. Patrick, since the day when Mc-Darmott and the Norman nobles met the Neithern on the field of blood at Waterford. The Irish nation, ancient and untamable, mever yet wholly conquered by the Norman noble, has always seen above the Norman castle the banner of an alien race. From the day when the Dane landed on the sheres of Ireland, 890 years ago, until this hour, Dublin has always been the citadel of an invading power.

A thousand years age, Dablin existed, indeed, an Irish village, a mere pert, a crewd of cabins and a group of buts with a bridge of burdies across the slow black waters of the River Liff'sy, the "Eblona" of the days of Pielemy. Afterward the stronghold of the Dance was built where now the dark old Norman towers leek down. The Dance issued from behind their grim walls to ravage and destroy, and after that the Normans ruled in Dablin when they could not

CONQUER IN CONNAUGHT. The castle was commenced in the year 1205 by the Norman colonists, under special writ of King John the Second, its recorded purpose being to "ourb and awe the city." In the year 1213 it was completed by Henry de Loundree, the then lord justice of Ireland. Of the ancient fortifications the Wardrobe tower alone remains. The modern buildings, of no certain architecture, surrounding two open aguares, the "lower and the upper castle yards," are grim, gray and unimposing in themselves. In the lower castle yard the Chapel Royal challenges the eye with it; huge castlellated round tower, Its fine Gothic windows, its clender pointed towers and carven plunacies. It is modern, bearing date of 1814. It is filled with the most quaint and curious of oaken carvings, and the great win-dows are enriched with the rarest of old stalued and jewelled glasses. From this yard Birmingham tower is reached, in which are kept the Irish records, deposited, in 1579 or 80. The lowercastle yard is divided from the famous "Dublin drawing rooms," and the state balls and ceremenies attendant on the "Dablin seasons" and the vice-regal oboupancy. Motionless guards keep watch and ward at the great portale, and red-central sentries pace the wern stones of the inner courts. Well have the fereign legions held the fortress, for never has an Irishman of the ancient race held sway within its walls; and only once in all these centurier, and then but bitterly and briefly, has the green flag been floated over the stern old Norman tow-

STRANGE AND STIRRING

has been the history of the castle. Certain and scoret and subtle has been the fate of many a Celtic chieftain who had heard its dungeon doors swing heavily between him and the fresh, free Irish skies. Plut and counterplot, conspiracy and swift revenge, carrying on the work of this establishment. lawlessness and trrangy, rule and misrule,
The second flour of this barn much resemble treachery and relentlessness, this has been that of many barns of the Annapelis valley, the part of Dublin Castle in the history of the core are well our car, we are bound to follow it, to inquire and treacher and possesses a land she deminates. The story of the people and to learn; for we are answerable not only holds all the dear, deep pathes of the unsuc-cessful; the story of the castle all the glory, if the gloom, of the sterm and the invincible. Within this dark and suffering heart has failed the hope of many an ancient line, and extending from the lawer side and forming a wing of the barn, is another building 160 feet in length, which forms their mill. This also is firmly founded upon rock sunk deep below the bad of the silent stream, to insure it against the ravages of time. Here is to be 60,000 men, laid unsuccessful siege. In 1641 it will not heal. Strongth, fortitude McM.hon and Magnire, baron of Ioniskillin, patience, resignation are as sure to be vouch found all the machinery common to the ordi-dary grist, saw, shingle and carding mill. by force the King to re-establish the R min For the working of this machinery they are Cathello religion. The attempt falled signaldoubly supplied with power. In addition to ly. The castie remained untaken, though the to that furnished them by the ever-flewing resulting conflict was a fierce one, and though stream, they have a large engine, from the a great uprising of the Irish in the provinces stack of which may be seen a ceaseless ourl of left at one time only Dablin, Dregheda and a smoke; indeed, during the night upon which few of the sea-perfortresses in helding for I staid there, occasionally would be heard the the King. In 1798 Lord Edward Fitzegerald heavy puff of this fiery mouster and the con- and this republican followers laid plans to tent roll of whirling wheele. Soon it is ftorm the castle. But Lord Edward died at beir intention to erect a woulden factory-an Newgate, and the keys of the castle were industry which will give employment to many will in the keeping of the English King, more hands. Already there are employed Another Fitzgerald, "Siken Thomas" took more hands. Already there are employed up arms for national independence in 1970, constantly about fifteen men in addition to the whole train of monks, in carrying on this mild, their brick-yard and the large farm which mild, their brick-yard and the valley as far as bones of the great Fatzgeralds lay boneath bones of the great Fatzgeralds lay boneath its heavy wails. Emmet and his followers desired to take the tawers upon the hill. But Emmot died upon the gallows in Thomas street, and the towers still bere celors of a foreign state. Smitn O'Brien, and the Nationalists under his leadership, plotted to take the faithful turn to from the English Queen. But Smith O'B.in, is dead in a land may severed from his own, ann the symbol o St. George is still the great seal of the

CASTLE AND THE STATE.

During the reign of Queen Elizabeth the castle bucams the home for the first time the ticles have been varied. A hundred or more of viceroys it has known since the days of John the King Most of the great names in English bletory are found upon this famous roll call. That of King Joun, who did not disdain to rule in person in his Irish ter-ritories, and the bey prince, lord of Ireland at 13; Thomas, the great Geraltine; Lionel, Dake 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 E sex; the Earl of Strafford and Robors, Earl of Leicester. Under Charles the First, we find there Philip Sidney and Richard, Earl of Torconnel; the Dake of Davonshire, and in 1755 the Marquie of Hartington, and the English primrose on the Irish bog and beat the swerds that were flashed at Dreghe-

da into the plaughshares of Donegal. sen, Henry, raised in Dublin after the Protector had returned to England, and during the reign of George the Third sighteen 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 vice regent, there are the Dake of Marlbereugh the strong Earl Spencer, under whom the last conspiracy was fermed to take the castle, and under whom the air of Propix fields was vibrant with a death ory "heard around the world"; the Eulef Aberdeen, who entered Dublin Catla a Unionat guarded by the Queen's battalion, and who left its portals an uncompremising Nationalist borne on the shoulters of the po-pulses; the Marquis of Londonderry, the descendant of Lord Castlereagh, through whose unbely agency the union was establish ad, and who sold his countrymen for the marquisate, his grandeen so adorns-Lord Londonderry, who has a pretty wife and a far prettier rent roll, who had a great and fearless power behind the threne of Mr. Balfour, and a rather stiff and start ing estimate of his own prowess in what he calls a "firm rule in Ireland," and new—Earl Zitland. Earl Zitland it is now, an English gentleman of the old world school, of the eli-world pelish and the new-world thought, leaning to the side of his traditions.—Boston Tran-

CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Gems of Thought From Holy Men Past and Present.

Be always beginning; never think that you can relax, or that you have stealed the

Your place, your crown, your ministry in God's unseen kingdom, are all marked out

fer you. By practice of our inspirations, ideals, and visions, we convert them into real being.

-Father Hecker. To ascertain whether you really love Ged, examine not only your heart but your actions as well.—St. Gregory the Great.

merit of act one 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

In the eyes of the Severeign Judge, the

grasping them they slip from his hand like a anake -B. Henry Suso. In proportion as we advance in faith and plety the heart is dilated, and we are enabled to fellow the preceipts of God with ineffable sweetness and love.—Rule of St. Benedict.

He is truly faithful who, to keep the law of God, despises both fixtery and threats; like Eleazar, who preferred death to the appearance of submission to a tyrant.—B. Albert the Great,

What barm can the words or injuries of ny man do thee? He burteth bimself rather toan 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 prevish words. —Thomas A. Kempis.

The unity and universality of Conistianity and of the Church in which it was divisely in corporated, and of Christendom which the Church has created, exclude and cenvict, an new, fragmentery, and false, all forms of Christianity which are separate and local.

There are two lossons taught us by alt the Saints of Gad. The one is, that they and 'we, Raligious and Secular, as our names may be are bound, by law of our supernatural existeuce, to love each other's perfection; the ether is, that we rejeice in each ather's works.

The life of Our Lord exhibits to us the most perfect example of constant employments. If anything in it be prominent, it is the multitade of works, the never-ending service of all tuas came or sent for Him. in sick chambers in hemes of sorrew, in synagogues, in Phart sees' houses, in the temple, in the mid-stream

We are answerable not only for what we knew, but for what we might know. When-seever the light comes within the reach of for what we can do by absolute power new but for what we might do it we used all the means we have; and therefore, whensoever the Church of Ged comes toto the midst of us, it lays all men under reponsibilty.

There are only two genuine salves for sorrew—prayer and work. Trust in God and koing are the best recipes for every human care. There are no wounds of the spirit which will not heal. Strength, fortitude, saied to the unfortunates who earnestly pray for them, and at the same time are dil gent in the performance of their temporal tasks, as the harvest is to follow the planting of the seed. Duty is balsamic. Peace is the chil.

Conscience, indeed, is implanted in the breast by nature, but it inflicts upon us fear as well as shame; when the mind is simply ingry 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 philosphy has misinterpreted emotions which ought to lead to God. Foar implies the transgression of a law, and a law implies a law-giver and jidge; but the tendency of intellictual 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 fit ng and becoming. Faar carries us ont of ourselves. Sname confines us wit in the round of our own thoughts. Such, I say, is the danger which awaits the civilzed age ; such is its besetting sin (not incvitable, od 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 scase; the command of duty is a sort of taste; sin is not offence against God, but against human nature. - Cardinal Newman.

Holloway's Pills. - When inclement weather checks to a considerable extent the action of do so the skir, an alternative is required to compossate the body by means of other channels. Holieway's Pills can be confidently recommended as the easiest, surest and safest means of attaining his desirable end without weakening the most delicate or incommeding the most feeble. When from frequently recurring chills or the inhalation of impure air the blood becomes fool and the sacretions vit ated these Pills present a ready and efficient means of cleaning the former and correcting the latter. By this salutary propains and inconveniences averted, and the nervous structures saved from the depressing effects ontalled upon them by an iliness.

ATARRH AND HOW CUR

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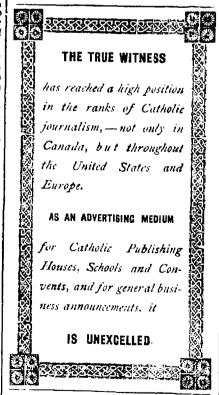
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220 St. James Street,

OPPOSITE ALEXANDER'S.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEO, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL Superior Court. No. 1196. Dame Domitide Matte, of the city and district of Montreal, wife of Encebe Leclair, laborer, of the same place, has this day instituted an action for separation as to proporty against her husband. perty against her husband. Montreal, 8th September, 1890. GUSTAVE LAM

Attorney for Plaintib



DRUNKARDS

may not be aware that interperance in drink is just as readily cured as any other disease which medicine can reach. We say cured, and we men just what we say, and if you hap on to be a victim of this habit and wish to rid yourself of all desire or taste for liquor, you can do so if you will take

Pfiel's Antidote for Alcoholism. Ordinarily one bottle is sufficient to enact a positive cure in from three to five days, and at the comparatively triffing cost of \$1 per bottle. No one hous afficted should hesitate to try it. We guarantee the result. For rate by all drugglets.

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Be a person cured of Deafness and noises in the tation. Boatness eradicated and omittely cured, or ments have failed. Her the difficulty is reached and about the cause removed, fully explained in circulars, with a fill with and testimomials of cures from preminent poorle, mained free.

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BOOKS FOR OCTOBER

HOW TO SAY THE ROSARY WITH OUT DISTRACTION; Or Prints Mental Occupation whilst reciting the Inci Prayers. Price per 100 copies, 23; per done. 40c; single copy, 5c.

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said during the month of October. With Peter of St. Joseph, per 100, 40 cts; pists, prist,

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GRAND

Art, Industrial and Agricultural

EXHIBITION

In Aid of the Hotel Dieu, Windsor, Ont.

From October 1st to October 31st, 1890.

As already announced in the public press, the lahibition is to consist of four d pariments: Their Department, in which will be seen the finest collection of oil paintings, both old and new, ever exhibited in this province; the industrial Department, where it be open to all the manufacturers of the county; to Agricultural Lap river, which will from which produce of the farms, orchards and vinejards of the County of Essex ; and last, but not least, the Lain' Department, to which all the ladies of Caturo sai Quebec, who are expert in fancy or plain needless, are eargestly invited to contribute an exhibit. To encourage competition in this department, size

old oi, painting, from among the repired Europe, will be presented to the lady whose called with be judged the best, by a symmittee of later appointed for the purpose. The ten sext but exhibit will be adjudged a fine large engraving each. the names of all the lady exhibitors will be militial

ed in the papers, with such favorable commen as their exhibits may call for, and to each articles exhibition will be fixed a large card, bearing the semi and address of the donor. Among the oil neighbors stready on hand thereis

magnificent " Kocs Homo," 4 feet 2 in. x 2 feet h., from the private gallery of the late Pius IL. The grand of painting was bought at the sale of the pa sonal effects of the late venerated Postff, the little death, by a Canon of the Cathodral of Press, Bohemia, and the very same rev. gen to be disposed of to best advantage for the bessia he Colored Orphanago, attached to the Windsor Hall Diou. This beautiful painting will be raffed at the conclusion of the Rybibiti n. on the Sist Oct chances, 50c. cach. There is also on hand mount grand oil painting, 2 ft. 4 in. x 3 ft. 3 in., represents it. Paul preaching in the Arcopagus at Athen ide xvii. 19 93). This will also be raffled at 50c. a chief. Persons wishing to obtain further informs cerning the Exh.bition will kindly write to EFF. DRAN WAGNEB, 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 seeing so exhibits, will have the privilege, upon payment of of having a framed advertising oard \$16 failed in the exhibition buildings, such advertising only together with the fee, to be sent to the address of the Secretary of the Committee of Management, as along on or before the 20th Eeptember next. To save cost of shipment such cards might be crieri

at any of the printing offices in Windsor.

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the Barkest Blot on the Shield of Modern Celliction-Figores in the Past to Amelierate the Condition of the Sufferers.

Inimi is on the eve of another famine. in the gentern countles, from Dinegal to Kur, the potate crop has been rulned, and han; and that the herrible scenes of former tamins periods are about to be resonauted. There are even those who predict that the name are country will be revisited by all the instreading episodes of "the black '47." The families of '47 was the direct result of the lise surprise in Ireland, of the potato gop of the previous year. The fallure this was a secured entirely to the countles on the switch sea board, and it is not now ap parethor such ruln and deacht on can now pure was witnessed for to three years age, number of the poly about one helf 110 pepularior of the years age, and this in tred will help to circumscribe the disaster. The distilling, however, is so sorious as to make it certain that unless help comes soon an semants, may die of starvation and thousands more of diseases facident to lamins, for hundreds of thore ands of people la iraland to-day potatoes are the staple, if not the exclusive clos. In 1846, when the not the explanation was about line millions, it was population was about population was polatoes were the explicative normalians, and the chief article of det of two millions more. Ireland is in dist at two minutes and to day, relapracticity desidered as far as its reliance on the tirely construent as 121 as no retrained on the points over in concerned. Then, as now, the grater put of the laboring classes, so called, green product at a block at a to ef poverty and ministrate. Tas people live on putatoes ham they are poor, and they are poor be-CANOT OBTAIN REGULAR EMPLOYMENT.

Paris failure of the potate crop and severe sesquent dissers in partie par local tes bre ben of frequent occurrence in Ireland, Dispersionalism prior to 1845, the distress he caused amounted to faccine. In the put 1739 a severe and early frost dostroyed in pietes is the ground and very great ling mound. Another period of distrass summin 1822. The preceding season had has cantally set and the petatoes retted site ites had been stored in the pits. The les to severely felt in all the Western mails of Munter and Connaught. Fover maspared and aggravated the ruff rings of the people. The distress mordinary exciton to relieve it. A com-Musica Hease. The Lira Lieutenant placed study dispuis a considerable sum, which, ederformer acte of Parliament, had been thin blabade, and they received upward of 131000 in subscriptions. Parliament reted £300 000 for public works and other aliel purposes and also appropriated £15,000 trisellate suigration to the Cape of Good Ropa A Ludon committee raised for the haine stricken people £310,000, about \$\(\pma\), of which sum was collected in Ireled. A plentiful harvest rendered a centimmes of their labors unnecessary, and it was then lound that they had a balance of mini treight upon the West of Ireland anther fillers of the potato with its usual acsupposite the same and postilence. The res principally will select the coasts of Gamy, Mays and Denegal; but it was suffilly less in other districts. On this comies the potate had fulled.

WHILE IN THE GROUND,

ud the presents was felt as early as Japuary. 32. Two London committees collected for the people in distress £74,410. In D Llin tes committees were also organized. Their related collections amounted so upwards of 23,00. Tos Gevernment also cdyanced (40,000, part of which was expended on public ords, and part in the actual distribu-like clied. On this occasion also a plenti-fil intest followed and the distress was ton-midistly relieved. The year 1847 is a muonibly ser in Irish history. Well it high be called "The Black '47." The first clad which then encompassed Iriland Fu lides with misery and death, and the label befores that accompanied it has been upsalleled in any olvilized country in the weld. "Toe Irleh famine of 1847," saye A.H. Sellivan in Valuelond. "bed rendis, seelal and policinal are titute it one of the most importa are in Irleh hitsy for more than two hundred years."

The hirvest of 1845 promised to be the tibing strend in many years. Suddenly, himself the analysis of the tibing strend in many years. , in one month, in one week, it might h mid, the withering breath of a simoom mand to sweep the land, blacting all in its pit. Whole tracts of petato growth diaged in one night from smuling luxuriance be shiveled and blackened waste. Too hman, hewever, were not discouraged.

In bugged and borrowed on any terms the

Man whereby to crop the land for the next mass. It was anything to tide over the in-tral to the harvest of '46. It was this harmate '46 that scaled their doom. In July slightswept ever the land, and in one forture to potatoes

WERE TOTALLY DESTROYED.

The was not even enough left for seed.
The people, says Witham Stephenson forg, in "Irish History for English Richn," endured the less with an apathy hospinhensible in England. Their food on great their savings were count. the The give, their savings were spent, the skeed, blighted potato corps were a senthe of death that the most illiterate could

tage of death that the most illiterate could the weakened by a year of privation the wollement their fate with indifference of ill halfs and the patience of despair. Fremilion persons were wishout money and without food. It was usiles to sell indate on a moderate price. Blank, at all disay, a nort of stupor fell upon the peeple, catasting remarkably with the fierce energy Catrating remark ably with the fierce energy modeled a year before. It was no uncomametated a year before. It was no unoun-one sight, we are told, to see the citizer and histitle family seated on the gardon fence array ill day long in mondy silence at the lighted plot that had been tielr less; hope. Its transformation of the spirit of the neople in transfermation of the spirit of the people m met sad to contemplate. The horrible fast part averted if the Government had then to the occasion. In the autumn of 1845, when the first partial oright of the potato the papeared, the Government received waters that a frightful catastrophe was at

Biltung of the station is evident of Par-

evil then at hand, or actually befallen, they were faisly tardy and inacequate. When the executive did burry, the blunders of preoipitancy outdid the disasters of excessive deliberation. "Again and again," A. M. Sullivan eays, "the

GOVERNMENT WERE WARNED

not by heedless erators or popular leaders, but by men of the highest position and seendest repute in I sland, 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 mabluery of Government."

The action of the Government was most shert sighted, and the all-absorbing question now is, is history going to repeat itself? Bal-feur knows whither it is or not. Up to the present, he has shown no arequate appreciagainment at to seenseprance at the impending famine. When the worst came in 1846 47, much precious time was let through misun derstanding and recrimination between the Itish landlords and the executive, charges of neglect of duties on one hand and of incapacity on the other, passing freely to and fre. 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 naw so huge a demoralization, so great a degradation via tad upon a ence high-apirited and sensitive people." It is a fact, howover, that soup kitchens were resorted to during a previous familie. All over the makes terrement the usands, and perhaps country in 1847 large boilers were set up, in and generously the usands, and perhaps which what was called it. ed; later an Indian meal stirabout was boiled. Aronad these bollers on the readside there daily monaci and shricked and lought the scuilled orewds of gaunt, cadaverous creatures that were

VIGTIMS OF THE PAMINE.

The Irish poor law system broke down under the strain which the state of general destitution and starvation imposed. Until 1845 the coor houses were spurned and detested by the Irish poor. They regarded poverty as misfortane, not a crime. When, however, the familie came, the devooring pange of star vation could not be resisted, and the famish ing people poured fate the poor houses until to ey filled. In the Autumn of 1835 relief works were set on foot, the Government having received Parliamontary authority to grant baronic linant. The result was utter failure. The wreiched people finally became too wast ed and emackt d to work. Tuey tottered at daykrak to the relicell; valuly tried to wheel the harrow or ply the plok, but fainted away en the "outting" or lay down on the "outting". wayside to rise no more. As for the "roads" on which so much mency was wasted, and on which so many lives were sacrificed, lardly any of them were finished. Miles of grassgrown earth works are to be seen yet through out the country, marking the course and com memorating for posserity one of the gigantic blunders of the famine time. The first re-markable eign, atrange to say, of the havoc which deal was making, was the decline and disappearance of funerals. Among the Irish people a funeral was always a great display and participation in the procession was for all neighbors and friends a sacred duty. "peor" luneral—that is, one thinly attended
—was considered disrespectful to the dead person and reproachful to the living. In the summer of 1846, nowever, as the

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 t me came when neither or file nor shroud could be supplied. Daily in the street and 17.04. la 1831 violent storms and heavy on the foetway, 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 at terror. For this dettioper, when it came, spared ne class, rich or peor. As long as it was "the bunger" alone that raged it was no deadly peril to wint the antivisit the sufferers, but not se when the fever came. To come within reach of the contagion was certain death. Whole families periahed unvisited and unassisted. The heroism and self-sacrifice which this dreadful visitation called forth from the classes in the communithe Cithouc doctore, were remarkable. Clergymen of Protestant denominations furnished many instances of devotion fully as striking, but upon the fermer obviously fell the brunt of the trial. The fatality among the Catholic priest; 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

> 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 railreads carried free every-thing marked "Ireland." Free storage was also offered.

Jonathan Pine, one of the secretaries of the

of the Irish race, without seeking to make an

invidious distinction, was probably the mest generous of all nations. In the United States

the people were especially active in the work of furnishing reliaf. A mass meeting was

Central Relief Committee, write to Jacob Haney, a Quaker, of New York, T Dicember 3, 1846, notifying him of the stuation and asking his assistance. Mr. Haney, himself an Irishman, replied premptly, remarking :--Americans have always contributed more money ten times ever than all the ether foreigners put together." In a subsequent letter Mr. Haney said that the sum remitted to Ireland through New York houses from November 1, 1846, to January 5, 1847, with s few houses not counted, amounted to \$150,000, all centribut:d by laborers and servant girls. The total receipt of contributions from the American public generally amount ed to £15,976 18 2 i in money. The quantity of previations was 9 911 tons and its estimated value £133,847 7, 7d., making gross amount of both Aude of rollef £149 824 5:94. Of clething, 642 packages were received, the value of which was not ascertained. Two shiploads of breadstuff; were carried to Ireland by the frigat: a Macedenian and James land by the trigat: a Macedenian and James-town. The open-handed, open-hearted ways of the rural population were visibly affected by the "Forty-seven" ordeal. Their ancient aport and pastimes everywhere disappeared, and in many part; of Ireland have never returned. The outdoor games, the builing match and the viliage 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 coca-sion was grappled with successfully by the Bilting of the station is evident of Parliment: red tape and fatal circumlcoution the station is evident of Parliment: red tape and fatal circumlcoution. The lives of half a million human beings the stations of the Government tagged by a Government tagged by the awful magnitude of the table. The harvest of 1879 was the werst since the great famine years, but judged by the awful magnitude of the table table tagged by the awful magnitude of the parts of the petato orep were rotted and gene, and the 250,000 people to whem it

was the staff of life, would, by the beginning of the new year, be without field or the means of buying it. Five hundred themsand, more tried on the verge of rule. "A gleemy fereboding," says the report of the Mansion Henre committer, "estiled down upon the propers hears. Some vague sense of drift-ing reward an abvestory necessarion of them. ing toward an abyse took possession of them.
The portents which preceded the great famine A on to be flowly reproducing themselves; orice of warning, incredulity, represented the lays, unpreparedness, and all the while the spectre of a foedless Winter drawing nearer." The money value of the crops in Ireland was over ten million pounds less than it was in 1878. Nearly one-half of this less was due to the failure of the princip I food crop of the poverly 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," save the Mansion House Committee's report, "formed part of the wealthlest empire the more." in the world. The self-respect of the people themselves revolted against the idea of na tional mendicancy." Work, not alms, was the burden of the peoples cry. Alms it had to be, however, and every county on the glabe centributed its abare. The Dublin Mension House Fund amounted altogether to £180,000, while about £300,000 were distributed he tween the Dachess of Marlborough's Committee, the New York Herald Fund Committee, the Land League, the Canadian Fund Com-mittee and Pulladelphia Fund Committee. The individual remittances from Irishmen men and women in Australia and America was moderately satimated at £150,000 more. Funds from the other sources brought the R. I of Fand up to almost £1,270,000 This

Bi-hop Berkeley.

large sum did nothing more than satisfy the

immediate cravings of want during seven

months' distress,

Oxford University long ago raised a statue to the memory of Bishop Berkeley, one of its most distinguished denizens, alshough not of its alumni. In land had done nothing to honour mother than the state of the same and the same his shade until to-day, but now a notic monu-ment, the work of Irish bands, tells the visitor to Cloyne Cathedral that in that diocese for many years lived and laboured, helping God's poor by thoughs, and purse and pen, a modest but with almost gifted philanthropist, whose fame is more lasting than carven statue or montame is more jasting than carven statue or mon-umental brass. Berkeley occupies a niche in that place in the pantheon of genius where are ranged the men of orginal thought—men like Copernicus. Gaillen and Newton. The prac-tically good and not leside of Berkeley's character is revealed to us in fact that his letters and writings are filled with references to the mis-arable condition of the root, recopie of Iveland writings are filled with references to the mis-erable condition of the poor people of Ireland amongst whom he spent so many years of his life, and that he volustarily devoted one fifth of his whole income of Bishop of Cloyne to the relief of the poor of the diocese. He was the author of the famous metaphor of Ireland's capability of self support, in cleanliness and comfort, though she were surrounded with a wall of brass a thousand cubits high. He man velled much at the mis government which per-mitted this anomly of the population of a country feeding on potates white its vast stores of rich beef and mutton were exported and sold for the benefit of a few. Reading his lines on this subject, the man of reflection must ack blusself are not all the fine phrases which he hears about progress and the march of intellect, and such well known shibboleths, so much eu pty sound when Ireland is to-day in just the same plight as Bishop Berkeley won tered and grieved over a contury and a half ago. - United

A FREE TRIP AROUND THE WORLD.

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 ber of English words constructed from letters contained in the sentence "GOD SAVE THE QUEEN," the publishers effer "A Kree Trip Around the World," also in order of merit the following additional prizes:—A Kree Trip to Florida, a Silver Tea Set, \$63; a Domestic Sewing Machine, \$60; Lady's or Gente 14k. Gold Watch, \$50 To every one sending a list of not less than twenty five English words, of four or more lytters, found in either Webster's or Worcester's Dictionary, a prize will be given. Enclose them 50 cents to pay for a grand Premium Catalogue and a six month's trial subscription to their beautifully illustrated trial subscription to their beautifully illustrated family story paper, The Home Fascinator. As the person sending in the largest list of correct the extensive trip offered, the publishers give such 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, 10 S

Canada.

A Mysterious Suicide.

REDWOOD, Cal., October 5—Last night Louise Essinger, aged 23, was married to George Webrlin at the residence of U. Grover, her uncle. The wedding was attended by a 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 refused to allow him to enter her room and he was compelled to returned to the residence of Grover to pass the remainder of the night. On again entering his house at 6 a.m., he was horrified to find his bride lying dead 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. Muss Essling-er had been in Redwood six weeks, and was en-gaged to Webrlin only four weeks. It is con-jectured that a former lover in Portland, Ore-gon, proved false to her.

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The REMINGTON

TYPE-WRITER



"Le Wonde" aving purchased two more recently nvented machines, each "superior to the Heming-on," (?) have discarded both and find the Remington upperfor to either.

Iton," (?) have discarded both and find the Remington superior to either.

JOHN OFLABERTY,

248 St. James Street. Montreat.

Ministerial Statements.

London, O.t. 9.—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, speaking as Gioucester, stated that the reperts as to the potato famine were everrated, and that the gevernment had taken measures to prevent any extended suffering on account of the fallure of crops and was willing to accept suggestions made in good faith from all quartors for the promotion of comfert and presperity among the poer in the land. In

presperity among the poer in the land. In his epinion the problem must be solved by helping the people to help themselves. The Right Hon. E Stanhope speke in the same it is and referring the new American tariff, said he believed it was directed largely against England and Canada, and that it would do England and Canada, and that it would de 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 behaved the Government to find fresh outlets for British

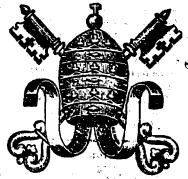
capital.

Mr. Balfour says the cry of a general famine in Ireland is absurd and the authorities will be able to relieve all cases of real distress. MR. MORLEY'S STATEMENTS.

Mr. John Morley delivered an address at Swinden last night. Replying to oriticisms on his recent speech at St. Helens, he rediculed the idea that because he had been a cabi-net minister he should blindfold himself to affairs in Ireland. He said that what pleased nim more than being a minister was being an envey of peace and hepe from England to Ireland. Every word he had told Englishmen about happenings in Ireland was true men about nappenings in Ireland was true and he was glast to have helped in the exposure of the magisterial authorities. Whether rightly or wrengly 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 orimes court in Tipperave. After describing the distress in the perary. Alter describing the distress in the congested districts of Ireland, Mr. Morley suggested that a remedy was available by re-newing the proposals as to the Irish land bill made in 1886 and inviting the co-operation of the Irish landlerds,

To Parents.

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WEDNESDAY.....OCTOBER 15, 1890

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, Out. 15. St. Teress, Virgin. THURSDAY, Oct. 16. Blessed Victor, FRIDAY, Oct. 17, Blessed Margaret Mary

Alaerque. SATURDAY, Oct. 18, St. Luke, Evangelist. SUNDAY, Oct. 19, (twenty-first Sunday after Pentecost), Maternity of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

Monday. Out. 20, St. John Canting,

MONDAY, Ost. 20, St. John Cantius, Priest and Confessor. TUESDAY, Oct. 14, St. Ursula and Companions, V.V. and M.M.

THE Paternoster, a new monthly, issued in London, contains a very instructive article from the pen of Dr. McWeenv, a ger tleman where apinion upon agriculturel matters in Iroland is of the highest value. He states that the potato crop will not at the most be more than half the average this year, and this we gather is a decidedly sanguine view-This statement from an expert is conclusive and settles for good the attempts made by the emissaries of the Government to gloss over the real situation.

MICHAEL DAUITT'S new paper, the Labor World, mourns over the decadence of the tates, and says :- "The American Republic ems to be debauching Itself with tariffe, big guns and all-steel armour plates just like any old effete European monarchy. Higher and higher duties for rings of " protected " capitalists passed by their creatures in Congress; and thicker and thicker et el grinour cracked by more and more powerful guns. It is sad to see the great Republic of Washingtom and Lincoln apparently declining in true democracy every year.

IT is to be hoped that our legislaters will carefully consider the wise remarks of the Rev. Father McCallen on the autiout of the liquor licenses. They will be found in his sermon, elsewhere reported, preached at the Father Mathew centennial celebration. There is certainly no trade in which such ex. traordinary freedom is witnessed as the l'quer business and this is in the teeth of what is supposed to be not only due and proper "license," but also inspection and pelice regulation. Reform it seems impos-But the hour for a sweeping reform has come, and it is to be hoped that the elequent words

IT may reasonably be expected that some heavy explanations will be in order concern ing Mr. Davitt's charges when the Imperial Parliament meets in November. He has olstinctly charged that "the money expended Fund." This is satisfactory to the extent of showing that the crimes which in the first moments of anger were laid to the Irish people generally were, as was asserted in work of one or two miscreants who had no Connection whatever with Irish patriet'o party. But, in the ranks of those now in Parliament there are yet enough mem. bers of the cabinet of the period living to give a full explanation, if they can, of Mr. Davitt's very emphatic oharger. Mr. Gladstone, the Premier, Lords Roseberry, Selbourne, Granville, Darly, Hartington and Kimberley; Measrs. Childers, Sir W. V. Harcourt, Sir G. Trevelyan and Campbell-Bannerman, the latter both in succonsion Ohlef Secretaries for Ireland are all in Parliament to-day. What they will have of Mr. Davitt will be awaited with interest. it so successfully despite the warnings of

Rouges Rampant.

It is to be heped for the credit of the Prevince that there are not many such fanatically disposed persons as those three who made an exhibition of themselves on Monday at the meeting to arrange a reception to the Comte de Paris. If they carry out their threat and hold a banquet to parade their " red" theories | find their occupation gone. It will not be wholly an evil. At least we shall know how many there are, and of what walk in life, who are not sehamed to associate themselves with such an undertaking. The mass of our French fellow-citizens are not, we feel certain, disposed to follow in the train of such leaders. It is extremely absurd, almost humiliating, to hear such sentiments as were spoken at the City Hull falling from the line of the descendants of those who came to the country under the banners of the ancestors of the illustrious Prince the "three" insulted, and planted religion and civilization affairs. It has been notorious all that time

stacles. The mass of the French population, we think, will rather incline to do henor to the descendant of Charles Martel and the member of a royal house assocciated with the gleries of France for centuries than with the admirers of the Communists and irreligious leaders who have a temporary hold on the throat of France. If those at the helm in the "republic" in France tremble because the Cemte de Paris is received in a proper manner in the United States then so much the worse for the republic. But se far as Canada is concerned we have nothing to do with the mattir. French and English can unite in paying honor to se worthy a recipient of it as Philippe, Comte de Paris.

More Combination Falsehoods.

The marvelleus "combination" which goes under the name of Dunlap & Dalziel as it flaures in London or New York has discovered that His Holiness is about to interfere in Ireland in a manner contrary to the interests of the party headed by Mr. Parnell-This combination is the one responsible for the recent Prince George of Wales story, the slanderous villification of the French population of the province and helf a hundred other falsehoods. The value of its Roman "faker," as we note the dally journals term the inventions may be gauged by the truthfulness of the essays of the Montreal correspondence. The class of people who act for the "combination" is not likely to be found within the walls of the Vatican. .

Mr. James McCready's Will.

In another column will be found the provisions of the will of the late James Mo Cready. It is needless to say anything of his noble bequests to Catholic institutions. It was to be expected that, devoted son of the Church as he was, he would not neglect to provide for her institutions in his last will. What we wish to draw attention to is the generosity the dying Irish Catholic extended to deserving institutions controlled by Protestant fellow-oitizans. Such bequests cannot fail to be productive of widespread good, far beyond the immediate of ject of their beneficence. They will have the effect of strengthening the bonds of that kindly, we may say brotherly, feeling, that exists in the City of Mentreal amongst all classes and orneds. Mr. McCready was a useful cit zen in life, a model of liberality of the right kind, and his last wishes, will, new that he is no more, contribute largely to counteract the efforts of those who, under the guise of socalled equal rights, have been doing se much to estrange man from man in our community.

Davitt's Exposures.

Mr. Davitt, in launching his newspaper in London, has undertaken to show that the famous dynamite conspiracios that created so much excitement and brought such widespread disgrace on Ireland a few years ago, were concected by the agents of the British Government with the notorious James Mc. reading; they show to what a depth of denearly human nature may fall; they lay bare the wiles spread for unwary victims an the incredible heartlessness of other men, who lor money were ready to macrifice the sible to obtain, and the reasons for this lives and liberties of their fellow oreatures scandel are binted at by the Rev. Father whem they had betrayed. In all that Mr, has given to the public there is, however nothing new -absolutly nothing. The tellof the Rev. Father will greatly expedite that jug of the story, nevertheless, and bringing it out in such vivid colors cannot fall to be productive of good results. Red Jim McDermott is only one of a class who have fattened en the gullibility of well-meaning but misguided nion, whose patriotism made them sasy dupes for such rascals as he undoubtedly is. All along the Church has cohdemned secret by him (McDormott) for the purchase of societies and placed a ban upon revolutionary nitro-glycerine was given to him for that organizations. Many inpetuous people, purpose from the English Secret Service especially amongst the young and inexperienced, have chafed under the prohibition: they regarded the action of the Church as conservative, even to timidity, and sometimes felt that the clergy were not more than these columns at the time, only the fiendish | half-heart d in the couse of Ireland. Such exposures of the methods of the enemies of the Old Land as are now being made, are a noble vindication of the stand taken by the Church Flix the priesthood that has been charged with carrying her mandates into effect. There never has been a secret organ ization for revolutionary purposes in Ireland. whose whole workings were not known to the authorities through the instrumatality of the mpy and the informer. Whilst the role playad by McDermott in first inducing the victims to jola the revolutionary movement and then handing them over to the tender mercles of the executionor has been exposed so often to say in the face of the asteunding revelations | that the wonder is men should be able to play

> the wise. It is to be hoped that the victims of Mc-Dermott's villiany who are new immured in the gaols of England, may obtain their release through the exposures of Mr. Davitt in his labor paper, and that a united Irlah people the world over, banded together to secure Home Rule for Ireland by constitutional methods, will cause men like McDermett to

What a Change is There.

On the 27th of February, 1847, the fellowing article appeared in the Times :- "The Irish ulcer is exhausting the reseurces of the empire. It was to be expected that it should come to this. The people of England have most culpably and foolishly connived at a national iniquity not to go farther back than the Union, for now at least half a century England has had a ocliateral voice in Irish on these shores in the face of perils and ob- | that Ireland was the victim of unexampled

existed no public prevision for the poor. Property ruled with savage and tyrannical sway. It exercised it rights with a hand of iren and renounced its duties with a front of brass. Age, infirmity, disease, and every form of weakness and bereavment were cast ent to perish. The fat of the land, the flaur of its wheat, its milk and its honey flowed from its shores in tribute to the ruthless absentee or his less guilty cousin the usurious iender. It was all drain and no return. But if strength and industry fared but ill in a land where capital was in a perpetual flux and decay, hew much more poverty and weakness? In an integral part of the British Empire, the landowner was s'llowed to sweep away the produce of the earth without leaving even a gleaning for them that were ready to perish, and they did perish year by year continually from sheer destitution. The whole Irish people were debased by the spectacle and contact of licensed mendicancy and recognised starvation, England stupidly winked at this tyranny ready enough to vindicate political rights it did not avenge the poor. It is paying for that connivance, the dreadful consequences of the orime have recoiled on the consenting bystanders. We are now refusing to wipe off the score of long neglect, Such is the usual law of retribution. If it is asked why we have now to support half the population of Ireland, the question answers itself because with our eyes open we have deliberately allowed them to be crushed into a nation of beggars." It is true that times change and we with them. But the change so far as the Times is concerned does not appear to have been in the direction of truth and justice. If it wrote te-day as it did in 1847, it would according to present precedents prebably be sued and it editors cast into prison. But that the Times once told the truth about Ireland is a fact worth noting.

Canadian Trade in Eggs.

Much has recently been said in the Opposition press concerning the disastrous consequences which must ensue to the Canadian egg trade in consequence of the passage of the McKinley Bill It has been alleged that no other mark to are open to our farmers for this commedity save the demestic, and that found in the United States, and thet consequently nething but less can be the lot of the Canadian egg trade until such time as the present Government at Ottawa goes out of power, and a new one headed by Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. Patterson, Mr. Casey and other equally experienced statesmer, aided by Mr. Wiman and his American friends comes into power. We have never been of that opinior, and so far as the egg trade is concerned we have specially dissented from

it. In order, however, to give our readers semething more than our own opinion we recontly wrote to one of the largest dealers in eggs and dairy produce in London asking for information on the sutject, and herewith give their reply in full. The letter speaks for itself, and our farmers will be atle, from it, Dormotr, better knewn as "Red Jim," at to understand their position so far at least their head. The disclosures made are spley as eggs are concerned, in relation to the Eoglish markets :

33 B rough High Street, London, S.E., October 4th, 1890.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS :-

MY DEAR SIR,—In reply to your favor of September 29 permit me in thanking you to enclose a paragraph respecting the egg trade

I have been associated with trade for the last t have osen associated with trade for the last twenty five years both here and in connection with our French houses in L'Aigle, Frar ce. I am constantly handling goods (*gg*) from France, Italy, Germany, Hungary, Russis, etc. Time occupied in transit of goods from Russis is at least ten days, and as yours would reach us in less than that time there is no doubt of their being in good condition for sale here, and I can place any quantity weekly on London markets of Canadian eggs if sens fresh and properly packed. From samples, 185 cases Canadian eggs which I placed in our market here the universal testimony of the buyers places them on an equality with the finest of our home products, and if goods of this character can reach us prop-rly picked and uniform inquantity in regular and weekly consignments there is practically an unlimited field for them and a brilliant future before the senders, as they will always com-mand top prices. Some idea can be formed of mand top prices. Some idea can be formed of the capacity of this country for absorbing the products of other nations by the enclosed ex-tract, relating to imports of eggs, butter and margarine. In fact we could absorb all your Canadian egg produce with the greatest of ease, to that your recover need not be alarmed about ao that your people need not be alarmed about the effect of the McKinley tariff. The principal things to be avoided are bad

straw, loose and circless packing and handling in transit. The straw best suited for packing is out straw and husks, thoroughly d. y. and by no means to use barley straw.

G. CURRY The following is the extract referred to :-Twenty one millions of p unds sterling were paid by England last year to Continental countries for dairy produce alone. The butter and margarine imported weighed over three million hundred weights, and the cheese nearly two million. The eggs amounted to eleven hundred millions. These immense quantities will probably continue to be imported until inland freight charges become red ced. present it is cheaper to send packages to London from Belgium than from many parts of Yorkshire.—London Daily News.

THE OPPOSITION LEADER Declares his Views on Public Matters-The

McKinley Bill. ABBOTTSFORD, Que., O tober S .- A Liberal demonstration was held here to-day, attended by the residents from the four counties of St. Hyacinthe, Shefford, Breot and Reuville, Early in the morning the train arrived from St. Hyacinthe, bearing the Han. Mr. Laurier and a party of friends, along with a load of listeners. Arrived at Abboitsford the speak ers were met by the mayor of the municipali ty and conveyed in carriages to the hetel where on informal reception was held. At noon the party proceeded up the slope of the Vanisaka mountain to a sheltered grove, where dinner was served. The speakers then meurted the rotrum, and included Mossrs. Bechard, M.P., Iberville; M. E. Bernier, M.P., St. Hyaointhe; S. Fisher, M.P., Brome; O. Desmarsie, M.P.P., St. Hyaointhe, and A. Girard, M.P.P., Rouville, Mr. Padents precided, and in a few words introduced the speakers. Mr. Girard, the local member, first spoke and he was followed by Hon, Mr. Laurier, who first referred

social orimes. Besides lesser evils, there to the patriotism of his hearers, who would venture forth en so cold a day to gain new views upon the reciprocity question. He thanked the gentlemen who had organized the demonstration and proceeded to talk to them of their own off irs and the things that concerned their country. The main idea run-ning through his address was that protection had been a failure; that in 1878 Canadians had agreed to give it a fair trial and it was not a success and did not justify the high expectations and promises concerning it. The local markets they were promised had not materialized and having tried a policy of resriction he now urged to easy one of expan-sion, casting the former aside. If they could not have free trade under existing circumstances the only available remedy was reciprocity with the United States. The statement of the First Minister at St. John and Helifax was a more pretence, as he had never dene anything toward

OBTAINING RECIPBOCITY and the affirmation of Mr. Colby was distinctly adverse to it If it came to a question between the farmers and manufacturers he

would stand by the farmers.

Referring to the McKinley bill, he considered it would be disastrous to Canada, and the only way to avert the threatened evil was to open the Canadian perts to American goods in addition the like privilege on their contract leading to country by tween two nations part, leading to county between two nations destined to live side by side. He defind the policy of the Liberal party to be an adhesic n to the principles often laid down. that education, birth and material interest pointed to a commercial alliance between the two conntries. If the Liberals came into power they would send commissioners to Washington to negotiate an extension of the whole trace system, to abolish the custom house and seoure free and absolute reciprocity between

the two courteles. Mr. Fisher spoke in a similar strain upon what he called the questions of the day s the actual state in which the country finds itself. He speke in English and declared for complete and absolute reciprocity. After the speakers had addressed the meeting, Mr. Laurier and a few friends partook of tae ho. pitality of Mr. Ocalg, who has succeeded to the estate of the late Charles Gibb. They returned to St. Hyacinthe in the evening when another making was hell and an address presenting to Mr. Lurier, in replying to which he rec p tulated the statemon's made at Abbettaford and in add tion, charged the Conservative Government with being respon sible for the passing of the McKinley bill and and all the harm it is supposed to work to Canada and of neglecting opportunities for improving the relations between the two count les.

IT IS SAID

that "Wonders will never cease" while there are two in the world.

The latest is that of the immense cheep sale

opened on the lat inst., and to be continued until the lat of March next.

Any goods not disposed of at that date will have to be closed out by auction, as our store must be closed for rebuilding back, to widen Norse Dame street west.

Judging from the experience of the past few

weeke, there will be very little then on hand, as a discerning public will readily see their ad-vantages of purchasing goods at the reductions herein mentioned from a house now nearly half

a century in the furniture business.

A reduction of 10 per cent off all the newes and latest styles; 25 per cent off on less saleable goods, and 50 per cent off on a very large part of our stock on hand for one year and over.

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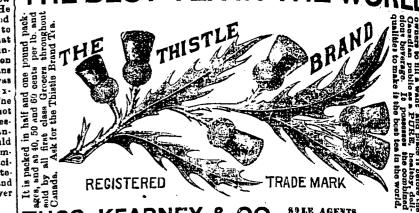
Two School Children Murdered Near Ottawa.

CUMBERLAND, O.t., Ostober 9 .- An inquest will be held to day on the bodies of Mary M. Gonigal, aged 14, and her sister, Elizs, aged 12, found dead in the woods about one mile from this village. The two girls are the daugi ter of James M. Gonigal, who resides on Mr. John Gamble's farm, two miles from here. The children had been attending school here, were there on Tass day, the 7th in that, and left for home with the other school children, but did not return, and their parent were not over anxious chou them as it was a wet stormy even ng and they naturally supposed the two girls had remained in the village, as they had previously done on a wet evening staying at Joseph Faubat' On Wednesday morning the father went to work as usual, appropring the girls were at chool, but when five o'clock came and no children were at home, the ackiesy of the mother caused Mr. McGozigal to set out for the village, where he found that his girls had not been at school that day or since Tuesday evening. He then started to his brother-in-law's, Mr. Wilson, of St. Jeseph, thinking perhaps the girls had gone to their aunt's. When he was absent the village men, thoroughly aroused, formed into severa parties to search the woods for the missing girly, as it was learned that they were last een half-way heme at five o'clock on Tuesday evening.

About ten Wednesday evening a party came on the two bodies, oili and dead, lying on their backs with their heads together, in an unfrequented by-road, about an acre from the road to the village. The two girls were lying side by side, their old thes being deranged. The eldest, Mary, had a schoolbook on her lap. Their tongues and eyes protruded, and a dark circle on each nock showed strangulation, with evidence of beta being ourraged. The corener was notified and ac laquest is now going on. A warrant we esued for one Narcise Larence, who had men seen on the road which the girls were or, and he has been arrested. County Asterney Maxwell and Detoclive Goor are on the way here. Camperland villago is about sixteer miles from Ostawa.

LATER. Investigation developed important results on Friday morning. Detective Giller start al out with the prisoner Larecque's boots to the 20 feet from where the bodies had been hing At a spot about no found in the soft mud and wet withered leaves a foot mark that exactly fitted the prisoner's boot. The sole of the boot was ound, and the boot mark in the mud was of identically similar shape and size. detective then followed the outside path on which the children had been found, with a view to discovering further traces. The prisoner declines to say anything about these discoveries. A knotted handkerchief belonging to the little girl was found near the It was evidently used to keep her spot. from screaming. There was also found a spoke of a buggy wheel. Mr. Windoor tell reporter this morning that yesterday he went into the prisoner's room, and looking representally at Larocque, exclaimed sudden-ly and emotionally, "For heaven's sake, Narolsse, what possessed you to do it?" Tue present replied, "I don't know what pos-Many believe he will confess somed me."

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before the week is cut. The mother has not eaten sloor the murder, but sits and cries She was taken to a neighbor's incessantly. She was taken to a naighbor's yesterday, but it only made her worse. Sha s in a delicate condition.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

From all Quarters of the Universe.

EUROPEAN.

The strike of the New Zualand colliers has The Jews in Sebastopol have been ordered to

leave the city. Mr. Parnell has been forbidden by his physi-

cians to take part in outdoor meetings. Spanish public feeling favors reprisals against the States on account of the Mckinley

A report from Guatemala says the Guate-malans and San Salvaderians are fighting

Don Carles magnanimously withdraws al claim to the French throne, and says he will concentrate his attention on that of Spain.

A pinte was caused here Monday night by rumor that a fresh revolution had broken out. The alarm has subsided, and there is now no fear of a revolution.

A corn agent of Posth has failed with liabili-ies of one million flyrins. It is believed that other failures will follow. The trouble is due to ties of one million floring other failures will follow. the poorness of the harvest. The Spanish minister of foreign affairs ha visited the Ibalian minister and expressed the

Spanish government's regretate the objectionable language used in the Congress. The importation of Dutch cathle into England has been prohibited awing to the prevalence of disease among the cattle of the Netherlands.

The trade was a small or e compared with the American, but had an average of about \$40,000 per weak. The Standard's Madrid correspondent says Spain cannot make a special treaty with America with reference to the West Indies without granting the same privilege to European nations now enjoying favored national

reatment with respect to imports into Spanish colonies Madame Bonnet, in whose possession was found plans of the defences of Nancy, France, and who when placed under arrest confessed she was in the employ of the German Govern-ment, has been convicted of being a German

She was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, The Times says there is no reason to quarrel with the United States over the Mckinlep bill but the less said about friendliness and kinship between the two countries the better. The ar-ticle urges Canada to adopt free trade, as she

will then be able to practically exclude America from competition. A circular has been issued by the Imperial

A circular has been issued by the imperial Government denying the report that fever prevails to an alarming extent among the Grenadier Guards who are now stationed at Bermuda and that a large number of deaths have occurred. The circular states there has been only one death from fever in the regiment. regiment. Mr. Gladetone sent to a Nottingham corre

spondent from Hawarden yesterday a postal card giving his opinion of the new United States tariff law. He says: "The tariff act is, as you attended with severe and cruel consequences to innocent persons. I shall certainly desire to find an opportunity of offering remarks upon it in Midlothian."

Lord Salisbury, who has been se journing on the continent for the b nefit of his heatsh, arrived in London on Thursday, and started at once for his home in Hetfield without calling at the Government offices. It is understood that after a brief rest at home be will re-time active charge of public business, and will give his personal attention to see prob lems arising out of the albered cituation in Ireland.

The strikers in Australia bave sent a telegram to their breturen at London saying they require £20,000 to win in their struggle against their They guarantee the repayment of the money, and say if it is sent to them the suc case of their str ke is assured. The Lindon committee is considering the advisability of taising the amount desired and sending it to

CANADIAN.

There is a diphtheria epidemic at the quarries

Fishermen on Lake Winnipeg have made ood catches this season.

The Toronto Collegiate Institute Board a motion to discontinue the practic of giving prizes to pupils. Tilsonburg last week carried by a large ma-jor ry a by law granting \$ 0 000 to the Tilson-

gurz, Lake E ie and Pac fis railway. Priests from various parts of Canada passed through Windsor on Thursday in Sandwich, where Bishop-elect O'Connor was presented

with a ring, crozier and mitre. The Toronto police commissioners have dis-nis-ed a policeman for clubbing a woman in the street during a slight dicturbance.

Kingston has been recommended as the site for a branch of the Fort Wayne, Int., electric light works to be established in Canada. Some two hundred men will be employed.

The Niagara Falls and Lewiston Kailway Company has been incorporated at Albany. The company purposes to build seven miles of road from Lewiston to Niagara Falls.

Joseph Robinson, of Winton, Ont., set a gun one night this week, baiting it with a partridge. At daylight he found a buge hear shot dead. The bear had killed a sheep the night before. The engineers who are surveying the route of the proposed Labrador railway are expected back in Quebec about the end of this month. They have encountered no serious difficul-

The British farmer delegates, who are at Calgary, have been visiting the large ranches in that locality and express themselves delight with what they see. They went to Banff on Sunday.

The number of United States vessels which had licenses under the modus vivends this year an far is 119, and the receipts amounted to \$14, 453, compared with 78 vessels and receipts of

\$9.589 for last year. Railway section men on the Canadian Pacific while going west from Thurso on Wednesday morning found the body of an unknown man lying beside the track between that village and Rockland. The body is that of a young man and was entirely denuded of its clothing. A

pair of pants, vest and one boot were found pair of pants, vest and one boot were found beside the bony and at some distance from its shirr, necktic and tho other boot. It was mid shat the man was believed to be a person of ecceptric character who lived in the neighborhood, but no particulars as to the cause of death have been obtained. It is supposed that having divested himself of his c'othing he peribed from the inclemency of the weather. The Coroner was notified.

Coroner was notined.

The Merriton Cotton Mills company has add out entirely to Mr. John J. Long, of Colling wood, for \$131,000. The personality has not yet been valued. There were five tenden for the purchase. The stockholders met today at the purchase.

Robert S. Doberty, a married man, 33 year of age, was found by his wife this more lying dead in bed at his house, 121 Robert et, Toronto Dr. Hastings was called at said the man had died fram excessive drining. Not long ago Doberty kept a jewellery said was well to do.

A three year-old child of Thomas Kirther, of Maberly, near Kingston, wandered on the Canadian Pacific Railway track, and before the angine the still of the second the angine the still of the second the second the second the second the second the second terms and the second the second the second the second terms and the second terms and the second terms are second to the second terms and the second terms are second to the second terms and the second terms are second to the second terms and the second terms are second to th Canadian radius asserted, states, and country engineer could reverse the eogine the child in a struck and received such injuries that dath ensued two hours afterwards,

AMERICAN.

James M. Dougherty, Mary Andenon's in. same admirer, who was sent to the Kurz County Lunatic Asylum at Platbush in Normber, 1888, at d who exceed about three web ber, 1998, and who care no about some week ago, recurred to the asylum at five o'clock on Thursday afternoon and shot Dr. Lloys, saintand superintendent of the institution, twice, kelling him instantly.

The Trunk Lines Association on Friday bild meeting at New York in response to scall for a meeting at New York in response to scall for the purpose of advancing the rates on all car-bound freight. The call was issued by Sir Joseph Hicksov, of the Grand Trunt, Jon King, of the Erie, and Charles F. Meyer, of the Baltimore & Ohio. All the president of the trunk lines except the Philadelphia & Rashing and the Jersey Central were present. Project and the Jersey Central were present, President Roberts, of the Pennsylvania railroad, presidel, Attor considerable discussion is was decided to let the question of increase rates remain a at present and myive the western roads affected to present and have the western roads ancord a confer at some future meeting. The date will be subject to the wish of the chairman.

The Treasury Department at Washington in in recept of a letter from the Surveyor of Cuoms at Albany erquiring as to what rate of toms as Alouny enquiring as to what rate of duty should be imposed on sawed lumber in-ported from Canada on and after the 6th int-The department in a letter to the collector and that it is understood that under the law of that it is understood that under the law of Canada now in force an export duty is charged upon spruce, pine and cedar logs and sight bolts of pine or cedar, and that such being the provisions of paragraph 218, schedule "D" of the act of October 1, pine, spruce and color sawed lumber would be dutiable at the respressions of the same of the provision of the same of scribed by the act in force prior to the 6th instant, that under schedule "D" of the act of March 3, 1883.

THERE HAS BEEN INTRIGUE Colonel Dension Delivers a Characteristic Speech on the McKenley Bill

TORGNTO, October 10 - Kent Lodge, Na. 3.

TORONTO, October 10 — Kent Lodge, No. 3, of the Sons of England, held their anniversary banquet last night. There were two handed guests present. After the toast of the "Its Queen" and "The Supreme Grand Lodge" his been duly drunk that of the "The Military at Nayat Forces of the Engi a" was proposed. Lieut Col. G. T. Denison. Police Magistate of Toronto and Commarder of the Government General's Body Guard, and renowned for his ultra loyalty, responded. In the course of his speech he said: "We are having an attempt made to force us by cutting off our trade with that country to annex ourselves to the Usikd States. Well, gentlemen, there never was better thing for Canada than that McKinley Bill. We have men who are not true to this country, who are going about preaching the our natural merket is with our neighbor. I utberly repudiate any such doctrine. Can't too great, too powerful and too wealth's country to kneel down in the gutter, blue their neighbor. I whence their neighbors. We asked their neighbors' place of business. We are not a people, as Ben Butler cays, to put up our hands and blubber; and any people who attempt to get the confidence of the Camadian people and try it by endeavoring to force them to get down in the gutter are not the people to succeed. Canada is too properous to the up a business of a book agent and put up a business of a book agent and put up with insults in order to get trade. There has been intrigue going on in this country for the last two or three years with emissaries here and in the United States but it will never succed.

It is not possible, and if it were possible with the most levish expenditure of money, soll see that our Premier has taken the view that there will be a lavish expenditure of money to sell this country to the United States, I my say, in the name of the naval and military local say, in the name of the naval and military lovel of Britain, that they will never he able to deliver the goods. While we are now pasts through an era of denger and change, such a the people of England experienced at the title of Queen Enzabeth, I am satisfied that the spirit of Englishmen here in this country, this spirit which led the English sea degs to spread their trade all over the world, will in the four serve the people of Canada to spread their trade to foreign countries. Twenty years ago we set but a collection of small colonies; now we are united D minion, and the minds of the people but a collection of small colonies; now we are united D minious, and the minds of the people are already filled with ideas of trade with the control of the world has any county with a p pulation as small as Canada's, that the responsibility of such an undertaking as the C.P.R. Already our Government is subsiding steamers to run to other countries from the cast and west. That is the cause of all this alarm in the United States. We in this green attent have reposed in us the responsibility of honding down to our children the glorious heritage that has been handed down to us."

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A gream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength — U.S. Government R. part, Aug. 17 1889

THE LAMONTAGNE MURDER.

slow Progess of the Trial.

Leds Lamontsgue Refuses to Testify the Midence Criminating Severtheless.

SHERBEROOKE, Out. 7:h. - The trial of Lamontague continued after the put l'oation of montaine continued after the put l'oation of last week item. Dr. Norl was recalled and testified that the document had told that R mi Limontague had ird ored the wounds upes bim. Dwessed said : "On the night of the 17th of June, towards 11 p.m. my brother-in-isw, Rami Lamontagne, came to my house. I was in bed at the time but got dressed and open-d the door. Lada also got up and dressed. We chatted for a few minutes and asked him where he had come from, where his horse was, and If he would sty all night at my house, to which he reflied that he has just come from St. Farture, had left his horse on the main road, and had only come in for a few minutes. He then preduced a bittle of whiskey, from which he had two or three drinks, after which Lam ntages went out. Snortly after I heard's noise in the passage and opened the deer of the room in which my wife and I now in the Lamoutague then entered and fired three short at me, one of which atruck me.
I wantanged, but did not fall Scoing this Lamentague rushed at me as if to kill me. I tiel to escape, but he solzed me by the thest and finally I became unconcolous. When I recovered my seners I heard stops in the bosse and a noise as if t unke were being dragged along the flour. I found something sa top of me, which turned out to be a straw tilk, and filt the fice burning me. This seemed tracours me and I reached a window, which I smarked open, and eacape from the house. I ran to the edge of the woods and at length came to the house of Arcade Bouchtr. Witness asked deceased if you would swear to the foregoing despuation on his death-bed, to which he answered "Yes." Wilmes further stated that the deposition was made after he (x t sees) told him that he mald not live, and degraved also made the sums statement before Adolpha Bargeron, J. C. Deceased asked witness if he recover, to which witness answered "No." Does and made these statements while the witness was desking deceased's wounds in the presence d Chepha Blondin and R.v. Abbe Plante. Aist futher corrobrative evidence Lada Limitingue, was called and Mr. St. Joan intengued her and in every way endeavored to obtain an answer, but to every question

He plea for refusing to answer was that there was a case against her.

Mrs. Margaret Hall, a widow, said she tnew prisoner for 13 or 14 years; had a convenation with prisoner to April before the marder about deceased; prisoner said he did not like to have his sister live with deceased because be was a "pig-headed fool;" w.toess mid, "Year eleter would not like to hear yeu talk like that," to which the prisoner answertwo; afterwards between 9 and 11 she saw the team returning from Wolfestown; thought it was privoner's team; could not see the orier of the house; it was not white; there was a bright meon; the waggen was

sherefused to raply, stating she would not similate herself. She was then remarded.

01 Wednesday Lada Lamontague was again remanded refusing to testify. The rest of this syldence taken was not material. On the speniog of the Court on Thursday Leda Lamontague still refused to testify. Mr. families in the countries argued that the could not be compelled to answer, as the replies might incriminate her on the charge of arson pending against her. It was taken en

The first witnesses for the defence was District Magistrate Rioux, who testified that be took Michel's deposition on August 13. 1889; deceased was very weak; witness when him whether he bilved he would recover or die; deceased answered, "I deneated witness wanted this so as to make an ante mortem deposition; did not think the num satisfactory so did not enter it so an ante mortem deposition. depailion; the deposition was against Rami and Lida Limort.gue. Mr. Panneton objusted to the production of the declaration. Ine of jection was overruled. Mr. St Jean moved that the deposition be road. Presonthe objection. Automo Martin, the prisoner's step arn, swore that he with his me ther was away in a pilarimage the day of Michel's frs. They had two harsen a brown and a bay mare, with a colt. They drove the brown has a colt. berse to Simerset to take the train; had two raggens, one covered, the ather a common one; need and the old one to go to Somerast; a turned from St. Anne's Friday and and Sanday; about the 20th of September Went to Wolfestown with him; he was drunk all the time. Cross-examined Was sober blimelf; did not see Brisson at the house Manday morning. The case excites great latest throughout the whole county, not the class being talked off throughout the morning class being talked off throughout the morning to a county of the coun Tewaships. Laments are is obsided to a guard while being taken to from and the jail and the strictest watch is kept upon him. He is very nervous and shows the effect of the terible mental strain. Leda looks in good spirite and is evidently bent on making a

good impression on the jury.

The proceedings on Friday commenced with the evidence of Hanri Grimard, who swore to having seen Brisson on the night of the "voice in the barn" incident. He was drunk. Obbet evidence was given by Henri Garran, Arthur Foster, and J. Cote, of Sherbrecks, to prove an alloi,
Mr. Panneton, counsel for the prisoner,

then made the first address. He speke for

little over an hour, and reviewed the evidence in the case, pointing out the inconsistencies of the Orown's witnesses and the insufficiency of the evidence, arguing that no proof had been adduced sufficient to cravict the prisoner. He wennod up by saying that if God had destroyed the proofs by which the murder could be brought home to the murderer, it was because He, in His all-wise previdence, wished to try the case before & higher tribonal.

Mr. Lemieux then arese and began addressing the jury. He commenced by an elo-quent and impassioned appeal to the jury to ook into the prisener's home, zaview his up to the date of the murder, denounced the brutality of the orime and expressed his sympathy with the family of deceased, and demanded the punishment of the murderer if it could be brought bome to him.

THE VERDICT. SHERBROOKE, Que., Osteber 11. - The judge charged the jury strongly against the prisoner. The jury then retired andicame into Court ten minutes afterwards and rendered a verdict of

guilty of marder. The Court reem was packed to the door when the Hon Mr. Justice Brooks and Wurtele teck their mate, and one could hear a pin drop. Mr. Justice Wurtelet li the prisoner te stand up. He then asked him if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him, to which Remi replied he was not guilty of the crime. Mr. Justice miraculous, except on the theory that from Wurtele then passed the sentance of death; one motive or another the escap was considered. the prisoner to be hanged on December 19th. The prisoner looked calm but carewore, and it could be seen that he felt his position keen-He was immediately remanded to

Leda Lamontague, for contempt of Cent, was sentenced to confinement in the gas! here for the term of one year and to a fine of **3250.**

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 Pil'on Slips Away—Their Bail Forfelted .- A Huge Joke,

Dublin, October 10 .- The case of the Orown again, t William O'Brien and John to juln a steamer outside Queenstown. Dillon was again called at Tipperary this morning. Mesers O'Brion and D lion did not Ronan proscontor for the Crown, announced return will readily submit themselves." the absence of D.len and O'Brien, and the usual cert ficate of non-appearance. Mr. given for the defendants no langer held goed. cate of non-appearance was attached to the ball should be taken. Warrent: have been lained for the arrests of Dillon and O'Brien, for the arrest of Dulon and O'Brien. Much existement prevailed in Tipperary when it was known that O'Brien and Dillon had abandoned their defence and left the place. Confirmation of the rumor that they have left the court'y has been received. There is no confirmation, however, of the report that

SAILED FROM QUEENSTOWN

yesterday for the United States. The irformation thus far received shows that they did not leave by the ordinary channels of passage. Their ball will be forfeited and will

def. "See Liefal) would not care if deceased was dead." See saw a waggon which she ibeught belonged to the prisoner pass the house that evening going towards Wolfes.

LONDON, Oncouer 10—T. P. O'Connor's paper, the Star, says Messre. D. lon and O'Bricu went to Waterford and from there house that evening going towards Wolfes. osed from the latter port to New York. D to t ves have boarded all out going atommers and scarched in valu for D lon and U Brich. They are convinced the two are already on the way to America. It is pra-sible, they say, that Dillon and O'Brien sailed on a yacht and boarded a steamer eurside of

Queenstown harbor. A despatch from Tipperary says; "Though shadowed as never shadowed before, t isy joined a liner by the aid of friendly craft and and are new well on their way to New York.

freezy of delight hear." T. Harrington declares that warrants for their arrest bad been prepared Saturday in the event of Dillon and O'Brien attending Monday's conference in Dublin instead of their trul. He sade: "This informst en and the dilatary cours proceedings, palpably intended to frustrate their American mission, decided them to d fy Balfour, but they have no intention of shirking the trial and on their return will readily aubmit thems: ives.

A GERAT SENSATION.

LONDON, Orecher 10 -The flight of Messrs. D.ilon and O'Brien to the great sensation of the hour. The Star, Mr. O'Connor's paper, indulges in some severe sarcasus aimed at Chief Secretary Bullour, whom it twits with not being able even to shedow prisoners effectively. The \$10,000 ball which the absentees have forfeited will be paid by the league. The Conservative declare that this money comes from America, and is being anplied to souther purpose that the one its contributors designed. The tar eags: "It is now believed that the illness of Mr. Oma-

THE LEADING CANADIAN PIANOS.

L. E. N. PRATTE. No. 1676 Notre Dame Street, Montreal

Mrs. O'Brien, refusing to go away when requested by Mr. O'Brien. To have escaped such vigilance may indeed be regarded as one motive or ant ther the escap) was connived at. The flight of the two principal objects of the Government's prospontion is regarded by the leading Nationalists as a severe blow to Mr. Balfour's plans, which undoubtedly simed at keeping them away from America at all hizards, until after Parliament was convened. Mr. Harrington is quoted as saying that Messre. Dillon and O'Brien will be worth a great deal more in America to the Irish caute now as fugitives. from British injustice than they would have been as simple commissioners in behalf of the Irish people." The Star ands that Mestra. Dallen and O'Rrien went to Savre via Waterford on Wednesday, and salled from Havre for New York.

THE GOVERNMENT HAS CAUSED

all ontgoing steamers to be searched, but no trace of O Brien and Dillon has teen feund, and the authorities are convinced that the fugitives are already on the ocean. It is possible that they are aboard a yacht waiting

T. Barrington declares that warrants for morolog. Mesers O'Brion and D lion did not their arrest had been prepared on Saturday put in an appearance. A rumor is current in the event of Dillon and O'Brien's attending that they have forfeited their bail of £1,000 Menday's Conference in Dablin instead of each in the conspiracy case and that they their trial. He adds: "This information sailed yesterday from Quienutown for the and the dil try court proceedings, palpably United States. All the other defendants who intended to mustrate their American mission, trejointly charged with conspir cy with Dillen decided them to dofy Bafour, but they have and O'B len were present in the court. Mr. | no attention of shirking the trial and on their

At the Tipperary Court yesterday there asked the court to append to their ball bands was a longthy argument on the request of the the usual cert ficate of non-appearance. Mr. presecuting atterne, Mr. Rona-, o apprared Hosly, of councel for defendant, submitted the neural centificate of non-appearance to the argument that the security on the hall the ball bonds of O'Brien and Dillin. Mr. bonds had fulfilled their olligations when Healy, counsel for defendants, submitted the O'Brien and Dillon appeared in court on the first day of the trial. The Orown, he said, bonds were given, amended certain particulars of the charges, and therefore the ball given for the defendants no longer held good. After listening to the arguments on this After listening to the arguments on this point point the court announced that in its opin-the court announced that in its opinion the courtechargesagainst the defendant, although charges against the defendants, although they had been amended by the Orewn, were they had been amended by the Orown, were substantially the same. It therefore granted substantially the same. It therefore granted Mr. Ronan's request and the court's certificate of one-appearance was attached to the ball bonds. An adjournment was then taken bonds. An adjournment was then taken to to enable the Crown to consider what steps enable the Crown to consider what steps should be taken. Warrants have been issued

SAFE IN FRANCE. PARIS, O.t. ber 13.—A private telegram from Havre states that D. lim and O'Brien have landed on the coase of Brit any and are journeying to Paris.

Bosron, O.tober 13 .-- The Herald commenting on the recent exilit of Mesers. Dillon and O'Brien presumes that Mesers. Dilon and O'Brien knew what they were about when they decided to give leg ball to the Tipperary court. They are trained and astute politicians, well able to weigh the advantages and disadvantages of their action, be paid by the National league.

London, October 10 — T. P. O'Cannor's paper, the Star, says Messre, D. lon and wing of the Home rule party in Parl ament, they were not likely to forget that their Girdstonian allies had a right to expert from them due corelderation for Literal epinion in Great Britain. We must suppose, therefore, that the course which they took is defensible p.litically as well as personally, and that it has expediencies and util ties which do not show in the surface. For we are bound to admit that, measured with a surface glance from this distance, the flight of the two Irish leaders looks ill judged. They will have to go back before long. We cannot extertain the thought that the Irish party is to be deprived of their services in the House of Commans, I. is impossible to convey any idea of the and they cannot appear in Lendon, or indead in any part of the United Kingdom, without expealing themselves to arrest on eight.

Personal.

The Rev. V. P. Jutras, parish priest of St. Patrick's of Tingwick, and the Rev. M. A. Masson, parish priest of Danville, started on October 2 for an extended trip in Europe and the Holy land. They are first to visit Ireland, where they intend to stay some time viciting different parts. Then they will go to England, France and Rome and different parts of Europe. Their intension is not to return for 10 months. The Rev. Father Reperge is in charge of Father Jutras' parishioners until he returns.

The Novoe Vremya of St. Petersburg says the Russian government will immediately begin the construction of the Siberian railway. Officials of the government will have entire charge of the work and no contractors will be employed. The Novoc Vrentya comments on the strategic and commercial importance of the new railway which it says, will induce along. new railway, which, it says, will induce dioser relations between Russia and America by the Pacific route.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC LOTTERY.

Monthly Drawings for Year 1890: - Nov. 32, Dec. 10. THE FIFTH MONTHLY DRAWING WILL TAKE PLACE NOVEMBER 12th, 1880.

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3134 PRIZES

\$52,740.00. CAPITAL PRIZE

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In the death of Mr. James McOready, which occurred at his residence in this city on the Sthinst, the mercantile community of Canada have suffered a great loss. As head of the largest boot and shoe establishment is Canada, his name was known far and wide—and favorably known—for his arrange was of intercipred. No. 1676 Netre Dame Street, Montreal.
Sole Agent for HAZELTON and PISCHER Planes and ÆDOLIAN and Dominion Organs.

to secure an adjournment of the case and give time for the ripening of the plot for the escape of Mesars. Dillon and O'Brien. Scoretary Balfour is deeply aggreed over the affair and has ordered an investigation in erder to fix the blame for the app upon some of the "shadowers." Is is taken for granted that there is a traitor in the camp, for it seems impossible for the fugitives to have got away without collusion on the part of some detective. Se closely were the police instructed to follow the accused that the constable detailed to keep an eye upon Mr. O'Brien were known to have watched the win. O'Brien, refusing to ge away when refused to date. Mr. McCready formed a partnership. In 1878 Mr. Charles T. Smith succeeded Mr. Stafford and Mrs. O'Brien, refusing to ge away when refused to date. Mr. McCready was undoubsedly a successfull business man for the secondary was undoubsedly a successful business man for the secondary was undoubsedly a successful business man for the secondary was undoubsedly a successful business man for the secondary was undoubsedly a successful business man for the secondary was undoubsedly a successful business man for the secondary was undoubsedly a successful business man for the secondary was undoubsedly a successful business man for the secondary was undoubsedly a successful business man for the secondary was not be second to the secondary as a successful business man for the secondary was not be second to the secondary as a successful business man for the secondary was not be seconded to the secondary as a successful business man for the secondary and serial book and she catally started business with his book and shoe business. Mr. Robert McCready shored was not be second for the secondary as a successfully for ab ut four years. The firm dissolved and Mr. Stafford and Mr. McCready formed a partnership. In 1878 Mr. Charles T. Smith successful business man undoubsedly a was undoubtedly a successful business man from the start, as is evidenced by the competent forbune accumulated in a comparatively short time—for the deceased gentleman was taken away in the prime of life. The writer of this



THE LATE JAMES MCCREADY.

spent many weeks with Mr. McCready in spent many weeks with Mr. McCreary in strolling through the pines of the Bine Ridge range during the visit of that gentleman and his wite to North Carolina last winter. Mr. McCready frequently observed that he was puzzled to know what to astribute his success in ife to and in a semi bashful manner would add. "I think it must have been the watchfulness of a kind Providence and good luck." But those who knew the man in his early struggles—for as the son of a poor Irish emigrant he had battles to fight—know that Providence had endowed him with habits of industry and energy, and gifted him with sell possession and coolness. As a consequence, he succeeded where others had failed. During the "troublesome days" of 1877 and 1878, when many of the presumably strong houses in the leasher and book trades ment to the mail. and shoe trades wens to the wall, Mr. McCready's self con filence—it might be called Tir parary pluck—carried him through the 'crisis unscathed. He matried Miss Ellen McGlynn, a most estimable lady. She Ellen McGippn, a most essimable lady. She died in 1832, leaving no family. A few years ago he married Miss Margares Breen, Jonngest daughter of the late Mr. John Been, for many years teller in Molsons Bank. In Miss Breen he found a faithful helpmase, and in his illness, which was a protracted and prinful one, she was constantly by his bedaide. During the last two proposes he was a protracted and prinful one, and was constantly by his bedaide. last two months his ailment developed into dropsy, and at 8 s.m., on the 8th inst, he hreathed his last, surrounded by his wife and sisters and several members of the Groy Nun Community, whose faces are seen by many an Iriah deathbed. Mr. McOrcady leaves no children. He had a kindly heart for all with ill-feeling towards none. The tears that fell freely form his old amployees as they leaded on his from his old employees as they looked on his face for the last time, the silent prayers of the little desf mute children who knelt around the of their benefactor, the ainles of old St. Patrick's crowded with mourners of all creeds and nationalities, all testified that a kind and considerate employer, a generous soul and an honest citizen had been taken before his Maker. To omit recurding the fact that James Mo-Cready was an Irishman, full of sympathy—

adopted country. THE WILL.

Information concerning the will of the late gen leman shows that he has disposed of his wealth in a particularly generous and impartial manner and reference to this is made in our editoral columns. Mr. McCready's will takes the form of a trust deed, excuted three months ag by which the management of the estate is vested in three executors—Mr. Charles F 3mith (Mr. McCready's partner), Mr. Cornelius Murphy and Ray. Father Dowd The be quests out of income include grants of \$2,000 races per aummn to his three sisters. Mrs. Laugap, Mrs. McGill and Mrs. Dolan, to descend to their heirs; \$300 per aumum to his brother, Hugh; \$2,000 per annum, all the household and personal effects, etc., to his wife; \$1,000 per annum to his uncle, Mr. Francis McCready, in Ireland, at his death to be continued to the children of Mr. McCready's late uncle, Mr. Hugh McCready; \$500 per annum to his cousin in Ireland, Mrs. Conway.

The brequests out of capital account are devoted to charities and are as follows:— THE WILL.

practical sympathy—for his native land as

as a Canadian, ever loyal to Canada, would be an act of injustice to the soil that bore him and an implied libel on the pride he falt for his

voted to charities and are as follows :-

To liquidate the debt of St. Patrick's ohurch \$20,000 St. Patrick's Orphan atylum 2,600

Catholic Notre Dame hospital...... Catholic Deat and Dumb institute.... Protestant Deaf and Dumb institute... Providence hospital.....

The executors are given entire control of the estate, but are instructed to purchase only Montreal securities, such as bank stocks, first mortgages and real estate. The true is to exist until the third generation when the final distribution will take place to all the graudnieses then living. The estate is expected to their time amount to over a million dollars. at that time amount to ever a million dollars Meanwhile the business will be carried on as namel under the same name as herek fore by the sole partner, Mr. C. F. Smith.

1,000

French Irritation.

Pauls. October 12.—The agitation over the new United States tariff law was greater than ever during the last week. The wildest ideas as to the scope and effect of the law were prevalent. Lyons virulently ramonstrated against heavily increased duties on silk; Bordeaux was equally excited about wine, and the whole of France was in a condition of extreme irritation and apprehension which was reflected by the newspapers. M. Lockroy!reats the idea of a Enropeau zollversin against America as uto-Ruropean zollverein against America as utopian. He holds that France unassisted by other countries can open the gates of the American Chinese wall by profiting by the word "reciprocity," which figure in the new law, and urges approval of the Foreign Office's negotiations on the subject. He is suppose to refer to an alleged understanding between M. Ribot,

notably wines. The details of this understanding, if such exists, have not been made public, but the French newspapers positively announce that it does exist.

The Met d'Orde thinks America should receive French goods a little better, and Orleanist presenders who seek to overturn the French Republic a little less pompously. France it says, considers the American Orleanist manifestation ridiculous.

MONTREAL TO CHICAGO.

Pen Sketches of a Trip from the Commer cial Capital of tanada Westward.

SPICIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TRUE WITNESS. 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 scenery along this route to Toronto is really fine. On our left for the greater part of the distance we have the Bay of Quinte and take Outario, its surface dotted with steamers and sailing vessels. To the right some of the best farming land in the province, well caltivated, and showing every evidence of the property of the population.

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

ing industry of Eastern Ontario. From here and the towns around this point our dealers in and the towns around this point our dealers in Montreal receive most of the strawberries and other small fruits. Here also the old Grand Junction Railway, now a part of the Midland system of the G.T.Ry, connects with the main lime, A few miles further at Brighton we reach the shores of Lake Octavio along which we pass Colourse, Coburg and Port Hope, A canal to rough Part Hope connects the waters of Rice Lake with Lake On ario. This city is the headquarters of the old Midland Ry, now part of the G.T.R. It is one of the most interesting titles in Ontario. mes in Ontario.

After a most pleasant trip we reached Toronto, where we intend to remain a few day. Toronto has improved consiterably and the people of that city must be congratulated for the way their bis of sandy soil without natural advantage has grown from muddy York to the Queen C.ty, the largest and most enter-prang in Ontario. There is one thing howev r, which a stranger will always notice among ev r, which a stranger will always notice among Turont m ans. While sounding the praises of their own cty and its push and prosperity they will not even admithat any other city or town has any such enterprise. Toronto has a number of fine Catholic churches. St Michael's Cathodral, at present under. oing repair which will relieve the gloomy appears now which is formerly h d; Se Patrick's, in charge of the Redemoiorists; St. Paul's, Bishop O'Mahony's parish. The French-Cananian people have also a parish of their own. St. Basil's Church and college are also own. So, Basil's United and ochege are also worsh a visit. There are also a number of convents, the principal being Loresto Abbay, Bond strees, and We lesley Place convents. The C.M.B.A. has now four branches in Toronto, and the new deputy for the city, Rev. Fabber McPhillips, of Brockton parish, will soon increase that prupies. crease that number.

THE APPREHENDED FAMINE IN IRELAND.

"True Witness" Subscription List.

P. Raleigh, Almonte...... \$10 00 . J. Carran, M.P., Q O. 20 00 L. A. M. L... W. H. Hampareye.... A Sympatnizer..... Parless Theberge, O taws...... D Macdenald, Montreal...... 1 00

J. J. Lanning, Mentreel..... knowledges with thanks the receipt of five dollars (85.00) the subscription of J. J. Lanning Esq., of this city, in aid of the Irish Famine Fund. The Hon. Edward Murphy, treasurer, ac-

IRISH NOTES.

Hems of Interest from the Provinces of the Green Isie.

The position of Superler of the Christ'an School , Cork, rendered vacant by the ap-pointment of Brother Burke to the post of Associate to the Super or General of the Intitute, has been conferred on Brother Moy-

In the neighborhood of Tullamers there are but slight traces of the potato blight, and the crop it is expected, will be an average one Barley and out crops will be equal to those of last year, and on the whole the outlook is much b. tter than was anticipated same time

The project of erecting a memorial ever the graves of the men who fell at Callow Graigue in '98 and whose ashes repose in "Oropples' Hole" is not being lest sight of by the people of Carlow, meetings being heid weekly in reference to the metter.

Oa Sunday the 21st September, a collection for the Pepe was made at Limerick Church, but many people refused to subscribe as a protest against the action of the Bishop of Limerick, and to avoid the possibility of misrepresentation. Rev. P. Hurlsy, C. C, said he felt pained at the action of those who, for some cause of which he was not aware, refused to subscribe to the collection, though they ceuld well afford to do so.

There died recently in Wexford Infirmary a man who had a strange and eventful career in this country. James Andrews, or as he has collery. James Andrews, or as he was called. "The Sotohman," came to Ireland some 35 years ago. He was young, strong and healthy and possessed a goodly share of the world's wealth in the shape of \$60,000 in hard cash. This he invested in land, buying farm after farm until he become the pessessor of thousands of acres. The inthe pessessor of thousands of acres. The investment, however, proved a failure, and he was obliged to let farm go after farm until nathing was left and he became a ruled man, dying in a institution.

The storm which raged with such fierce risience in the Clenakity, district, recanlly destroyed the fishing gear of thirteen boats along this coast from Ring to Balling-lana estimated at a loss of over £400. This will prove disastrous to these poor fishermen and their families as they have no means of repl olog them providing anything towards making out a livelihood. Six men are cennected with each best so that these and their large families are and will be in an utterly hepeless and deplorable condition as the po-tate crop has entirely failed in the district.

A New Ross telegram reports than an evic-

DEATH OF MR. JAS. McCRHADY

minister of foreign affairs, and the United States with tenant's complained of the lors of their

A Prominent Mentreal Merchant Passes

Away-Noble Sequents in Charity—

Sketch of His Life.

minister of foreign affairs, and the United States with tenant's complained of the lors of their

Minister, regarding ortain concessions which groups, sepecially the postatoes, which had increase the taxes on certain French products, were a present suffer ng from hangar, and swalted with fear the coming winter. There ware a present suffer ng from hungar, and awaited with fear the coming winter. There work about two hundred police present. The evictions will be renewed shortly.

At a meeting of the Cark Corporation on Sept. 26 b, the Mayer (Alderman Hogen) Sept. 20.0, the mayer (Alderman Ricgon) providing, on the matter of Alderman O'Brien, ex-Mayer, reconded by Councillor Crean, the following resolution was adopted a first we, the Corporation of Cork, west of Mr. John D.llen's departure to America. of Mr. John Dillon's departure to America as a suitable epperbunity for enrolling him as an honorary burgers of the ofty of Cryk, in accordance with the resolution of Council passed on the 3 d ef January, 1882, on the ecosion of his imprisonment in defence of the honorary and liberties of our resolution and the homes and liberties of our people, and that a committee be appointed for the purpose of presenting the cert floate of such in-Dillon."

While attending at 12 c'clock mass on Sunday, the 21st September, in the Listows I parish church, M. M. Marum, M.P., was suddenly se'zed with an attack of heart disease, and after being removed to the pilopanal selection of the pilopanal selection. case, and after being removed to the District barracks close by, expired while the Litany, was heing rested by Fathers Barton, O. O. D. John D lop, Dr. Clancy, Mesers, G. M. Elgott, J. P., and District Laspeater Highs, removed the deceased to the p lies barrack, and the remains were subsequently taken to McElligett's hotel. Mr. Maram. who was 63 years of age, was educated it. Criow College and at the University of Lendon. He graduated M.A. and subsequently LL.B. and was called to the Bar in Ireland in 1846. He was first elected in 1880,



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Mention this Journal.

Church.

By JAMES MURPHY.

Author of "Fortunes of Maurice O'Donnell," "Convict No. 25." "House on the Rath," "The Forge of Clohogue," "The Cross of Glencarriy," "The Shan Van Vocht," etc.

CHAPTER XXIX.

"Ifearnot. Our aid cannot extend se 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 permisto the very furthest. We shall get permissearch in tala church refered to, whereever it is. The h. Ir hip to a great eithe and a great
title is in question, and that being se, 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 fam l'ar. We have had large large transactions with Poru, 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 reom for nathing else. "Yes, I think as. I think we were the

agents for the purchasing or leading of the allver-mines of Mendoza from you-at least,

from one of your name..."
"I am the percon," said the Don. "They are on my property."
"Yes, I remember the olroumstances now

perfectly well. You falld, 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 Din. "Tosse deeds, with many others, were glundered or lest during the sack of the palace of which I

teld you."
"It was very unfortunate," said the bank
or; "they were worth immense sume-west had them accurately surveyed by the most expert mineral gists—if a proper title could enly be established to them. Therefore it was we had to lease them. Even so, they enly be established to them. Therefore it was we had to lease them. Even so, they were old acquaintances. I knew him to be brave, even boyond recklessness. He seemed this quice tun ate revolution."
"Which will be successful, I fear," said

"I am not so sure of that," said the bank. er ; " but in any case we shall influence our Government to see that the property is protected and the rights of our English pro pricture insisted upon. 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 "I regret it very much. I am glid to have the pleasure of making your acquaintance, and shall be glad to see you at any time. I suppose the revelution has stripped you of all tunds !"

"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 Crosslay and Gracia, who had been waiting for them, and whose radiant looks test fied the good relationship that was slready established be-

tween 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.

t any rats."

"Did he know this man?"

"He thinks not. He knew one of the

name, merely."
"Bat you saw him there once, did you

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

" Heaven only knows, Charley. We managed our business badly-that she should have been decoyed away from us. We must make further search." But scarching was unavailing. The world

of London was very large. Agnese had dis-appeared once more mysteriously, and was nowhere to be found. & "Where could she have gone?"

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

OHAPTER XXX.

CAPTAIN DOMBRAIN TURNS UP.

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

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

ing in Dublin now?"

es; I have been there these two years; and if I had not pressing business, I should scarcely have the pleasure of seeing yen

"We are much ebliged 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. Way don't you come steener?"

"It is a long journey, and my wooden leg ts not au aid to 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 undistuited?"
"We are quite alone, my dear Dembrain,

and there shall be no one to luterfere with er disturb us except at our own outlon. What is the business in which we can assist you?" You are concerned with the Glanholme

earldom and estates, 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 slace. 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 Dom-

"Indeed! I was merely jesting just DOW.

"I knew; but I am perfectly serious." 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 ewn "Go on, my dear Dombrain; we shall earnestly.

Haten to you with the greatist pleasure—
set ing aside business altogether."

"There he said, af

turned up to claim either title or estates,

" Perfectly." "A rough, reckless saller, who, with some

among the lowest soum of the sea, to taking his position among these of his rank."

"Yes, that is so. Most people knew that. But what most people do not know—what no one knews, 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 aouth side of the city. He was not seen afterwards—at loast, not alive; for ble dead bedy was taken out of the waters of the canal the fellowing morning. That wooden-legged sailor was—the lost Earl of Glanholms!"
"What!" cried both partners together.

"Absurd! Impossible!"

'It le as true as I say it." "What brought him into the canal?" asked the senior partner, with more of polite-ness than belief in his manner.

"He was murdered!" "Murdered!"

name was once a terror in foreign sear. Of all that commanded rover or cruiser during the wars of twenty years age, there was none with heart so black as he. There were many, Heaven knows, who had orimes to answer for—frightful orimes—but his life was one long orime. His hand stopped at nothing. Human life was valueless in his eyes, Plilage and rict 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 belived the for years to carry a charmed life. And before he bocame usterly untamable I saw, I am pleased to think now, some traits about him that distinguished him from ordinary seamed. I rather liked him for that, but I liked him more for his perfectly fearless courses. 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 denta ?"

" Every motive that could actuate a man. The saller was one of the seamen un board the Honest George, when she so suddenly foundered. She was laden with prize money -torn from Fronch and Spanish vessels. No man, it was thought, but this man-Swarthy Bill he was called—escaped, and Swarthy Bill, with his usual marvellou-luck, got free from the suddenly foundering vessel. My only sen -a lieutenant-perished in her. This man, to whose house Swarthy Bill came, was her captain, and he was supposed to have gone down in her. Judge what must have been the sailur'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.

'E caped, too !" "Yes, but it was clear-it must have been clear-to the sallor how he did, and, with his usual outspoken way, he probably said

"How? How did he escape from her?" "The prize-meney, or as much of it as could well be, was abstracted by the ceptain and another and brought to shore : and whilst the men slept the vessel was souttled 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 Swartby Bill was E ri of Glenholme, as surely as my name is Dombrain er

yours what it is."
"How did you come to learn this ?"

, Singularly enough. chance-rather, he came across me-one who had been Swarthy Bill's most intimate friend mate they would term it—his fielus Achates, so to speak. He knew nearly everything about Swartey Bill, and it was he told me who he was. They have at different times saved one another's lives in deeperate perile, 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 guite as unt meable as the other. But he had come to meet Swarthy Bill when he returned to Dablio, and, coming, had arrived in time to see him taken out of the canal. He knew the dead man had abunance of money with him-there was none found on him Toat was enough to show he had been robbed There was a deep indentation on the back of "Why, yes," said the new comer, "it is a leng journey from Dublin, and if——" he had been murdered. He met at "Dublin!" orled both, "Are you resid- be inquest—to his extreme surprise his bead—hat was enough to preve he had been murdered. He met at the retired captain, the freebooting commodore of whom I speak; and that was cen lusive enough to his mind who had done it. That was the story he told me."

Captain Dumbrain paused in his narration and there was a lence for some minutes. " After all, my dear D mbrain, there is not

much in that to prove he was the missing helr," said Mr. L. wis.
"Walt a moment. This sailor, Sam the Swan he was called, knew all the ine and onte of the drowned sailor's life. He knew that he carried, sewn inside his satior'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-not without much difficulty, however. I put myself in communication with a famous surgeon in Dablin, an old cuilege friend of mine, whose habit it was, from difficulty of obtaining them et ierwise, to procure "subof 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 the face of great parils, succeeded. Precisely as his friend had said, we found the documents there. We had them well attested -and here they are. The water did them but little harm. Look at them."

Captain Dambrain took the papers from his railse. Too senior partner took from his hands -not without evident indications of relac-tanco-the documents, and looked at thom

"You know well—I need not tell you—
what manner of man the late Earl, who never turned up to claim either stell—and need to the best of the birth of William, second turned up to claim either stell—and never to the birth of William, second to the Earl of Glepholms. "There are very important documents," by his mother's signature, too. I knew the hand-writing of the late counters well—and this is it. This is of vast worth—of priceless

Subsol, Chilean-and is dated some twelve VORTE DE SE.

" What same does it say," interposed the junier partner.

"Charles Cantrell. Why, this supplies to missing link we have been talking of," said Mr. Camden, addressing his partner. "This

is simply a marvel cur revealment." "Who was this man if whom you have been tilling us," liquired Mr. Lewis—"who was captain of the Honest George, and who is

supposed to have murdered him?"

"His name is Driscoll—Captain Phil Drie-

Both partners fell back in their chairs.
"He is a customer of ours," said the senior,

after a long and painful pages. after a long and painful pause.

"I know he is. But I have not quite finished my story yet. I had no deubt, from what Sam the Swan told me, that Swarthy Bill had been murdered. But how were we to get at the proofs? I had a fresh reason to trace the matter cut, for it 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 ewn son-my only boy whe-went down with bor."

The Captain placed his bands over his treaty of peace which is highly favorable to eyes to conceal the pain these words gave the King of that country. It is said that the eyes to conceal the pain these words gave the King of that country. It is said that the him, and remained so for some minutes; but the quivering of his broadframe gave evidence to the two lookers on of the intensity of his airaid of French lets ierones. emetions.

:l surpense, but the Captain recovered htm. 'I shall ask your pardon for this exhibi-

"I'll come to that presently. On the banks of the canal—Heaven knows what brought him there!—lived a more to the canal—where the canal ing."

ing."

''Ve can beartily sympathize with you,"
said Mr. Camden. "Take your time, and do
not distress yoursell with further talking for the present.

"I am all right now, At I told you, I had a double motive now for making further investigations as to the matter and us to this man. But how was it to be done! Wo struck on a plan. I was nearly of the same size and appearance as Swarthy Bill. Like him, toe, I had a wooden leg. Sallors are always superstitions. I determined to personate Swarthy Bill-to represent his who t, in fact. The idea did not eccur to me until some untoward incidents in connection with the raising of his corpse had led to the fact b coming knews in the city, and the mest extraordinary rumours of his ghost having been seen were spread about. The plan worked admirably. This man Drisoll's at-tendant—and who I now believe, and know, committed the deed at the instigation of his master-sither from that, or from being naturally superstitions, believed strengly that it was Swarthy Bill who was appearing. So did many others as well an he.'

'It was a strange idea.' "But a fortunate ene. Sam the Swan had informed me of a time when, hiding from the hands of justice, he had curiously enough be come sexton of a disused church in Dublin. Thither to see him once, when his ship was paid off in England, came Swarthy Bill. He brought with him all his lost and prizemoney. In one of their rearing paroxysms of drunkenness, Swarthy Bll bid the transeure where Sam did not know or could not remember. They were impressed en board shortly after during a spree in the city, and frem that day to the evening when Swarthy Bill stumped along the canal neither had

been in the city of Dablin 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 knew 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 ebtaing that treawas sure. Where could he have learned that it there ? How could be have known it ? Only thus : by Swarthy Bill in his cups, the night he lest his life, having told him ; no other

"Did he get the treasure?" "No; we watched him too carefully for that. If he found out where it was, he pertairly did not take it away."
"Did you find out where it was?"

"No. We made many searches-furtively and hastily, no doubt, but still carefully, yet we could not find it out. But that it is there I believe to be unquestionation."

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

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

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

"Seeing the heavy lisues that depended upon its careful and perfect preservation, we had it embalmed. Now what do yeu this

of my story?" (To be continued.)

A Narrow Shave.

New York, Outsber 10.—A Winning special to the Times says:—"The Cauadian Pacific express which left Winning last night ran into a herd of cattle about sixty miles from the city. Engine, baggage and express cars and three colenist cars were thrown into the ditch and badly wrecked, but the alcepers 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 profer assistance to the injured, but fortunately her services were not required. When the wreck was being oleared 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 at mulants to those injured.

Trouble in Africa.

London, October 8 -Disquisting news has again been received regarding the British oclumn new invading Mashonaland, in Southern Africa, a rich country which the British South Africa Company claims to have been coded to it by Lohengula, King of the Matabeles. The main force of the expedition numbers 500 men, with a pioneer force of 180 men, and thay are commanded by Lleuten. an' Colonel Pennefather, of the Inuickillen 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 warriers have been anxious for war, and there is too much reason to believe the report from Cape Town that the Matables have attacked the expedition, causing a loss of about 100 men. Altogether

Matables have no better wenpons than asseque and bullock hids shields. When in well ke attire they wear black estrich plumes. The Matabeles are brave and warlike savages, who have been accustomed for ages to attack and en: I we the neighboring races, and do not care to acknowledge even the whites as invators. The more turbulent spirits have layer of the white men and may have forced him into war. His men are not an undis-diffined herds, but regularly trained and divided into commands. One of his measures of warlike preparation was to strengthen his force of Amz as by compulsery recruiting, many married wemen having been compelled to lawe their hubands and homes and join in the ranks. Much discentent prevailed at the King's severities, but an open sign of disloyalty was not with instant and terrible punishment. In other parts of Africa the natives are pretisting effectually sgainst the parcelling out of the centinent by European powers. Some chiefs on the Gold Coast made ferable resistance to the Germans, and compelled them to withdraw. In Dahomey the French have frund it advisable to conclude a

A VISION.

It was but a greeting,
A class of the ; and—
An instant's delaying On Time's shifting sand : Luse be delight Of that exquisite vision.
That glanced on my sight.

Oh, lovely ideal Of beauty and youth!
Transfigured by purest
Deve cen to bruth: Twes heavenly listre
That beamed from her eyes,
And her voice was the music
We dream of the skies.

Oh, genius had dowered That beautiful head, And love had smothed softly The path for her thread. Life's fairest premise Unfolded to charm, While g' .hood's glad pulse I, her bosom beat warm.

The glow of the dawning, The day's dring gleam, The feart beaten rocks. And the meadow girt stream : The winds and the waters,
The hill and the vale, Had nature's ligh warrant To tell her their tale.

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

For purer and deeper
Than genius might know The four tain that nourished Her soul's overflow;
With the prison of heaven It flashed in the light ! And the stars of the midnight Within it shone bright. Ob. Love never weary

Of life giving grace That lavishes beauty In ioneliest place. Shall He to His children Their birtright deny, And mock with his bounty? Her faith made reply. The wrong of the ages

Rose dark on her view, 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, tesut ful head,

W th treases of fold!
God love time, and keep thee
For blessing untold. A guerdon, unwon s high consecration Of Art unto thee

It was but a moment-A moment how fleet! That give to my vision That memory sweet. But it live—a rebuking To doubt or despair ; Hope's pure inspiration,
Undying and fair.
Frances M. Milne.

A VALUABLE REMEDY.

CHICAGO, July, 1888.

I very nervous and would awake at about 2 o'clock every morning and be unable to go to leep again. Had several of our best Chicago physicians prescribe for me but nothing relieved me and in many cases the medicines pro duced results that were more injurious than my disease. The first dose of l'astor Koenig's Nervi Tonic had the desired effect. I slept suddenly until six in the morning and awoke refreshed and feeling splendid. I nave not take en any of the medicine for over two months but along like a ton avery might. sleep like a top every night. It has simply been invaluable to me.

E. H. CAMPBELL, Manufacturer of Ladies and Children's Fur-nishing Goods, 481 W. Randelph St., Chicago, Ill,

A Terrible Explosion.

WILMINGTON, Del., October 7 .- Several startling explusions in quick succession at 3.30 p.m. announced a disaster at the Dapont Powder works, on the Brandywins. Associated Pross representative bactoned to the scene and any 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 mills near by set off. The caucussions followed in rapid succession. There were at least seven aucososive explesions. Every dwalling in the neighborhood is reported wrecked or unrocfed and buildings within a radius of half a mile are reported more or less damaged. A mesesager has bronget in the following despatch:—"Ten killed, twonty wounded; Rockland a complete wrick; none of its Louses left standing." Rickland is a village on the Brandywine, a mile above the scene of the expication. It comprised a large paper mill award by the Jesup & Moore chicily resided the mill employed. Its populacion le about 200.

Proposed New Sec.

It is claimed that a letter has been received from Rome stating that the Montroal Diocese has been finally divided and that the new Bishop of the northern portion, to be known "A rough, reckless saller, who, with some cortinate process of the second is the certificate of the birth of his sen, new at school many men of his class, preferred to live worth—at present. The second is the certificate of the birth of his sen, new at school many men of his class, preferred to live worth—at present. The second is the certificate of the birth of his sen, new at school The British ferce is to march 400 mites, and Rauthier, Vicar-General of the archdiocess of many men of his class, preferred to live where's this is i.—oh yes; Everton make a step at Meunt Hampden, in Mash. Uttawa. Mgr. Labelle's friends, however, weather the Matabeles can muster about 25,000 men. Rauthier, Vicar-General of the archdiocess of many men of his class, preferred to live

onaland. Fortunately for the British, the still claim that he will be appointed to the Matalla have no better weapons than new see. The letter adds that the parishes in Argenteull, bitherto belinging to the Ottawa discase, have been attached to the new discase, and that as a compensation the Rigard district is added to O:tawa. In some quarters it is claimed trat the Ray. Atte Konthier is supported by the Archbisheps of Ostawa and Montreal as against Mensigner Labelle.



ness, Hysterics, St. Yita Dance, Nervousness, Hy pochondria, Melancholia inebriety, Steeplessness

...)

SOUND ITS PRAISE UNTIL DYING.

NEW HANEN, CONN., July 1888. The trouble with which I suffered for ten years was nervous exhaustion. I tried many cemedies and many doctors with varying results, my most trouble was insomania, being unable to get scarcely any sleep, but get the most substantial benefit from Koenig's Nerve Tonic. will sound its praise until my dying day.

> MRS. MARGARET EHMI, 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.

The congraterom us.
This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Fastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten year, and is now prepared under the direction by the KOENIG MEDICINE CO., Chicago.

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EMILE BOISVERT, General Manage Province of Quebec, 11 Gorford at , Montreal.



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CERTIFICATE.

I was troubled for twenty one years with dyapensia, heart disease and constinction. I tried saveral remedies without effet and harring suffered so long, I was beginning to be discouraged when I heard of the wonderful sure couraged when I heard of the wonderful one effected by Madame Desmarais and Lasuria mediciner. I placed myself under her are ad in awn months I was completely oured. Agone desiring forther information will place and and I shall be happy to relate my experience.

MADAME LEMINA. In rear 80 Sc. Germein street. Dame Ve. R. Desmarais & Lacroix (j.) File. 1263 Mignonne street, cor. St. Elizabeth Montreal

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

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



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CLASS D.

THE THIRTY NINTH MONTHLY DRAWING WILL TAKE PLACE WEDNESDAY, Oct. 13th, 1890, at 2PM PRIZES VALUE, - - - - - - - \$50,000.

LIST OF PRIZES. 10 Real F. tues.
30 Furniture Sets.
60 4 100 00
200 Gold Watches.
50 00
10 00 10 000 00
 1000 S.lver Watches
 10 00
 10,000 00

 1000 Tollet Sets
 5 00
 5,000 00

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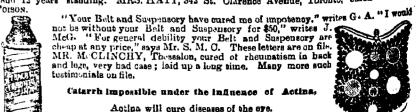


New Lease of Life.

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 park. 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 Butterly Belt and Actina. Senator A. E. BOTSFORD, Sackville, N.S., advise everybody to use Actina for failing eyesight. HENRY CONWAY, 44 Centre Street, cured of intermittent fever in test days, one year's standing; used Actina and Belt. MRS. S. M. WHITEHEAD, 578 Jarvis St., a sufferer for years, could not be induced to part with our Electric Belt. MR. J. FULLER, 44 Centre Street, cured of ighteen months. cured in two treatments by Actina. J. McQUAIG, grain merchant, cured of rheumatism in the shoulders after all others failed. JAS. WERES, ParkJale, sciatica and lame back, cured in fifteen days. WM. NELLES, Thesalon, cured of lams back, pain in breast and dyspepsis, after being laid up all winter. MRS. J. SWIFT, 87 Agns Street, cured of sciatica in six weeks. D. K. BELL, 135 Simose Street, cured of one year's sleet lessucs in three days by wearing Lung Shield and using Actina. L. B. McKAY, Queen Street tohacconist, cured of headache after years of sufferings. MISS ANNIE WRAY, Maning Avenuc, music tescher, finds Actina in valuable. E. RIGGS, 220 Adelaide Street West, cured of actarrh by Actina. G. S. PARDEE, 51 Beverley Street, cured of lame back after all medicinst 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 away weeks by Actina. MISS E. M. FORSYTH, 18 Brant Street, reports a lump drawn from but hand 12 years' standing. MRS. HATT, 342 St. Clarence Avenue, Toronto, cured of Bloom Poisson.



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HOUSE AND HOUSEHOLD

BEASING FOR WOMEY.

HOW TO TALK WELL.

Laura to listen well, and very money will Lara to lists well, and very about will fed yourself speaking to word in season and steprilise yourself, as well as others, by the steprilise with word your thought, will be delivered

Rud in words of great writers, think Read in world ie to what way you difin from them. The warmen was very you dif-fut from them. The warmen was talks well not have opinious.—Jould dones.—but she must have them well in hand, as nothing is diagrees lie as an aggreeative tilker. Say liquedices he and an area control and amounts : what you nave to any promining wall awardly ; timemust and, has often been wen by that delightful shing-"a low voice"

Do not be to critical; remember that pring bles given another woman is a beemstudy which will return and hit you with sing while Take this into consideration it is never worth while making a medicious it is nevel.

reserk, no matter how clever it may be.

Worth what while? Worth, my dear girl,

the while here, which is, after all so short, and the while hereafter, which is after all so and sweet. It seems to me that when and I stand, before the good Ged, it will psi and I stado, unto the good court which is the little gossips, the petty talks about is the side of which we will be meet ashamed. Naver forget that mere idle talk is quite as Noter torget time more that talk is quite as hid as gosslo, for nobody is gaining any good ten it, and as no vacuum exists in Nature, sas can in every day life. Not to be a good nikar, my dear girl, net to be an interesting bitt, my dear gard, and a so an intercesting sman, quick in your sympathy and ready lish te give the word of gladness to those his, er speak your tender thought to one mpy, or filetion, is to be the mest uppleasat el people— in unisminine woman, -Ruth Athmore, in Ladies' Home Journal.

CAN IT BE TRUE ?

Totals wemen's age is the easiest things inguished, despite the fact that many brillust lades knock off a few stories of their yen without detection. If art had not come to telerreces and replaced to a certain extest the charms of youth, any fellow could tell within a pear or two, but art has come to the resour, wrinkles have been flatirened or fuster pattled, eyes beliadenmand, and shake tinted. Of course you cannot take a nte and scrape off these fixings. Neither can Mt always get close enough to peep beneath the cosmetic crust. Weat is a fellow to de, tim! Well, granted that a woman has just ground the storm line, got under the shade of artistic embellishments, and keeps ad-miners at a maidenly distance, there is only the stre way to analyse the chemistry of line's decomposition. Observe well her hdr. Her bangs? No; her back hair. Now don't say it is faire. Faise or real, you can must her years by the threads Time weaves. Ersty year adds a huir or two, and, no dealt, if a woman lived long enough abe would become a female E au. At 25 a waman's back hair begins to fall over her celhis a pumphin vine over a ploket fence. Note well the direction of the hair. Hair plants and at 30 it takes an angle at 50, at St. 60, and see on. Of course you can't get an energh to apply a mathematic tape means; but your practized eye will be seegh. And note the quality. Hair at 25 hmire ; at 30 it is eatine ; at 35 it is passe minette; at 40 it is rope fit to hang any man thing to neced in it meshes. But all the and, both the hair and the woman may be entitier at 40 than they were at 20. Appliedy an tell lales or store hair, no matter who the parlous owner was. It has a don't-belongthen leek, and all the pomades in the univine cann't give it a permanent tenure of

A WASE FOR EID GLOVES.

efin - Epoch.

City ladies usually send their setled gleves to the cleaners. Their country cousins find med kid glove wash, the recipe for which was kid at \$5 and bought by a great number i ladies a few years ago, may be of use to these who practise this kind of economy. Politica three-pint bottle one quart of benits, one endee of other, one endes of chlore ism and hell an ounce of jackey lish perthus. Shake and cerk tightly. To clean the gleve draw them on and we ting a speage er a piec of finnel rub first the celled places. Take a clean rag and wet the talks gleve with a little of the mixture from the celles gleve with a little of the mixture from the top of the fingers till perfectly dry. Then slowly and carefully work the gloves of the hands and hang them in the fresh air is tall an hour. Alt edor will by that time have disappeared. The fluid gives the gloves a lighter cel or, but also leaves them soft, and I properly done free from streaks and from the eder semetimes caused by perspiration. The fluid, however, must be used with care and not near an open fireplace or lamp, as it le very laftammable.

THE KITCHEN,

BACON ROLL PUDDING.

Bell a psund of far becom for half an hour, and then out it up into thin alices. Peel six apples and one enion, and out them in slices. Make two pounds of flour into a stiff dough, rell it out thin; first lay the alloes of bacen estall over this, and then upon the slices of bacon spread out the slices of apples and the sliam of onion; roll up the paste so as to score the bacon, etc, in it, and place the kilter pudding in a cloth, to be relied up in it, ted at each end, and boiled for two hours hatwo-gail m pot, with plenty of water.

STEWED ON KIDNEY.

Out up the kidney in thin allows, fry them brown with a bit of butter or fat in a frying. Pan, over a brisk fire, season with chopped paulsy, shalot, popper and sait, shake in a gost table-spoonful of flour, add a few drops of vinegar, and nearly half a pint of water, and stir the whole on the fire, while it boils, Wry gen ly, far a quarter of an hour; and till, with a dish of well-boiled or baked petiter, will produce a cheap and excellent dinner anshiotent for six persons.

BAKED BULLOCK'S HEART.

Wash and wipo the heart, out inte four place, teason these with pepper and salt, obepped thyme, and bay-leaves, add about twe cunces of dripping, eight onions cut in alless and four times and times an es, and four paranips cut also in slices ist all this be placed in an earthern pot, with a plat of water, and the lid belog put on, set the stew in the oven to bake for two hours, JUGGED HARE.

Fires, out the hare up into please of equal itz, then our up a pound of bason into small squares, and iry these in a saucepan for five minutes ; next, add the places of hare, and, thing them round in the pot wish a spoon, ly them brown; add a good handful et flour, seme pepper and alispice, carrets and onions, and a aprig of winter savory; meisten the time with nearly ree plats of water, and tirit all tygether en the first till it bolt, and then are types of the same types. then set it on the hob to continue gently samering for about an hour and a half or two hours; the jugged hare will then be

KIDNEY PUDDING.

have previously lined with a dripping or suct orust; cover the meat in by placing a relied-out piece of the paste on the top, fasten it by pressing the two edges of the paste together, the the pudding up in a cletz, and take care to place the betton of the pudding-basin downward in the pet in which it is to be boiled. It will take about three hours to bell a good sixed pudding of this kind; and when you take it up out of the pot, he very careful not to run the tork through the crust, and pay great attention how you handle the pudding while remeving the cloth, so as not to spill or waste the gravy it contains, as that would go very far towards spelling the pudding you had all the tremble to propere.

HOW TO MAKE A FIRE CURRY.

Slice up six onlone flae, and fry them with a little butter or grease over a slew fire until they become very lightly coloured; then add three or four green apples in allow, and when these are dissolved, place your pieces of any kind of fish, which you have previously fried in a frying pan, on the top of the onione, etc., aprinkly a specuful of curry pewder all over the fish, put the lid on the saucepan, and set the whole on the hob of a moderate fire, or in the over, if you have one, to remain simmer ing for about balt an hour; the ourry will then be ready to be eaten with well-belled rice.

LINCOLN'S MELANCHOLY.

His Sympathetic Nature and His Early Mistoriunes.

These who saw much of Abraham Linceln during the later years of his life, were greatly impressed with the expression of prefound melanchely his face always were in repose.

metanonety nits take always wore in repose.

Mr. Linceln was of a peculiar sympathetic and kindly nature. These strong characteristics influenced, very happily, as it proved, his entire political career. They would not seem, at first glance, to be efficient aids to political success; but in the peculiar emergency which through, in the previdence of God, was called to meet no years of common circumstants. was called to meet, no vessel of common clay could possibly have become the "chesen of the Lord.

There acquainted with him frem boyhead knew that early griefs tinged his whole life with sadness. His partener in the grocery business, at Salem, was "Uncle" Billy Green, of Tallula, Ill., who used at night, when the customers were few, to held the grammar while Lincoln recited his les-

It was to his sympathetic ear Linceln told the story of his love for sweet Ann Ra lidge; and he, in return, offered what comfort he could when poor Ann died, and Linceln's great heart nearly broke.

"After Ann died," says "Uncie" Billy,

"on stormy night, when the wind blew the rain against the reof, Abe would set that in the grocery, his elbows on his knees, his face in his hands. and the tears runnin' through his figgers. I hated to see him feel bad, an' I'd say, 'Aba don's cry;' an' he'd look up an' say 'I can't help it, Bill, the rain's a fallin' on her.'

There are many whe can sympathize with this overpowering grief, as they think of a lost loved one, when "the rain's fallin' on her." What adds poignancy to the grief some times is the thought that the lost one might have

Fortunate, indeed, is William Johnson, of Corona, L. I., a builder, whe writes June 28, 1890: "Last February, en returning from enurch one night, my daughter complained of having a pain in her aukie. The pain gradually extended until her ent re limb was swollen and very painful to the touch. We called a physician, whe, after careful examination, pronounced it disease of the kidneys of long standing. All we could de, did not seem to benefit her until we tried Warner's Safe Care; from the first she com-menced to improve. When she commenced taking it she could not turn ever in bed, and couli just move her hands a little, but today she is as well as the ever was. I be lieve I owe the recevery of my daughter to its use."

The Lamoreaux-Monette Murder.

L'ORIGNAL, O.t. Ostober 8. - The L'Original ass'zes, which opened yesterday, but was immediately adjourned till to-day, was taken up to day with the trial of L.o. oreaux and Mrs. Monetts for the murder of the latter's husband. The prisoners were tried before M. Justice Rose last May, and after the evidence for the Crown was all in, the ceart adjourned for lunch, and when court was reopened anhour afterwards it was found that one of the jury was absent, and for this reason the trial had to be postponed. Mr. Constineau, barrieter, conducts the defence, while the prosecution is conducted by Mr. Britten, Q C., Kingston, At the adjournment of the court to day, William Banson, of Michigan, brother-in-law of the murdered man, was the last witnessed examined. He testified to having seen a trail from the edge of the woods and road to where the body was found, which looked as if a body might have eon dragged along.

THE MOSTIMPOSING THING

"Julian, old fellow, you were at the seaside last season?

"Now what was the most imposing sight

"Now what was the most imposing sight you saw while there?"
"Well, about the most imposing thing that I can recollect was my hotel bill."
The most imposing sight that a good wife, mother or daughter can behold, is when a faded and soiled dress which has been worn in summer is dyed with Diamond Dyes of some fashionable shade, and made to look new for Annuma and Winter wear. This means to the true and thrifty housewife many dollars of good money saved, which can be applied to other purposes. Now is the season to get to

other purposes. Now is the season to get to wo k, and thus be provided for emergencies. Last year's fancy knit wool goods can be re-colored and made to look like new. Your hus-band's suits and boy's clothing can be beautifully dyed and made fit for wear again. In ian your household furniture, curatins, draperies and articles of ornament can be improved and beautified by using Diamond Dyes and Dia-

beautiful by using Dismond Dyes and Bis-mond Paints.

If you want these things well done, be sure and use only the Diamond brand, as they are the only guaranteed goods on the market.

To be Hanged.

QUEBRO, Oct. 9 -In the case of Merin, the Montmanny murderer, under sentence ef death, Unief Justice Dorlen rendered judgment rejecting the writ of error, and ordering Morin to be returned to the care of the sheriff of Montmagny to suffer the penalty of the law for his crime. In the jadgment he said that two point; had to be considered, first, has the prisoner a right to a writ of error He had not, because ne metion to reserve the case had been made at the trial. Second. if he had a right to a writ of error, was it well founded? He held that it was nut, though it was doubtful whether there had not been a mis-trial, as the writ of error had been founded on irregularities of the jury, the Orown having peremptorily challenged a jaror twice without cause. Judge Taster dissented on both peints. He held that the Prepare an ox kidney, and use this to fill a dissented on both points. He need tone and good sized pudding basin, which you shall prisoner had a right to the writ of error and prisoner had a right to the writ of error and prisoner had a right to the writ of error and prisoner had a right to the writ of error and prisoner had a right to the writ of error and prisoner had a right to the writ of error and prisoner had a right to the writ of error and prisoner had a right to the writ of error and prisoner had a right to the writ of error and prisoner had a right to the write of error an

Will Tone up the Nerves. Will Strengthen the Muscles. Will make you Fat.

D.L.Emulsion.

Will give you an Appetite, Will greatly help Consumptive People. Will stop Chronic Cough and heal the Lungs.

that the court had a right to look into every point of law which appeared on record even if these points had not been reserved at the trial. Supposing the prisoner had had no lawyer and had defended himself, some illegality creeps in or an illegal verdict is returned; then the prisoner empleys a lawyer who sees the illegalities, but a que tien comes in that the points were not reserved. Would it be just to refuse a writ of error because a formal motion had not been made to reserve the points? According to the record the verdict was illegal, the Crewn having challenged javers twice. Judge Tessier having dissented gives the prisener the right to appeal to the Supreme Court. His counsel, Mr. Chequette, will make an application at ence for a further respite, for the execution was to have taken place on the 16th instant.

Canadian Eggs.

TORONTO, Oct. 9.—Speaking on the pro-able effect of the McKinley bill on Canadian eggs, business men here say the bill will not affect this line of their business until next spring, as all the eggs left in Canada now will be required for our own consumption. There were no more eggs experted to the States this fall than usual, but they were sent ever much guicker. The usual consignments of Outober and part of Nevember were all sent by Saturday last, and consequently eggs are semewhat scarce here now. Prices will centinue good until next spring, and in the meantime ways will be found to do a prefitable business without the aid of the United States. Facilities are being arranged for the Statis. Facilities are being arranged for the abipment of eggs to England, and it is quite probable that a good trade will be worked up in this direction. The Dominion's lines of beats will give good chances to shippers of eggs to England.

A "Fake" Condemned.

TORONTO. Oct. 9 —The press of the pro-vince are still pounding the Globs for the fake stery which its editor Mr. Farrer, is credited with having written in Monday's issue. The hardest thing which has been said appears in the News this evening. In the ceurse of a leng article it says: "If Messrs, Finkle & McKay, the legal firm at Woodstock that came into the case at the eleventh hour, had anything to do with furnishing the name of G. nerai Graham's sen to the Globe writer as the one accused by Burchall of being an accomplies in the orige they did an unwarrantable thing. But there is no proof that they did furnish any information, inference being drawn from the mention of the firm in the article in the Globe. This prisoner is en-titled to protection from the ghoule who would feast upon him while he yet lives."

Italian Scorn

Rome. October 9.—The committee appointed to arrange for a proper representation of Italian art and industry at the International exhibition in Chicago in 1893 has discoved, having decided that any further offers to accomplish the work for which it was formed would be useless. It is stated that the comm.t.ee found that in view of the new United States tariff law very few manufacturars or others were willing to send exhibits to Ohicago.

Irish Police on Trial

DUBLIN. October 9 -The hearing of the nummons against the police for assaul; committed by them upon a number of persons at the Court hense in Tipperary, on the oc-casion of the opening of the trial of Mesers. Dillen and O'Brien, commenced at that place to-day. Timethy Healy opened the case of Mr. Harrison, M.P., who was severely injured by the pelice.

Must Have Our Barley.

LONDON, Outsber 9.—Sir Charles Tupper said yeaterday: "No deubt the Canadian trade with the United States will be hampered and our agricultural products shut out by the increased duties, atili, as the Americans take our barley at present because it is better than they can raise in the States, they may do so still, although the duty is raise from 10 cents to 30 cents per bushel. The United States maitsters will buy our berley notwithstanding and will pay the increased duty, which will fall upon them rather than upen Canada."

Irlsh Nationalists' Doings.

DUBLIN, Unteber 8 .- At a meeting of the Nutional leage here yesterday, Them a Power O'Conner declared the Icieh party was never more united and sold than now, Mr. D lien presided yesterday at a meeting at the Mansion house of the Tenants' Defence committee, called to organize parochial collections in aid of evided tensuts. Donations to the amount of £1,000 were announced.

A Valuable Discovery.

QUEBEC, Oct. 9 -Deposits of gold are said o have been discovered on the Chaudiere, between Sr. Marie and St. Jeseph, at a place commonly known as Hamanne. Dr. Tan-crede Fertier and Notary Themas Lessard. of St. Marie, are ferming a company to work the mine.

Trade With the West Indies.

HALIFAX, October 9.—Referring to the action of the Canadian Gevernment in sending a large exhibit and a special commissioner to the Jamaica exhibition, the Jamaica Standard says:—"This generous interest presents a favorable contrast to the inexplicable apathy of another North American neighbor and friend, whose interest in our exhibition the commissioners have in valu tried to enlist through the agency of a special com-mittee and a paid scoretary. Though it may serve a useful purpose to speculate on the cause of this glaring indifference and inaction the remembrance of it will not serve to enhance or intensify the friendly feelings that have existed, or have been supposed to exist,

special interest in our exhibition because they are satisfied that they will, noder any circumstances have the biggest of the expert and import trade with this oclony. It is possible however that they will recken in this matter without their bost, and that they are presuming too much on the advantage af geographic position and the superiority of industrial resources. That the friendly cenduct of the Dominien will tend to strengthen the commercial and political ties between the two colonies cannot be doubted and friendly sentiment is no unimportant factor in determing the commercial relations of kindred communities. There are, mereever, few articles which we get from the United States that cannot on quite as favorable terms be obtained from Canada and, everything else being equal, the prediction is likely to be more than ever in aver ef Canada,"

A FATAL LAND-SLIDE.

Three Acres of Land Side late the River da Sud.

QUEBEC, Outober 7.—A despatch from St. Pierre, River du Sur, saye the house, sheds and barno beienging to Mr. Matthias Gagnon, a mile cast of the Intercolonial railway station, were overturned in the river at 3 colook this morning by a lendalide. A quarter of a mile of land on which stood the buildings rolled over into the river, blooking it completely with earth and debris. The family was com-pesed of cleven members. Mrs. Gagnen was killed, and her husband was dangerously in-jured. The eight children were saved. Some wenty years ago a similar accident occurred in the neighborhood causing also much damage. The ground is said to be very move-able. Mr. Chrquette, M.P., visited the scene of the fatal landslide at St. Pierre de Montmagny, and stated, in conversation on the subject, that the some almost beggard decoription. The socident occurred about three miles from .donimagny, and about alx agree from the main road between that village and St. Pierre. Fully three acres of ground, no daubt long undermined by the water, were cuddenly and without warning plunged into the river du Sud, carrying with it the build-ings and family of the untertunate man Gagnon, and almost completely blocking the items. Gagnon's brother secaped—he himself does not know how—t) carry the terrible news to the nearest neighbor, with whose arsistance the sufferers were extricated from rulus. When taken out Mrs. Gagnon was still breathing, but she was crushed almost beyond recognition, and shortly afterwards expired. Her unfortunate husband, who has lost all he possessed in the world, was also terribly injured and is new hovering between life and death. By an extraordinary mirsole not one of their eight children was even hurt in the slightest degree.

THE M'KINGRY BILL

At it will affect the Farmers - A Sensible View of the Case,

The epinion that the bill will not seriously affect Conada is based on the experience of Huntingdon courty. It is devided from the States by an unseen line, so that there is no natural obstacle to free communication. If estricted interceurse can injure any section of Canada it ought to be a county situated like cure. Now, what has been the experience of Huntingdon during the past dex m With a view to develop the trade in years? It has been that the American market which are said to awarm in S. rvia, an has taken compartively little of what it droduces. Herses have been the main expert to the States, and the M. Kinley bill will only alightly affect the class sent from here. The hange, from 20 per cent. on the value to \$30 head under \$150, will prevent the report of inferior animals, but will present only a slight chatacle to the moving of heavy draft herses, which average about \$150 a piece. Hey is to a small extent experted, but the system of selling hay is so injurious to the land that the stoppage of its sale cannot be regarded as an injury. Eigs have been largely experted, and the new duty of 5 cents per dez:n is prehibitive. Unless a market is found for them in England our farmers will suffer loss—1 petty ene, however, and a like loss will result on lambs and, possibly, poultry. This district has experted ne grain orth speaking of, and for cattle and hoge Mentreal has presented a better market than Beston or New York. The chief preducts of of the county, cheese, butter, peas and cattle, are unaffected by the McK-nley bill, which leaves untouched such small items of our farmers' revenue of tan bark, bides and pulp wood. Those who talk in an alarmist atrain avent the effects of the McKuly bill en Canada, forget that a succession of preceding tariffs had restricted trade to such a degree that little was left to this new one to de. The underlying cause on the fears expressed of severe injury to Canada resulting from the MrKinley bilt is the motion entertained by many who live at a distance trem the fron-tier that the United States effer an unlimited market for produce and at much better prose than can be obtained in Britain. The truth is, that depressed as our own farmers are, those across the lines are in werse plight. Daily we see American chasse and butter on its way to Montreal for shipment, the market of sixty millions failing to require it, while Malone and Onateaugusy than in Montreal, and to suce a degree that American farmers weekly smuggle them for sale to our buyers. Take it all round, the farmers of this district got fully mers for their preduce than these who reside in Franklin and adjoining counties, That being the onse, it is unreasonable to assert the McKinley bill can greatly affect the farming interest of Canada, Huntington

Disallowed.

OTTAWA, Outober 9.—It is understood that His Excellency has been advised to disallow, two ordinances passed at the last session of the Mutthwest Assembly (1), an amendment to the game ordinance laws making a close season for game and other restrictions appilospie to indians, and this contravenes existing treaties with the Indians; second, an ordinance making regulations in regard to practitioners in the courts of the Territories. The epinien very generally entertained her: appears to be that these courts have been between this colony and the great republic. orested and support by the Federal govern-It is possible that our friends in the United ments, such regulations can only be made by States do not think it worth while to take any the same authority.

THE PARM.

exer, during the present autumn. There are many el i trees that have lest their vigor, and bear reduced creps, with peerer quility. In some cases a mere satisfactory result may be obtained by restoring the til trees than by planting now enes, giving immediate and larger crops than the young trees, which re-quire years to come into bearing. There are two means by which old trees may be rester-ed-pruning and enriching cultivation. The pruning must be moderate and judiciously applied, taking out all dead limbs if present, and giving mellow cultivation in connection with manuring, either broadcast ever the orchard or in broad droise around the trees as far from the tounk as the height of the tree. Heavy top-dressing with manure with accomplish much even on great land without cultivation. We have known this treatment. applied to trees which had many dead twigs and branches and had nearly ceased bearing, to restore them to strong and healthy growth, afferding crops of fruit, the specimens as large and fine as these growing on young trees. An essential requisite for such success is in not undertaking mere than can be accom-plished, nor spreading the enriching process ever much ground. Apple trees riquire less frequent renewal than some other traits, and under the best management will grow and bear well in the

more eastern States for 50 years or more, at d half that period at the west. Sometimes they have lived to 70 or 80 years. Those which stand in the corners of cultivated gardens, where they receive all the requirements for good culture, generally outlive all chers. A moderst: amount of pruning, especially of dead limbs, may be performed in autumn, but if the trees receive much outsing, it makes them more tender for the time, and the work should be left till early spring. Old crohards which give full for fan ly use are frequently required to be increased and extended, and when this is the case, a careful substitute of varieties is better than a larger indiscriminate number. A succession, which will efford truit for the table or for cooking, during every day in the year, will be especially valuable. As the earliest fruit continue for a short time only, lewer trees will be required; autumn varieties keep longer, and larger quantities will be needed; while long-keep-ing winter apples, to supply a period of as many months as the early sorts do for summer, should constitute two thirds or three fourths of the whele planting. The same care must be given in providing a well-prepared piece of ground for other fruits. With peach trees, clean and mellow cultivation is more important than with most atter fruits; while cherries will endure short grass and moderate fertility. Plums meetly do better with rich cultivated land, and are stanted in grass or in a hard sell and thick crust. A top-dressing with manure on soils where the leafblight prevails often prolongs the season of growth; and vigor imparted to peach trees early in the season, is the best remedy for the ourl of the leaf. As a summary therefore, or general directions, there are two points to be well borne in mind in planting fruit trees, whether in autumn or apring, namely, well prepared, enriched and well cultivated land; and then only as many trees ast out as can receive the best attentian—activiting those which will afford as marrly a regular succesden as practicable. Productive varieties will be more prefit ble to supplying the family than thin and uncertain bearers; and it will cost no more to set such as are of deli-cious quality than these that are suffit to eat. And the importance of good cultivation many be constantly and at all times remembered; and the great superiority borns in mindel such fruit as comes from well treated trees. A single tree, under the best treatment, may give handsome, juley, delicious specimens, it to grace the first table and gratify the meet railned appetite, and be firempa ably bester than the product of a dezen neglected trees with their soabby, distorted, insectbt en specimens and peer flavor. Plant moderately, therefore, and give the meet therough culture, as the cheapest way to ebtain full and satisfactory returns, -Ou'tiva-

PIGS IN SERVIA. With a view to develop the trade in pigs, thinh are said to awarm in Servia, an English paper stat : that the government of that country is about effering special indusements, and a centract has just been signed by which an English firm is bound to slaught v 100,000 pige at Nitsoh during next year, 150 000 to 1892, and the number is to go on increasing until 1895, when 300,000 are to be killed there. "Salonics, which is to be the port of shipment, at this rate bids fair to rival (incinnati.

A Strange Case.

QUEBEC, Ostober 7,-This morning N. K. Connelly, of the firm of Larkin, Connelly & Do., took out warrants for the arrest of Rebert McGreevy, city counciller, and O. E. Murphy of the above firm, on the charge of conspiracy with intent to defraud in cocnection with the suit against that gestleman ever the four hundred thousand dollar note. The warrants were placed in the hands of High Constable Gale, and the arrests were made during the day, both gentlemen bring ing wish them bondemen, Mr. J. Dayet wine merchant, and George Lefebyre, hard ware merchant, balled O E. Murphy, and James Paul, tug boat ewner, and Barthelemie Leclero went security for Mr. McGreevy. After some proliminary examination both parties consented to have the case sent to the Queen's Banch which was done and true bills securned by the grand jury.

The Niagara Murderer.

WELLAND, Outober 8.—The jury in the case of Arabur Hoyt Day, of Ruchester, NY., charged with the murder of his wife by pushing her over a precipice on the Canadian side of the Nisgara river, found him guilty at one colook tale morning and His Lordship sent enced him to be hanged Nevember 18 h. The prisoner took his sentence cooly. Prisoner's counsel had taken an exception to the admission of certain tatimeny and the case was made a reserved one. Argument on the objections taken will be heard ahertly by a fall sanch of judges.

Success always attends our preparation for removing the downy hair from women's face. It is now in universal use and costs, including a box of cimment, only \$150. We have always on hand a preparation to dye the whiskers and to give to the hair its natural color. Also one of the best preparations for washing the mouth and gums and giving a sweet breath. Freekles and skin blemtahes, as well as toothsche and corns, removed at once without pain. As in the past, we have always on hand choice Face powders, which gives to the akin a freshness and conced all the defects of nature. We have also a Lung remedy which is infallible. Read the cartificates which we publish swery week. on name a preparation to dye the whiskers and to give to the hair its natural color. Also one of the best preparations for washing the mouth and gums and giving a sweet breath. Freekles and skin blemtshes, as well as toothing as he and corns, removed at once without pain. As in the past, which gives to the skin a freshness and conceal all the defects of nature. We have also a Lung remedy which is infallible. Read the cartificates which we publish every week.

Dame Ve R. Desmarals & Lacroix (jr.) Fils, 1268 Mignonus street, our St. Elizabeth, Montreal.

There is no remedy more powerful in penetraling the powers of the soul and all parts of the body, for curing, purifying and renewing all than Communites.—St. Opprian.

USI OFFI PARTIES AND THE PARTIES AND THE GLURY OF MAIN Hibre for their Plantes. Many farmers are making proparations to plant new fruit gardens or to add to their sid How Rogalian. Resulting from Poly, Typic, Browners, Brosser or Resulting from Poly, ting and umfitting the victim for Work, Basinest, the Harried or Social Relation. A void unskilled pages, royal 8vs. Resulting Work. It contains the Harried or Social Relation. A void unskilled pages, royal 8vs. Resulting Work. It contains the pages, royal 8vs. Resulting Work. It follows the Resulting Poly Resulting Work. Resulting the Resulting Resultin

Irish Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

BARRETT—HOROAN—J. Barrett, Lady Somerese Road, Highrest, London, to Nellie, daughter of the late Michael Horgan, Cork.

On Dublin, to Heuristia, eldest daughter of Joseph Burter, Cork.

Joseph Burter, Cork.

Discount of Heuristia, eldest daughter of Tullow, to Mary Ismelda, only daughter of Tullow, to Mary Ismelda, only daughter of Tullow, to Mary Ismelda, only daughter of Tullow, to Mary Mushael Carroll, Principal Carroll—Shire—Michael Carroll, Principal Teacher Mulliaghesia, N.S., to Kate, youngest daughter of The Sanyth, Gibsown, Darr—Gullyotta—Sept. 17, at Booterstown, by Rev. J. Mistry, C.C., Charles, eldest son of the late Michael Daly, formerly of 5 Nussau assees, Dublin, and Merrion Hall, Merrion, Co. Deblin, to Anne, youngest daughter of the late John Guilloyle, Wexford.

FYREE—Coultum—Sept. 17, at the Ohurch of Street of Resider of Resider Rathemines, by the Rev.

Merrion, Co Dablin, bo Anne, youngest daughter of the late John Guilloyle, Wexford.

Franki—Corturn—Bept. 17, at the Church of Franki—Corturn—Rathmines, by the Rev. our Lady of Reluge Rathmines, by the Rev. Our Lady of Reluge Rathmines, by the Rev. Rathmines, to Jolia, second daughter of Mr. Christoper Coults, 16 Mount pleatant square, Rathmines.

Monny—Callas—Alphonesis, son of the late Christopher Monosy, Meath street, to Bridget Christopher Monosy, Meath street, of Patrick Collen, 10 Brabis on street.

MULVIHIL—GILI—John C, eldest son of Milvihil. Co. K. sury, to Margaret Michael Mulvihil. Co. K. sury, to Margaret Christopher —Ed. J. Murnhy, eldest Murry—Harsinopher—Ed. J. Murnhy, eldest Murry—Harsinopher—of Daniel Hennes, of James Marphy, Licholis Well, Cork, son of J. U'Dare, Conagh, to Stan, elder daughter of the late R. ber Prittings.

O'BARTHET —Magnitus—Sept. 1, at Longwood, O'BARTHET —Magnitus—Bept. 1, but Longwood, Co. Bleath.

O'Barthy, backling, P. P., Rev. C. Shaw, the Rev. T. Canidy, P. P., Rev. C. Shaw, the Rev. T. Canidy, P. P., Rev. C. Shaw, the Rev. T. Canidy, P. P., Rev. C. Shaw, the Rev. T. Canidy, P. P., Rev. C. Shaw, the Rev. T. Canidy, P. P., Rev. C. Shaw, the Rev. T. Canidy, P. P., Rev. C. Shaw, the Rev. T. Canidy, P. P., Rev. C. Shaw, the Rev. T. Canidy, Sofiolis, to Selina, second daughter of F. W. Firman, Ed., of Bernsburg Park, N.

Quint—Kraamyt Sept. 25, at Castleres, by Christopher and the brides of the Castleres, by Christopher and the Castleres, by Christopher and the Castleres, by Christopher and the Castleres and Castleres.

daughter of F. What Park, N. Sept. 25, at Castleres, by JUHH — KRARHET C.O. O., hashed by Rev. F. Rev. P O'Nell, ichard Gearty, O.C., Thos. K-lly and Rev. Michael Quinn, cos of Mary (Wildrose), socond har, to Usellia late Bernard Kearney. Cloouscome House, Oastleres.

DIED.

BARNON—Sept. 7, At the residues, 23 Mayor street, Dublin, oatherine, reliet of the late Daniel Bannon, in the 55th year of her age. age. Brant-At Tomgrousy, county Clere, James Brady, 78 years dospice, Haroldscross, Mary Brahan—As the John Beshan, D. M.P., and Aune, wife, of Pairtek Dowling. Connon—As Mount Walter, Taghmon, Hugh Connor, 60 years, Samuel Crows, 98 Crows-A; Ballyours, Samuel Crows, 98

years.

OFFEY-At The Past, Lucan, Catherine, OFFEY-At The Patrick Coffey, 60 years of widow of the late age.

CULIEN—Sept. 17, at her residence Dublin,
Cullen—Sept. 17, Oullen, aged 25 years, formerly of Kilquads, County Wicklow,
merly of Kilquads, bis residence, Dublin,
Dannerry—Sept. 8 (ins Dennishy, J. P. Frestdent of the Conft. of Uonacisnos, in his Size
year.

dent of the Const of Conscience, in his size year.

DUNKEN—Septembel 7. Mrs. Elizabeth Lucker, late of Brids excels, aged 61.

DUNKING—Sept. 4 as Millstreet, co., Cork, Sixer Mary Berghmanne Dunning, of Killstreet Mary Berghmanne College at the late of Conlant—Sept. 20, at Oldcastle, Julia, relict of Conlant—Sept. 20, at Oldcastle, Julia, relict of Conlant—Sept. 20, at Oldcastle, Julia, relict of Conlant—Sept. 21, garrick Dillon, late of Temberghaubo. Wextern likely Michael Delanov.

beloved wife of Patrick Dillon, last of Templeshaubo, Wexford.

DELANT—As Mountmellick, Michael Delancy.

P. L. G., 67 years.

HANNAHAN—As Lower Gork street, MichaelLowe, Edmond Hanrahan, 84 years.

Nowe, Edmond Hanrahan, 84 years.

Askinon—As Commone, Lisburn, Robert

Askinon—As Cores.

Hammend, 74 years.

HANDT—As Park William Handy, J.P., sgs 50

Years.

years.
HAYDEN-At 50 Clasture, Elizabeth, wife of Delgany. years.

HAYDEN—At 50 Clasture, Elizabeth, wife of
Michael Hayden of Delgany.

Michael Hayden of Delgany.

Michael Hayden of Delgany.

HARBURY—At Book House, Rathmolyon,
HARBURS—Bept. 23, at Coix, Elizabeth Harris,
HARBURS—Bept. 23, at Our Lady's House for
HASLEM—Sept. 22, and Our Lady's House for
HASLEM—Sept. 3, on of Edward and Maria
Henry, fourth street, Dablin,
Haslem, 10 Mars the wife of Michael Keogh,
KEORH—Sept. 8, onby
Loughmore, oonby
Tipperary, aged 60
Loughmore, of Archerstown, West-

GUILT AND TREACHERY.

(Continued from first page) As to these matters Mr. Heare had nothing to say, beyond the general attament that they were aboutd,

opeaking of the Davitt dis laures, Mr. Van Cost, post gaster of New York, said that there was a private ditictive named Newcombe employed in the Past Office about the time mentioned by Davitt, but he had never heard of any auch charges being brought against him. Hadde not remember any such man as Matt O Brien. According to Davitt's story tils man O Brien had charge of the keys and stan ps, which enabled him to open what boxes he pleased in the building and use the state stamps of the department for Van Cott said this was impossible.

THE "POSIS" STATEMENTS TO DAVIET.

So f. r s the c' aractor of McDerm ot is con

with the arrest of thora men in Cork, and while he may not have been by any means been conne may not nave been by any means been considered a model man or patriot, we would hardly care to say he is gulby of what has been attributed to him without better knowledge than we now have. Some parties here, I understand, claim to have proof against McDermott whom we have simply known as an able, reckless journalies and pultician of unblenching about and authors who cheek and audacity, who has had some good points too and worked for Ireland in ways that weemed to him no doubt the proper ones. While an outspoken advocate of various means of warfare against England McDarmott has not, so far as we can learn, been admitted to the couns Is of any section of the Revolutionary Party." Another very prominent Irishman wrote: "Your telegram and letter received. The telegram I answered yesterday. McDermots is reported by Rossa's people here (with whom he was affi iated) to have been the informer in the Fatherstone Cork dynamite affair. James McDermott, of Brooklyn, the man meant by Davitt, and the one at present in Montreel is a Roberman and a hold unserture. Montreal, is a Bohemian, and a bold unscrupu-lous ruffian. He was John O'Mahony's evil gonius and a man to be avoided by any self-

gonius and a man to be avoided by any selfrespecting man."

Toe manager of this paper while in communcation with Michael Davith arranging for a
selies of articles on Irish subjects from that
gentleman, took occasion to erquire what the
nature of McDermott's business was while in
Europe. Mr. Davitt thought it sufficiently important to immediately cable the following
despatch: "Letter received. McDormott is
reported to be a cpy and has probably organized
those so called dynamic plots in Montreal, as
he is believed to have organized those in London
and Cork." This, of course, confirmed our
suspicions, but the nature of the evidence against the man was not sufficlent to warrant us in making any direcobarge, although we certainly would have
done so had we not known that even if
M. McDermott was an informer he would find
nothing to inform on here. . . . Unless M: McDermott was an informer he would find nothing to inform on here. . . . Unless McDermott concouted information to give the Government, his mission here was a most un proficable one, insamuch as there were positively no such plots ever existing, as are referred to in the despatch from the Daily Telegraph (This was a cable stating that McDermott was in the city, closely watched by the police, and was one of a secret society, having for its object the destruction of public buildings in the chief was one of a secret society, having for its object the de-truction of public buildings in the chief cities of Canada.) H., h werer, undoubtedly attempted to organize a secret society in Montreal which would have for its object the collection of funds to be used for revolutionary purposes. Two witnesses can prove this fact as well as a proposition he made to pull down or blow up the Queen's statute on Victoria Square This proposition was so absurd that the men he made it to laughed in his face and treated the patter as a joke more than anything else. He blow up the Queen's statute on Victoria Square
This proposition was so absurd that the men he
made it to laughed in his face and treated the
natter as a joke more than anything else. He
seemed particularly anxious to ferret out
whether there existed in this city a branch of
any revolutionary organization of New York
In this he was unsuccessful. . . During
the last few days of his visit here he pretended
to be in a groad fear of being arrested, and one

to be in a groat tear of being arrested, and one morning sent down a measurager to say that a "still warrant," as he called it, was issued for his arrest. . . At five o'clock next morning he returned to his hotel and when asked why he did not immediately return to New York if he feared arrest he, as if taken off his guard, said: "Oh you don's catch me going to New York, they would make it too hot for me there. I want to go somewhere where I can enjy I want to go somewhere where I can enjoy peace and reat"

"But why should they make it too hot for you in Naw York?"

"Oh because," he answered, "I've been gesting interviewed too much here and the boys in New York may think I am talking too much Mile must paid a flying visit to Quebec while in Canada but his stay there was a short one. The men down there seem to have beard of him and he was soon apprised of the fact that he was watched and in danger.

A DETZOTIVE'S EXPERIENCE.

Detective Cullen, of the Montreal Police lurge, in a published statement says that he accidentally discovered the identity of 'Red Jim' when the latter was attempting to put up a job on Mr. Campbell, General Superintendent of Police of Brooklyn. It seems that a few weeks Police of Brocklyn. It seems that a few weeks previous to the period alluded to a Brocklyn school board official named Stewart had fled to M intreal with his family, leaving a heavy deficit behind. Stewart consulted a Montreal lawyer, who advised him to get out of Canada, and the defaulter with his faimly embarked for Europe on a salting vessel. By some means McDermott learned these facts and wired to Sups. Campbell to come to Montreal, where he would meet Stewart and McDermott at the St. Lawrence Hall. The tel gram was signed "R. ach" Sups. Campbell was too wary, however, to become a tool of McDermott's, and suspected that it was one of 'Red Jim's' trick, and telegraphed Mr. Culten to investigate. The detective soon traced the decoy deepatch to Mc. detective abon traced the decoy despatch to Mo. Darmott, and came to the conclusion that it was part of "Rad Jim" plan for making the "physical force" sympathizers here believe that he was a genuine Fenian, and of such importance that even Superintendent Campbell was

Mr. Callen shadowed "Red Jim," and he says he used to see him holding conference with English secret service men then in Montreal The Chief Detective they set him down se " British spy, but an empty headed one at that who, having hear successful in small aff are was who, having then encoeperate as smart as was getting dizzy in attempting something big. He did things too openly to succeed, said Mr. Cullen. A friend of the Chief Detective played stool pigeon on "Red Jim," but as he was a loyal subject who had subscribed to the Queen's statue, McDermott's proposition to blow up the statue and the Court House staggered him, and s atue and the Court House staggered him, and forgetting his assumed charreter he protested that such outrages would not help the struggle for Home Rule. In reply to this it is declared that McDermott with a volley of prefamity, said, "but is will insult the Queen." Mr. Collene's friend kept far enough away from "Red Jim" from that time out. The Chief detective states that an enemy of McDermott's is understood to have come to Montreal to remove the spy, but failing to gate a suitable opportunity he returned to New York and a decoy despatch was concerted, which caused "the spy to speed to New York. The attempt to shoot him there is a matter of history.

Mr. Cullen thinks that it was while Mc.

MCLAREN'S GENUINE

BAKING POWDER

Has been the favorite with

Dermots 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. He says that the machines were found by a loafer, who thought that they were some strange kink of clocks, and that the ignoramos nearly exploded one by cleaning out the powder—dynamite—with an old nail.

LONDON, October 11.—Michael Davitt re-iterates his charge that Hoare supplied "Jim" McDermott with money and

SENT HIM TO MONTEAL be get up a dynamite agilation, and also hin's at further charges. Upon reading Hoare's denial Davite said to a reporter: "I repeat as emphatically as Hoare denies that every word of my charges is true, and I challenge Hoare to put the truth or falsehood of the statement to a test by proceedings at law. I undertake on my part to prove each one of my charges and to press them to the hilt on the sworn estimony of greater notherly employed by Hoare and his of agents actually employed by Hoare and his predecessor, Archibald, if I only get a chance to do so, and I thank this might serve as a plain hint to Hoare, with whom I have not yet finished. I have something more so say about this gentleman aut his record in connection with the Pigoth-Times conspirator, and I can assure him I do not intend to mince my words. I am very anxious to get an opportunity of laying bare to the word the whole infernal system of plots and plans whereby the secret service money of the British foreign office has been expert in Am rice in the ampliament of Mc. money of the British foreign office has been expent in Am rica in the employment of Mc Drmott, the Pinkertons and others, and if Hoare will give me this opportunity I shall be devottly gradeful to him." devoutly grateful to him."

A Valuable Derelict.

HALIFAX, Oct. 13.-The Gloncester fishing Halifax, Oct. 13.—The Gloncester habing announcer Samuel R. Crane arrived at Nursh Sydney to-day, having in tow the British torpedo boat No. 62, which she picked up adrift at sea. This is one of the finest torpedo boats in the British navy, and her salvage value to the American schooner will probably be \$25,000, which will be divided among the owners of the Crane, her skipper and the crew. The craw of the Crane know nothing of the fate of the crew of the corpuedo boat.

of the surpedo boat.

Admiral Watson immediately despatched the watship Buzzard to North Sydney to tow the torpedo boat to Halifax. The Admiral says she is one of the two torpedo boats brought across the Atlantic last year forspecial service with the North American squader. North American equadron. Each torpedo boat carries a lieutenaut and crew of twenty men. The warship Pelican was to have left Newfoundland last week for Halifax with the torpedo boat in tow. Admiral Watson's advices are that her holds were battened down and he is convinced that the crew it safe on board the

Departhes from Cape Breton late to night say the warship Pelican has arrived there in search of the lost torpedo boat which broke away from her yesterday during a severe gale The Pelican is from the Newfoundland fishery service, not Bermuda, as reported. The war-ship is now breating with the captain of the Crane as to the amount of salvage.

A Man-of-War Founders.

Attempted of Murder.

A young man named Alfred Morin was on Toursday night shot in the arm, assaulted by two unknown men, and robbed of a gold obain in Montreal. Morin had trouble some time ago with two men who assaulted him, and being prosecuted for this were given a short term in goal. He was afraid that they would again attack him and had decided to go to Boston. He placed his nephew in charge of the Roy. Mr. Therrien, Mignome street, and had only left that gentleman's residence a short time when he was attacked. Dr. R E. Laprohen dressed the wound, but brain fever threatening Morin was sent to the Hotel Dieu. Later on he was reported to be progressing favorably.

The first joint session of the British Iron and Steel Invitute and the American societies of Engineers and Steel Manufacturers was held in Carnegie hall, Pittsburg, Pa., on Thursday morning. The meeting was a success beyond anticipating. The visitors from abrusd assem bled in large numbers on the floor of the hall and the galleries were filled with ladies. Sir James Kittson president of the British Iron and Steel Institute, presided, and John H. Ricketson delivered an addresses of welcome

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

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE Spe.ks of the Affeirs of the Dominion in General.

HALIFAX O t ber 7 -S : John Thompson arrived at Antigorish trolay and was pre-sert d with an address. In replying he spoke of the Rei sgitation, the dual language queetton and the Jrule' estates debate. Raierring to the trade queet., he said the Government was opp a a to unrestricted recipied y, which would ruin Canadian manufacturers, but was in favor of reciprocity in natural thrifty housekeepers for over products. This, he said, the United States thirty years. Snow-white, the Government to go to Washington and say the governme wholesome and toothsome that the C n dians would at arve without reciprocity. This was no way to make a bargain The Government would not de Gems, Rolls, Johnny Cakes and Pastry are assured by its intelligent use.

ALL THE BEST GROCERS SELL IT.

Periprocity. This was no way to make a bargain The Government would not de thir, but Cartwright, Wiman, Onarlton and Longley had gone to Washington to bug for reciprocity. Within four weeks of their visit the United States had adopted the highest tariff they ever had and the trade relations between the two countries were worse than ever. Sir John said the Government was not all the Government would not de thir, but Cartwright, Wiman, Onarlton and Longley had gone to Washington to bug for reciprocity. This was no way to make a preciprocity. This was not as a bargain The Government would not de thir, but Cartwright, Wiman, Onarlton and Longley had gone to Washington to bug for reciprocity. Within four weeks of their visit the United States had adopted the highest tariff they ever had and the trade relations between the two countries were worse than every. Sir John said the Government was not considered to the prociprocity. Within four weeks of their visit the United States had adopted the highest tariff they ever had and the trade relations between the two countries were worse than every sir John said the Government was not considered to the prociprocity. finding new markets in Japan, China and the West Indies. He thated that during the past two years, since the West India line of steamers had been subsidized, we have sent more farm products to the West Indies than we had sent to the United States during any two years of the reciprocity treaty. showed the success of a vigorous trade policy. Sir John said he would offer as a candidate in no other countil cy but Antigonish.

Kingston Dry Dock.

KINGSTON, Ostober 8.-In which forty feet of the cam at the dry dock was washed away and in depth filteen feet. Work was commenced this morning to rebuild the dam, and se soon as this is done the water will be pumped out of the dook. The water can is semoved in half a day. The damage is estimated at between \$12,000 and \$14,000

Week's Openings

Consist of a Choice Selection of

Mats and Rugs.

Fine Wilton and Axminster Carpets,

Best Brussels and Broderie Carpets. Novel effects in Tapestry and Bal-

Yard wide Wool and Union Carpets.

Curtains and Portiors.

moral Carpets.

Linoleums, Cork Flooring, Oilcloths.

All the above lines are marked and ready for Next Week's Business at

THOMAS LIGGET'S

1884 NOTRE DAME STREET, (Glenora Building.)



SCOTT'S

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. It cures

CONSUMPTION.

SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS AND COLDS, AND ALL FORMS OF WASTING DISEASES. AS PALATABLE AS MILK. Genuine made by Scott & Bowne, Belleville, Salmon Wrapper; at all Druggists, 50c, and \$1.00.

Great Fire in Montreal.

The Pillow-Hersey Manufacturing Company Rolling Mills on Conde street were toesly destroyed by fire on Friday night. Thousands of dollars' worth of property were destroyed and three hundred men will be out of employment. About midnight one of the workmen discovered fire in the main workshop and the Company's private alarm communicating with No. 9 station private alarm communicating with No. 9 station on Island street was sounded and a general alarm, followed by a second and a third, was sent out from No. 9, bringing the whole brigade to the scene of the fire in a short time. About ten minutes after the first alarm was sounded part of the roof fell in, but all the employees had escaped and no one was hurt. A short time after, however, Fireman O'Rourke was struck on the head with a burning beam and had a be removed home. The fire was fought from to be removed home. The fire was fought from the exterior and interior of the building. Inside the firemen found all the machinery the —no one had turned it off, and it ran till leather belting was consumed.

There was now some danger of the fire spreading, but Chief Benoit raised ladders to the opposite houses to be of use at a moment's n-tice, and poured volumes of water on houses in the rear.

in the rear.

The spikes, nail and herseshoe mills, which front on St. Patrick street, escaped without injury other than that sustained by the floods of water, which put out the floods and painted a thick coating of yellow russ on the machinery. The rolling mill this morning was a smoking ruin. Charred beams project from the debris in bleak and gruesome devastation. Twisted rails and iron bars are wreathed around b oken machinery in fantastic andulations. The roof machinery in fantastic andulations. The roof and the four walls of the mill, and the shafting and the machinery, and the crude material which was in process of fiery manipulation are

For Home Industry.

The architects of the Province of Quebec have taken steps to protect themselves against the compension of Auerican architects for Atlantic Atlantic and Atlantic the compension of American architects for Canadasa j.bs. At a meeting held on Friday in Montreal, and attended by architects from every part of the Province, an association was formed for the osteneite object above referred to. Officers were appointed, and then the city architects invited the visitors to a driver und the city. On Saturday a dinner was held in the Windsor.

Acquitted.

L'ORGINAL, Oct 16.—In the Monette murder trial the prisoners Lamoureux and Mrs. Monette charged with the murder of the latter's



SEY'S REMEDY

Dr. SEY'S REMEDY, the Great Fronch Remedy for Dyspepsia, Billous Affections, Constinution and all diseases of the stomach, lever and bowels.

Dr. SEY'S REMEDY is composed of the purest iromatics which stimulate the digestive organs, and which, far from weakening line most medicines, impars tone to, and strengthen the system. Further it contains a substance which acts directly on the bowels, so that in small doses, it prevents and cures constipation, and in larger

doses it acts as one of the best purgatives. It is important to note that Dr. Sey's Remedy can be taken in any dose without disturbing the

habits or regime of those who take it-Sold by all Druggists, \$1.00 per Bottle.

LACHANCE

SOLE PROPRIETOR

1538 & 1540 ST. CATHERINE STREET, MONTREAL.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.

FLOUR, GRAIN &c.

Flour,—Receipts during the past week were 20,337 bbls against 20,563 bbls for the week previous. The market has ruled quiet during the week, although the price of fresh ground Ontano brands has held up fairly well. The sales of several lots of straight rollers are reported at \$4.80 to \$4.85. Spring wheat flour is proved at \$4.00 to \$4.85.

Ontatio brands has held up fairly well. The sales of several lots of straight rollers are reported at \$4.80 to \$4.85. Spring wheat flour is easy, strong bakers being quoted at \$6 for old and \$5.75 for new. A car of Outario extra in hags was sold at \$2.22\frac{1}{2}\$. A large rale is reported for export from Minneapolic it loc per sack declined on fearmer prices.

Patent, winter, \$5.25 to 5.90; Patent, spring, \$6.25 to 0.00; straight reller, \$4.75 to 4.90; extra, \$4.40 to 4.65; superfine, \$4.00 to 4.40; fine, \$3.25 to 3.50; city strong bakers', \$6.00 to 0.00; meidum bakers', \$5.50 to 5.75; Ontario bags—extra, \$2.20 to 2.35.

OATMEAL—The market rules very steady, and price tave a siight upward tendency. Sales of standard in barrels have been made at \$4.80 to \$4.85. Granulated is quoted at \$5 to \$5.15.

Bran, &0—Sales of Ontario bran are reported at \$14 to \$15 as to quality.

Wheat—Receipts during the past week were 25,450 bushels, against 80,962 bushels for the week previous. Upper Canada winter wheat is quoted at \$1.07 in car lots. Millers, however, want to buy at \$1 to \$1.02. No. 1 Northern \$1.15 to \$1.20. In Chicago the price of No. 2 Spring closed at \$1.02\frac{1}{2}\$ December, \$1.06\frac{3}{2}\$ May.

Prass—Receipts of peas during the past week

Spring closed at \$1.02‡ December, \$1.06‡ May.

PEAS—Receipts of peas during the past week were 88.834 bushels, agained 35,750 bushels for the week previous. Market casier and prices lower at 750 to 760 per 66 lbs.

OATS—Receipts during the past week were 39,216 bushels, against 10,265 the week before. The quality of Lower Canadian casts so far received, is very poor, being light in weight and dark in color caused by the rain. The same observation applies to a large portion of Eastern Ontario cats. The market is firm, Upper Canada in car lots 4to to 45c, Eastern Ontario and Lower Canada 4to to 42c

BARLEY.—Receipts during the past week 52 bushels. Market nominal at 70c for good Ontario malting, and 60c to 62c‡ for Montreal two rowed.

BUCKWHEAT-Prices are nominal at 520 to

530 per bushel.

RYE -Market firm at 62; to 64c per 65 lbs.

MALI.—The market is steady. We quote
90c to 95c per bushel in bond for No. 1 Mon-

business is reported for the week at within range of quotations both in pork and lark. Smoked meats are also in better request at steady prices. We quote: —

Canada short out dear, per bbl, \$17.50 to \$18.03; Chicago short out clear, per bbl, \$17 00 to \$17.50; Meas pork, Western, per bbl, \$17 00; Hams, city cured, per lb, 12c to 13c; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 9½ to 10c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 8a to 8½; Bacon, per lb, 10c to 12c; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 5½ to 6c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Cheese—Receipts during he past week were 41,384 boxes. The lone of the market closes steady on fines qualitie of August and September cheese, but Eagler buyers refuse to advance their limits sufficiently to secure the large stocks held here and in the country. A number of factorymen are getting more anxious to sell, and its impulse of secure the large specific training as whether buyers. of factorymen are getting more anxious to sell, and it is simply a question as whether buyers can hold out a few weeks longer. Finest September are quoted at 10c to 10½c, and finest August at 9½s to 10c. At the Brockville market to-day there were offered 3,876 boxes of white, and 2,367 boxes of colored. Only one lot of 65 boxes was sold at 10½c. We quote as

Finest colored, 10c to 10½c; finest white, 10c to 10½; fine, 9½c to 9ặc; medium, 8½c to 9a; inferior, 6c to 8c. Liverpool cables is firm at

BUTTER.—Receipts during the past week were 3,460 packages against 5,318 for the week previous. The favorable change in the weather has created a better local demand. Late fall township have sold at 19c to 20c and summer m skes at 15c to 18c. Buyers are paying 18c to 19c in the Townships for choice fall ends. In creamery choice late made is bringing 21c to 22c, and earlier makes 17c to 19c. In western there have been sales at 14c to 15c for fine and select-We quote:

Creamery, August, 21c to 22c; do June and July, 18s to 19c; Eastern Townships, 16c to 20c; Morrisburg, 16c to 20c; Western, 18c to 15c.

For choice selections of single packages 1c to 25 per lb more is paid.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Ecos .- The market is firm under light re-EGGS.—The market is arm under light recipie, this week 297 cases. During the week prices went up to 17½c, but prices are now easier, and we quote 16½ to 17c.
DRESSEN POULTRY.—Dressed Poultry have commenced to come in, the first lots selling as

follows: Turkeys 11c, chickens 9., ducks 10c, geose 8. per lo. Low prices may be looked for during the coming season, owing to the McKinley bill shutting out shipments to the United

PARTRIDGE.-The few small lots arriving

PARTRINGE.—The new small lots arriving have sold quickly at 80s to 91s per brace.

Dresser: Hoos.—A few small lots have been sold at 86 to 87 per 100 los.

MAPLE SUGAR AND SYRUP.—Market very quiet under small demand; prices unonauged Brans—The market remains firm and values are unchanged. We hear of sales of a 50 bag lot from the formula at 18 to per hunds. Choice of very fine quality at \$1 80 per bushel. Choice white medium are quoted at \$1.80 to \$1.90 per

bushel Honey-Choice white clover honey in sections

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

in comb have been made at 130.

HOPS—The market is very strong. Local buyers have taken some few lots at 350 to 40c per pound. Bavarian are in strong demand and have gone up 10c to 150 during the week 58c to 62c being now asked for Outober delivery. Yearlings are quoied at 203 to 25c older qualities 7c at 10c.

to 10c.

HAY—Market steady with fair business doing Now that the McKunley tariff has blocked the American market, Eastern Township producers will be forced to seek another market, and in all probability Montreal will be favored with a lorge share of their attention. The great demand during the last few weeks to evade the tariff has however left it pretty bare so that no present change is reported. Quotations are unchanged from last week. Choice pressed hay is quoted at \$9.50 to \$10: poorer qualities \$7 to \$5.50.

FRUITS, &c.

FRUITS, &c.

APPLES—A cable has been received from Glasgow quoting a sale of Canadian Fall fruit at 17s 3d, equal to \$3.35 here. One firm sold 1000 barrels of late Fall atock at 14s f.o.b here for shipment to Glasgow. Regarding winter fruit, an offer of 2000 brls, was made to a firm here at \$3.25 f.o.b. in the West. A holder of another round lot in the West asks \$4.25 there. A fair quotation of winter fruit in this market is \$3.75 to \$4.

ORANGES—Jamaica are quoted at \$5.50 to \$6. bris and \$4 in boxes.

ORANGES — Jamaica are quoted at \$5.50 to \$6 in bris and \$4 in boxes.

LEMONS — Demand quiet. Malaga chests \$12, box funt \$5 to \$6.

URANBERRIES — Choice Cape cod fruit selling at \$9 to \$10.56 per brl. Poorer qualities \$8 to \$10.

BANANAS — A good business doing, market well supplied at 75c to \$1.25 per bunch.

GRAP & — Owing to the very heavy receipts, prices are again lower. We quote blue grap is at \$1c to 3c per lb; Rogers and Niagaras \$1c to 4c; Delaware 5c; Almeria \$5 00 to \$5.50 per keg.

California Fruit — Choice Tokay grapes in full crates, eight baskets, \$6; half crates, \$3 Nelles pears, \$3 to \$4.50 per box. Peaches, \$2.50 per box.

per box. Figs-New season fruit at 13c to 15c per lb

PEGS—New season fruit as 100 to 150 per 150 boxes

PEARS—Hard varities, Canadians, are in fair supply and selling at 750 to \$1.25 in basket, and in tarrels at \$5 to \$7 as to quality.

Sweet Potators.—Fair business doing at steady price: \$3 50 to \$4 50 per barrel.

OCCOANUTL —Are selling at \$3.75 to \$4 per bundred.

hunared. Buinces.—In fair demand at 76c to \$1 per

basket.
POTATOES -Large quanties on the market 60e to 60e per bag, as requality and quantity.
Ontons—Red and yellow Capadians are in good demand at steady prices \$2.25 to \$2.50 per barrel. In some instances farmers are offering their stock at \$1.90 per barrel. Spanish only in fair demand, prices unchanged, \$3.50 to \$4 in cases and \$1 to \$1.20 in crates.

FISH AND OILS.

FISH OILS-The firm feeling in this market is maintained through actual transaction con-tinue very small. In Newfoundland cod oil there has been a little more doing but not enough to offect quotations which continue un-changed at 38c to 39c for round lots, and 40c for smaller quantities. Steam refined seal oil is steadily maintained at old quotations 51c to 52t. Cod liver oil is tairly firm at 50c to 55c. Norway cod oil, 90c to 85c

PICKLED FISH.—The market is firmer and

Pickled Fish.—The market is firmer and prices have advanced on short supplies. Dry Und is quoted at \$5 to \$5.25. Caps Breton herings are firmer and quoted at \$5.75 to \$6; No. 1 shore, \$4.50 to \$5.

No. 1 shore, \$4.50 to \$5.

Dried Fish.—Yarmouth bloaters show no changes are quoted at \$1.25 per box of 60, and 8t. Johns \$1.25 per 100. Boneless cod steady. There is little business doing and values remain unaltered at 6½ to 6% per 1b, boneless fish 4c to 55. New Finnan haddlers are quoted at 7c to 7½ per 1b.

FRESH SALMON.—B. C. fresh salmon come in regularly in good condition and sell at 15 to 180

regularly in good condition and sell at 15 to 180 per lb, as to quantity and quality.

HADDOCK —Fresh haddock are quoted at 3‡c

And pork - Fresh natures are quotes as ofe to 4c per lo.

Orsigns.—Uwing to colder weather the demand has increased and sales have been made at \$250 to \$300 ordinary, Malpecques choice hand picked bringing \$4

The market continues firm on prices, although the demand for both sole and black leather is disappointing as boot and shoe manufacturers dogsedly adhere to their hand to mouth policy of buying. A dealer who has just returned PROVISIONS.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, Etc —Receipts of pork during the past week were 1848 bbls. against 1847 bbls. It is the week previous. A good volume of business is reported for the week at within range of quotations both in pork and lark. Smoked meats are also in better request at steady prices. We quote:—

degsedly addere to their hand to mouth policy of buying. A dealer who has just returned from Quebec, stated that they are making more money out of tanning 8c and 9c hides than when they were down at 5c. They also stated that eplies had advanced to 19s. A few sales of choice plump No. 1 B. A. sole have been placed in limited quantities at 23s, round lots being held steady prices. We quote:—

22c Black leasther is quiet and unchanged. 22c Black leather is quiet and unchanged.

HIDES AND SKINS.

The hide market is still firm, all hough not as active as it was, for the reason that Queece tanners have been loading up with Chicago buff hides, one firm in the ancient capital having bought 6 cars at about 7½ of .o.b Chicago. Here, however, prices are still firm at 92 for No. 1 Montreal inspected. Since our last report Chicago hides have lost the advance reported by us last week. We couch prices here as follows: by us last week. We quote prices here as follows:

No. 1. Toronto at 52 to 5½; No. 2 do at 7½ to 7½; Hamilton No 1, 82 to 8½; No. 2 do at 7½; Western buff and upper No. 1, 8½ to 90; No. 2 do at 8c; heavy stears at 94. to 11c, and Northwest dry hides, 10c to 11c. Local green hides, No. 1, 8c, No. 2, 7c, and No. 3, 63 to dealers, and 9c, 8c and 7c to tanners. Lambakins, 65c to 75c each. Calfakins steady at 7c

Canadian Cheese.

per lb.

OTTAWA, October 11 .- The dairy bulletin for October issued by the Department of Agriculture counsels the managers of cheese factories sgainst certain evils which appear to menace the permanent success of the Canadian cheese industry. It is claimed that so much additional trouble, loss, worry and disappointment result trouble, he purious of men without authorise. sult from the putting of men without apprivade or experience in charge of large factories that the proprietors are urged to exercise the utmost care and caution, and invariably to inform themselves as to the fitness of an applicant, by enquiry from a reliable expert of cheese buyer.

MONTREAL HORSE EXCHANGE, The receipts of horses at these stables for week ending Oca 11th, were 47; Lett over from previous week, 7; total for week, 54; shipped during week, 33; left for city, 17; sales for week, 0; on hand for sale and ship-

ment, 4.

Arrivals of thoroughbred and other imported stock at these stables for week and shipped by G.T.Ry. Ex SS. Lake Huron, 1 horses consigned to Dr. Sewel, of Shelburn, Vermont. MONTREAL STOCK YARDS

The receipts of live stock at these yards for week eading Oct. 11, were as follows:--Oattle. Sheep, Hoge. Calves. 1762 1262 563 67

| Cycr from last week. | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | catale for week. Little enquiry for shipping cautie a satisfactory trade existed, supply if anything short, shout advance in prices towards close of week. Good demand for sheep. Hog

We quote the following as being fair values:

We quote the following as being fair values:
Castle export, 4½: Butchers' good, 4c to 4½:
Butchers' med., 3½: to 3½c; Butchers' culls,
2½c to 3c: Sheep, 4c to 4½c; Hogs, \$5.10
to \$5.25; Caives, \$6.00 to \$12.00.

The Merritten cotton mills were sold for \$130,000 to John J. Long, Cullingwood;

CARSLEY'S COL

S. CARSLEY seems to be doing a Dress G. ods.

BE SURE AND SKUURE some of the Skuure s

ing days. Go to S. Caraley's for Dress Goods and your money is saved considerate.

THOSE GRAY COTTON

THOSE GRAY COTTONS
Our Gray Cotton Sale is causing a sternation among cotton mill owner went speculators from buying them not sell more than two whole property large quantity, and expect from another thirty days.

NOTE—The best and cheapest Grain the world.

in the world.

From two to three cents, acquality, is saved on every jard of the bought during our Gray Cotton Salar.

ANOTHER BIG LOT Just bought, another big lot Colored Silk Piushes, cheaper and

ever. THIS LOT!

This coulity of Silk Pinches we regularly wholesaled in Muntreal yard and retailed at from \$2 00 to \$2 HERE'S A CHANOR.

We offer this splendid los of Silk only \$1 10 and guarantee them gon others are selling and calling crufrom \$1 75 to \$2.00, or the money S. Car

DRESS DEPARTMENT EVERY WEEK EVERY WEEK

Every week we are receiving some in Dress Goods. A large shipment is and will be ready for Monday.

S. OAR

NOTICE.—Ladies intending to Fall Costumes made in this Reshould place their orders at once.

Mail Orders Carefully Forwarded NEW LINE OF MELTON OF NEW LINE OF MELTON OF NEW LINE OF MELTON OF A splendid lot of New Melton Winter Dresses. Notice the prices S. Car

Ladies positively make it their come from different parts of the U to have their costumes made by

The place to get Boys' Suits.

REMEMBER THE PRICE REMEMBER THE PRIORS
REMEMBER THE PRIORS

Don't forget to see these goods, is we S. CAL QUITE APART QUITE APART

Quite apart from our large into have purchased on this side about All Wool Materials at such a repeables us to sell them one quarter usual value. There are two prices are yard. Ladies are invited to see the value will apart for itself the value will speak for itself.

Mail Orders promptly executeds NEW HABIT CLOTHS! NEW HABIT CLOTHS, NEW HABIT CLOTHS,

Every piece double fold. Note 550 and 650 per yard. 8. QA

A magnificent stock of Paris and Bit Costumes just to hand. Moderate fit. S. CAP HANDSOME COSTUME LEN HANDSOME COSTUME LIN New Costume lengths just media

ery nowest designs. NEW EMBROIDERED RI One of the specialties this walk beautiful Embroidered Robes, \$7,30.

Boys' Tweed Suits, all sizes.

SILKS SILKS SILKS SILKS SILKS SILKS Silk Department now booming. S. CA

Black Costumes, from \$5.00. AN EXTENSIVE PURCE A short time ago our silk bayer large purchese "in a Lyon's Fig special make in Black Silk, which special make in Black Slix, which the manuscrurer "Cachemire Sup-in a position to buy a large quantity facturer was induced to quotes price, and as a good genuine adva-intend giving our customers the bu-tant of the price of the price of the price of the The Fabric has been thorough tound to be Pure Silk, guaranted ting or slipping or WEARING G.
The price decided upon to sell silk is \$1.50 instead of \$1.75.

NOTICE.
Samples of "Cachemire Supe part of Canada.

The "Cachemire Superb" has and will be shown on the silk com day morning.

Boys' New Black Suits. NEW LYONS SILK VEIN

NEW SILK PLUSH Largest variety in Canada of vetcens and Silk Plushes, prices from 35c per yard. s. CA

Boys' Jersey Suits. TARTAN PLAID SIL A beautiful lot of Tartan Plaid yesterday, 90c per yard. S. CA

Boya' New Overcoats.

CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL

NOTRE DAME S

BELL, No. 2620. FEDERAL

Boys' New Overcoase.

SALE NOW GOING
SALE NOW GOING
The big sale of Wide Width Sil
31.10 per yard, now going on
price for these goods elsewhere is

S. CARSI 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1

TELEPHONE

CARSLEY'S COL